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

The Black Vault



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

Discover the Truth at: **http://www.theblackvault.com**

U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

August 20, 2018

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1409928-000
Subject: SMOOT, HOWARD DRUMMOND

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

Records responsive to your request were previously processed under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Below you will find informational paragraphs relevant to your request. Please read each item carefully.

Enclosed are 2,024 pages of previously processed documents and a copy of the Explanation of Exemptions. This release is being provided to you at no charge.

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Enclosure(s)

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Jones
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

September 13, 1955

Attached is a pamphlet entitled "Dan Smoot Speaks," which makes reference to the Director and to the Bureau on pages 7 and 8.

Smoot is a former Agent, EOD 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51. During the course of an inspection of the Dallas Office in 1951, Smoot submitted a memo setting out certain criticisms of the SAC and was critical of the manner in which the SAC conducted an inquiry into certain complaints which had been made against a former Special Agent, who was formerly assigned to the Dallas Office. It was determined that such criticisms on the part of Smoot were entirely unwarranted. He was placed on probation and transferred from the Dallas Office. Shortly thereafter he resigned.

10-1

FOI/PA # 225,442
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12056
DATE 3/22/88 INITIALS

SE 24

62-102576-1

SEP 23 1955

RECORDED

66 SEP 30 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/22/88 BY spr mcc/gp

SEE PAGES 7 and 8 REFERENCES TO THE DIREC
AND TO THE BUREA

Dan Smoot Speaks



DAN SMOOT

Volume 1, No. 7 Friday, August 26, 1955 Dallas, Texas

THE VAN FOSSEN CASE

AMERICAN COMMUNISTS are presently jubilant about a number of things.

Agitating for a Big Four Conference had been a number one activity of American Communists for more than two years. In July, they finally achieved their goal when President Eisenhower went to Geneva.

For many years, the Communists have been vilely slandering all ex-Communists who were trying to atone for their past crimes by giving information to official investigators. The Communists have been demanding that Governmental agencies fire all ex-Communists and refrain from using any of them in trials and other proceedings against Communists.

The Communist demands have now been met. Practically all ex-Communists whom the government had been using as experts and witnesses to expose Communist treason have been dismissed.

The Communists have been ordering the United States Courts and the United States Department of Justice to drop all legal proceedings against individuals accused of Communist or pro-Communist activities.

Here again, the little band of shabby traitors who run the Communist Party, USA, have enjoyed miraculous success.

Outspoken anti-Communists are being purged from the Government service, in order to achieve the quiet harmony necessary for peaceful co-existence.

All in all, 1955 has been a good year for American Communists; and it promises to get better.

Next month — on September 2 — Rea S. Van Fossen will be arraigned in a Federal District Court in Washington, D. C. A Federal Grand Jury has returned an indictment in eight counts against Von Fossen. The Department of Justice — while meekly backing out of cases against Communists and fellow travelers — is showing strong determination to push the case against Van Fossen to the limit. The limit could put Van Fossen in a federal prison for thirty-four years.

DAN SMOOT SPEAKS, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, 5526 Dyer Street, Dallas, Texas, Telephone FOrest 8-3811. Subscription rates: $10.00 a year; $6.00 for 6 months; $3.00 for 3 months; $18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 6 for $1.00; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/22/73 BY Sp1 mu/yp

Copyright 1955 by Dan Smoot

62-102576 -1

Who is Van Fossen?

Rea S. Van Fossen is a 36-year-old decorated veteran of World War II, who served twelve years honorably in Air Force Intelligence.

What did Van Fossen do?

He showed the House Un-American Activities Committee a confidential Air Force Report on Jay Lovestone.

Jay Lovestone

Who is Jay Lovestone?

Lovestone was one of the original organizers of the American Communist Party in 1916. He was intimately acquainted with Stalin; but, in 1929, he had a policy dispute with Stalin.

Lovestone did not turn against Communism itself. He merely objected to Stalin's nationalism. He thought that the Communist parties of the various nations of the world should be on a par with the Communist Party of Russia.

Jay Lovestone, head of the American Communist Party, thought that he should be the equal of Joseph Stalin, head of the Communist Party of Russia.

Hence, Lovestone was kicked out of the party. But Lovestone, by his own admission, remained a dedicated believer in the world wide revolutionary program of Marx and Lenin.

Jay Lovestone is Executive Secretary of the Free Trade Union Committee of the American Federation of Labor.

About four years ago, Westbrook Pegler called attention to the fact that Jay Lovestone was in and out of Europe on some kind of mysterious mission for the United States Government. Half-hearted and evasive remarks wrung from various federal officials indicate that Lovestone's mission may be to instruct the workers of Europe in the techniques and philosophy of American trade unionism. Lovestone's mission is a project of the Central Intelligence Agency.

All of this is called anti-Communist activity, and your government is financing it with your tax money. To be specific, it is estimated that your government has already spent some three million dollars of your tax money on Jay Lovestone's anti-Communist activities in Europe.

When word got around Capitol Hill that Jay Lovestone—one of the most dedicated old-time Communist revolutionaries in America—was on the payroll of the super-secret, super-sensitive CIA, engaged in work that was called anti-Communist activity, a few Congressmen and Senators became curious about the whole affair. But around Washington, as Joe McCarthy found out, curiosity about the CIA is not advisable.

The Untouchable CIA

Joe once developed a curiosity about the CIA. But when he suggested an investigation, he came under the heaviest attack of his career. All of the big guns of the Communist and liberal press of America were trained on Joe. The mighty salvoes that they simultaneously fired at McCarthy were so deafening that nothing else could be heard.

From the chief editorial writer of the Communist Party's *Daily Worker* to Walter Lippmann of the New York *Herald-Tribune;* from the *Post* in Washington, D. C. to the *Post* in Denver, Colorado; from the *Courier-Journal* in Louisville to the *Post-Dispatch* in St. Louis; from Walter Reuther's *CIO News* to Max Ascoli's *Reporter;* from the august *New York Times* to the scurvy Communist *People's World* on the West Coast—Joe McCarthy was blasted as a scoundrel and a blackguard for even mentioning an investigation of the CIA.

The CIA is necessarily a sacred cow to all communists, socialists, fascists, and totalitarian liberals, because the CIA is a perfect prototype for all governmental agencies in the brave new socialist society which we are building in America.

The CIA's budget and operations are entirely confidential. The CIA gives no accounting of itself to the American people. It gives none to the Congress which appropriates its funds.

The CIA director (presently, Allen Dulles, brother of the Secretary of State) merely tells Congress each year how much money he wants. Congress gives the money and asks no questions.

And this is done in the interest of preserving the American Republic!

HUAC Investigation

While the noisy barrage about McCarthy's taking the sacrosanct CIA's name in vain was in full thunder, quiet inquiries were being made in Washington about the Jay Lovestone mystery. Some, apparently got very close to something they were not supposed to see.

The House Un-American Activities Committee, for example, started digging around to find out what Jay Lovestone is actually doing. This Committee, like all others, ran into the presidential gag order which prohibits congressional investigators from getting information about Communists or Communist activities in the executive agencies or in the military services.

But Courtney Owens, chief investigator of the House Un-American Activities Committee, showed resourcefulness. Owens remembered that he had a friend, Rea S. Van Fossen, who was a lieutenant in Air Force Intelligence.

Maybe Air Force Intelligence had some information about Jay Lovestone's activities; and maybe Lt. Van Fossen would confidentially make that information available to the Committee — inasmuch as a Congressional Committee is authorized by law to receive classified information.

Air Force Intelligence had information about Jay Lovestone, all right. It had a 113-page report on him, in fact. Van Fossen showed the report to Courtney Owens. The public does not yet know—and probably never will know—what is in that report; but it is whispered that the report contains information about Lovestone's connections with high government officials.

Somehow, the Air Force found out about what Lt. Van Fossen did.

Van Fossen was forced to resign his commission and was fired for giving confidential information to the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The House Committee promptly made amends to Van Fossen by giving him a job as an investigator.

But not for long.

That was in November, 1954. In January, 1955, when the Democrats took control of Congress, Van Fossen was fired from the House Committee job.

The man is thirty-six years old and has spent most of his adult life in highly specialized government service. Not very many occupations are open to him.

His wife went to work to help him support their two small children. She worked as a

waitress until her health failed. For the past eight months, Van Fossen has been making a living as a house-to-house peddler in Washington.

Compare his plight with that of Alger Hiss. When Hiss was released from Federal prison, he was offered a number of lucrative positions. Hiss was a traitor to his country.

Van Fossen is a patriot. When he gave confidential information to a Congressional Committee, he thought he was serving his country's best interest.

Van Fossen is, doubtless, less sophisticated than others in higher places at Washington. To him, peaceful co-existence is probably a very complicated concept.

To him, Communists are the deadly enemies of this nation. The Communist leaders whom it is now fashionable for us to grin at and be cordial with were responsible for 140,000 American casualties in Korea. They were responsible for the barbarism which brought death, torture, brainwashing, and degradation to thousands of American boys.

Apparently, in the uncomplicated opinion of Rea S. Van Fossen, every Communist, Communist sympathizer, and Marxian socialist in the United States or anywhere else in the world is a party to the inhuman crimes which have been committed and are still being committed by Communists all over the earth.

When Lt. Van Fossen was obliged to choose between two loyalties, his choice probably seemed simple to him.

On the one hand, he had an obligation of loyalty to a presidential order which forbade his giving got confidential information.

On the other hand, he had an obligation of loyalty to his country—to help a duly authorized committee of Congress which was trying to find out about a possible Communist traitor inside a sensitive security agency of the Government.

Obviously, Van Fossen made the wrong choice.

The significant thing is that in this era of leniency and good feeling toward Communists, there is no sign of leniency toward this man who was following what he regarded as a call of patriotism.

Edward Bennett Williams, prominent Washington attorney, has offered his services free to Van Fossen; but no noisy civil liberties committee has been organized to defend him. For the most part, the nation's press has ignored him.

It is obvious that the powers on high have decided to make an example of Van Fossen—to hold him up as a warning to any other anti-Communists who may still be lurking in the Executive branch of Government and who might be tempted to help Congress in the fight against Communism.

Kit Clardy, former Congressman from Michigan and a member of the House Un-American Aytivities Committee, summed up the case in these words:

"The military have ruined this man's career by persecuting him for helping a Congressional Committee which is authorized by law to receive classified information. Now, the government seeks to jail him. He is a defenseless and helpless little man; but I think he will find an aroused public opinion coming to his aid."

Perhaps.

It is dangerous business to advocate the making of judicial decisions in response to public pressure. But the Supreme Court, dur-

ing the past eighteen years, has rather firmly established the precedent for this kind of justice in the United States.

If we must have justice based on public opinion and the whims of the judges—rather than on the Constitution and law — why shouldn't some of it favor patriots and anti-Communists?

* * *

Institute of Pacific Relations

Rea S. Van Fossen has not been indicted for giving confidential information to a Congressional Committee. He has been indicted for giving a false official report. In other words, when Lt. Van Fossen was put under oath and questioned about giving information to the Congressional Committee, he allegedly lied—denying that he had given the information.

Thus, his case, legally, is very similar to the case against Owen Lattimore.

The Government dropped its perjury case against Owen Lattimore before ever bringing it to trial. The full significance of this cannot be understood without some knowledge of the truly terrifying situation which gave rise to the Lattimore case.

Let's briefly review the facts and keep them in mind, while watching the Van Fossen case in the months ahead.

The Institue of Pacific Relations was founded in 1925 by a group of business, educational, and religious leaders.

The IPR has played a more important role than any other American organization in disseminating information, shaping public opinion, and influencing government policy in Asia.

Millions of IPR publications have been standard materials in most American colleges and in thirteen hundred public school systems. For over twenty years, the IPR influenced directly or indirectly the selection of Far Eastern scholars for important teaching posts in colleges and universities.

With the advent of World War II, the Government leaned heavily on the IPR for help in recruiting people with knowledge of the Far East.

Millions of IPR publications were distributed among the Armed Forces as indoctrination material.

The Institute of Pacific Relations was—and on a drastically reduced basis, still is—financed by grants from great American foundations like Rockefeller and Carnegie and gifts from large corporations and wealthy business men.

With increasing frequency during the post war years, rumblings were heard that, despite its enviable reputation and respectable facade —despite the fact that a great majority of its members were Americans whose patriotism and integrity were beyond question—the IPR was actually a Communist front.

Ultimately, these allegations resulted (in 1951 and 1952) in a massive and scholarly investigation by a Senate subcommittee under the chairmanship of the late Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada.

The Senate subcommittee concluded that the IPR was an important transmission belt for Soviet propaganda and a vehicle for Soviet espionage in the United States. The subcommittee also concluded that Owen Lattimore was the guiding light of the IPR during its most important years.

The Senate investigation of the IPR was predicated on the assumption that United States diplomacy had never suffered a more disastrous defeat than in its failure to avert the Communist conquest of China.

A primary objective of our war against Japan was to save China from conquest. To that end, we sacrificed 325,000 American men in the savage Pacific war.

Yet, almost before the guns had cooled, China had fallen to an alien power more brutal and more deadly dangerous to American security than Japan.

This catastrophe led to the futile war in Korea where thousands of young Americans paid with their lives for the mistakes in our diplomacy.

The incredible success of the Soviet Fifth Column in shaping American Far Eastern policy is attributable largely to a small group of Communists and Russian spies who converted the Institute of Pacific Relations into a front for controlling and conditioning American thought.

Alger Hiss, closely tied in with the IPR conspirators during his long and influential career in government service, became a trustee of the IPR after his resignation from the State Department. The secret information which Hiss delivered to a Russian spy ring in the 1930's kept the Soviets apprized of American activity in the Far East.

Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, and Harry Dexter White, Under-secretary of the Treasury, both had the same strong connections with IPR that Hiss had. Both channeled important secret information into Soviet military intelligence.

It was Lauchlin Currie who tipped the Russians off that the United States was about to break the Soviet code.

It was Harry Dexter White who devised the plan whereby the Treasury Department would exchange secret and classified information with all other sensitive agencies — FBI, Military Intelligence, Naval Intelligence: all of them. This plan enabled White to obtain and pass on to the Russians all of our government's top secrets.

It was Alger Hiss and John Carter Vincent who managed to get the State Department's post-war planning policy into the hands of Communists or fellow travelers in or from the IPR, and it was Hiss and Vincent who arranged a series of conferences with these same IPR people to help Hiss prepare the agenda for the United Nations Founding Conference in San Francisco in 1945.

It was John Carter Vincent and Owen Lattimore—primarily—who originated the idea of the Marshall mission to China in 1945 and wrote the memorandum on which General Marshall's directive was based.

The success—from the Communist point of view—of the Marshall mission to China climaxed years of strenuous and continuous effort on the part of the Soviet Fifth Column working under the respectable cloak of the Institute of Pacific Relations in the American government and throughout American life.

The International Communist conspirators captured leading intellectuals and opinion-formers in America by posing as liberal and progressive thinkers.

Thanks to the host of gullible scholars, professors, college presidents, preachers, doctors, lawyers, school teachers, political experts,

radio commentators, government officials, and wealthy business men who were too uninformed or too careless to understand that they were serving the Soviet Union and betraying America, the little group of Communists and Russian spies who ran the IPR were able to get their hands on the levers which control in America the dissemination of information, the molding of public opinion, and the shaping of public policy on Far Eastern affairs.

The Senate subcommittee concluded that Owen Lattimore, the dominant figure of the IPR during its heyday, was a "conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet conspiracy" for a number of years.

Lattimore spent many hours before the Senate subcommittee, testifying under oath. When it was over, the subcommittee sent a transcript of his testimony to the Department of Justice, pointing out numerous instances where, the Senators claimed, Lattimore had perjured himself.

Lattimore was finally indicted for perjury on seven counts.

One by one, the counts were thrown out by the Court, altered, or dropped—until there were none.

The Senate investigation did thoroughly discredit the IPR and dry up most of the sources of its contributions. But it cannot be said that the work which the IPR was doing has really been halted.

Last year the IPR officials discussed—but did not act upon—a proposal that the IPR be disbanded. The IPR officials said that UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organizations) is now doing what the IPR used to do anyway—and is doing it better, because UNESCO, an international, governmental agency is not dependent on voluntary private contributions and is not subject to political pressures or public opinion.

* * *

Amerasia

The *Amerasia* case is another one that we should keep in mind while watching the Van Fossen case.

Amerasia was a little magazine published by members of the Institue of Pacific Relations. Its editor was Philip Jaffe, who was known as a heavy financial contributor to the Communist party. The associate editor was Kate Mitchell.

In February, 1945, an Office of Strategic Services Far East analyst, while reading a copy of *Amerasia,* noticed that the magazine contained verbatim passages from a secret OSS report which he himself had prepared.

One Sunday night in March, 1945, a team of OSS men—most of them former FBI agents—searched the *Amerasia* offices. In one room they found equipment for doing large-volume photographic copying—not the sort of a set-up a little magazine with only 2,000 subscribers would be likely to have.

Philip Jaffe's desk was covered with originals and freshly made photo copies of numerous secret documents—from State Department, Navy, Army, and other sensitive agencies. There were hundreds of documents from nearly every department of the government—documents whose mere possession was a serious federal offense.

Following this initial search by the OSS, the *Amerasia* case was turned over to J. Edgar

Hoover and the FBI. Some 75 FBI agents were put on the investigation.

On May 31, 1945, the FBI agent in charge, testified before a secret session of the Hobbs subcommittee. He brought with him the evidence — 1,700 stolen documents. These included the bombing plan for Japan, A-bomb documents, and the order of battle of the Chinese Nationalist forces.

Six days later, on June 6, six people were arrested and charged with violation of the Espionage Act: Philip Jaffee, Kate Mitchell, Mark Gayn, John Stewart Service, Emmanuel Larsen, and Andrew Roth.

The story broke in the newspapers on June 7, 1945. Acting Secretary of State Joseph Grew, made a statement to the press:

"Officers of the Department of State have for some time been giving special attention to the security of secret and confidential information. A few months ago it became apparent that information of a secret character was reaching unauthorized persons... ... A comprehensive program is to be continued unrelentingly to stop this illegal and disloyal conveyance. . . . The matter is now in the hands of the Department of Justice for prosecution."

The Communist *Daily Worker,* and the 'liberal' papers which always echo the *Daily Worker,* opened a vicious campaign of abuse and vilification against Mr. Grew. He and J. Edgar Hoover were called "witch hunters," and the FBI was subjected to one of the most determined smear campaigns in its history.

Then the Assistant Attorney General decided the documents were not very important after all—that the *Amerasia* people were just overzealous journalists. The government prosecutor accepted this view. And this is the way the Justice Department presented the case.

Only Roth, Larsen, and Jaffe were indicted by the grand jury. Service, Gayn, and Mitchell were not indicted. Then the Justice Department made a deal with Jaffe's lawyer. In the end Jaffe was fined $2,500—just half the amount of his yearly contribution to the Communist Party. Larsen was fined $500, which Jaffe paid. Roth, who was not even fined, began writing for *The Nation.* Joseph Grew resigned from the State Department shortly thereafter, and the pro-Communists took over.

It's hard — very hard — for government prosecutors to make a case against the Communists.

Let's watch and see how they make out against an anti-Communist.

* * *

Ante-Script on 1956

Political prophets are propheysing. Next year, many of them are saying, the fight will be between Dwight D. Eisenhower and that died-in-the-wool New Deal Democrat, governor of New York, Averell Harriman.

If so, it will be a titantic struggle.

Ike's opinion of Averell is already a matter of record. Here is what Ike says about him (p. 460, *Crusade in Europe*):

"Upon arrival in Moscow we were housed at the American Embassy with my good friend Averell Harriman, who was then Ambassador. His hostess was his charming daughter Kathleen. During a long war association I had formed a high opinion of Mr. Harriman's abilities and public-spirited attitude and was delighted to have him as my mentor and guide, during an important visit to a country in which I was a complete stranger."

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Jones
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

90-1
Encl
90-1

File Brahman
4 Aug
Sandy
Novo
Boston
de Beaumont

SMOOT, DAN SPEAKS

ENCLO ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE R SE 42

INDEXED-48

62-102576-2

NOT RECORDED
23 AUG 31 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/21/78 BY sp7 mac/cp

53 AUG 29 1956

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/22/57 BY spr mac/y

WILMINGTON
JUL 5
6 30PM
1957
N.C.

Mr J. Edgar Hoover
Director FBI
Dept of Justice Blg
Washington
D.C.

Personal

Director
7-8-57
opened by
Mary Lockman

Postage Will Be Paid by Addressee

No Postage Stamp Necessary If Mailed in the United States

BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

First Class Permit No. 6740, Sec. 34. 9 P. L. & R. Dallas, Texas

The Dan Smoot Report

P. O. Box 1305

Dallas, Texas

62-104576-2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/22/77 BY sp2 mar/sp

AUG 9 1956

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

I enclose $_____ for a (_____ years') (_____ months') subscription to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$6 for six months
$3 for three months
Special rate: $18 for 2 years

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY AND STATE

62-102576-2

(Over)

This sample copy of *The Dan Smoot Report* is sent to you in the hope that you will like it well enough to subscribe.

The Dan Smoot Report provides information and arguments which can be used most effectively for the cause of freedom in the great contemporary struggle of Man versus the State.

This publication is in no way subsidized, and it has no connection with any organization.

Hence, we place a very high value on your individual support.

We will warmly welcome your subscription.

(Over)

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 2, No. 31 Friday, August 3, 1956 Dallas, Texas



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/22/11 BY SP2 [illegible]

FULL CIRCLE

On July 31, 1956, the United States, Britain, and France jointly agreed to warn Egypt against tampering with Suez Canal traffic — indicating that they would even take military action against Egypt if necessary.

The Suez canal was built in the 1850's and 1860's by a French engineer, financed largely by French private capital — and against the objections of the British government.

Once the canal was completed, however, the British were its biggest users. The British ultimately bought controlling stock in the Suez canal company.

For years prior to the 1950's British troops occupied a narrow strip along the canal, overseeing the administration of the canal, to keep it operating as an international waterway.

With the rising tide of Egyptian nationalism following World War II, the British came under heavy pressure to get their troops out of the Suez canal zone in order to permit Egyptian troops to police this international waterway in Egypt.

The American government was among the foremost in urging England to get out of Egypt.

Whether the British should have got out or stayed in was, of course, something that America should not have meddled in.

But international meddling having become the cornerstone of our foreign policy since 1945, we played what our internationalists imagined was a shrewd game of international politics.

The entire Mohammedan world was aflame with hatred of America because of our support of the State of Israel. The communists fanned this hatred by telling the Egyptians and other Mohammedan peoples that America was supporting the hated colonial powers — France and England — against the legitimate national interests of the colonial peoples in Africa and elsewhere.

By urging the British to get out of Egypt, we sought to curry favor with the Egyptians

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, 1430 San Rafael Drive, Dallas, Texas, Telephone DAvis 7-6744. Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00.

Copyright 1956 by Dan Smoot. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

 ENCLOSURE 62-102576-2

and prove that we really believed in the principle of self-determination for all peoples.

But that wasn't enough.

The Egyptians wanted us to give them several hundred million dollars for a power and irrigation dam at Aswan on the Nile River.

Our internationalists wanted to do it immediately, of course; but the thing dragged for a few years because it was becoming increasingly difficult for the administration to sell Congress on such mammoth foreign give-away projects.

Egypt's aggressive young dictator — Premier Nasser — became impatient. He threatened to get money for the Aswan dam from Russia if we didn't come through with it at once.

This was, of course, an absurd situation.

By our own policies, we had maneuvered ourselves into such a position that a foreign nation felt justified in demanding gifts and loans.

Most observers felt that the threat of Soviet "economic competition" would be just the propaganda whip needed to stampede us into making the Aswan "loan" to Egypt.

But a strange thing happened — strange, that is, in these days when it is established American policy to give American tax money to practically any foreign government on earth that asks for it.

Our State Department rather tersely announced that we were not interested in financing Egypt's Aswan dam.

This, unquestionably, was a wise decision for our government to make. But it is doubtful that our State Department made it because of any tender concern for America's taxpayers or for America's own national interest. It is highly probable that we turned down the Egyptian Aswan dam project primarily because of pressures from the Israeli government.

At any rate, we turned it down — as we should have done — and let Nasser know that if he could get money from the communists he was welcome to it.

Nasser could not, of course, get such sums from the communists, despite their promises; and Nasser was furious.

In retaliation, he seized the privately-owned Suez Canal and "nationalized" it — proclaimed it the property of the Egyptian government and said that he would use revenue from the canal to build his Aswan dam.

Now, our meddling policy of buying "friends" has brought us full circle.

Having pressured the British to get their troops out of Egypt, we are now threatening to send ours in.

Once again, we are on the verge of using drafted American soldiers to fight somebody else's war for somebody else's benefit on the other side of the world.

Why can we not return to America's traditional foreign policy of minding our own business and permitting other nations to solve their own problems in their own way?

* * * * *

DOMESTIC AID

Thomas E. Dewey, prominent attorney, former governor of New York and twice Republican candidate for the presidency has one highly profitable account that is now a matter of public record. Dewey is on a large retainer from the government of Turkey, to help Turkey get a big loan from the United States Government. Turkey paid Dewey $75,000 for his services in 1955.

Another prominent attorney, Dean Acheson, former Democratic Secretary of State under Truman, also has some good clients of the same kind. In 1955, Dean Acheson's law

firm collected $215,140 from the government of Pakistan for services rendered in obtaining United States Government loans and gifts for Pakistan.

That's a big fee, but Acheson was worth it to his client. In 1954, the State Department quadrupled the American foreign aid allotment to Pakistan, raising it from 25 million dollars in economic aid to 105 million dollars in economic aid — not to mention an additional 50 million dollars in military aid.

There is a long list of former American governmental officials and politicians with heavy influence in Washington who serve as agents for foreign governments, collecting huge fees for their services in getting American foreign aid and loans for those governments.

In its recent report to Congress on the administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act for the calendar year 1955, the Department of Justice revealed the names of several notables who are enriching themselves by using their influence and "know-how" to get American tax money for foreign governments.

The firm of Oscar Chapman, former Democratic Secretary of the Interior, received $27,498 from Mexico.

Leon Keyserling, Truman economist, received $4500 from France.

Former Senator James E. Kem, Republican from Missouri, received $10,000 from Cuban sugar interests.

The public relations firm of Edward W. Barrett (Acheson's former assistant Secretary of State) received $70,000 from the Suez Canal Company and from the Japanese government.

John B. Adams, former defense department public relations officer, received $16,900 from Pakistan and $1250 from Laos.

The law firm of Thurman Arnold, Abe Fortas and Paul Porter received $10,000 from Germany. Thurman Arnold was formerly an assistant Attorney General. Abe Fortas was an assistant to the late Harold Ickes in the Department of Interior. Paul Porter was formerly Federal Price Administrator.

Charles Patrick Clark, former counsel for Truman's Senate committee and now associated with Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. in the practice of law, received $89,999 from Spain.

The law firm of William J. Donovan, former head of the Office of Strategic Services, received $51,597 from Thailand.

Edward K. Moss, former press agent for the National Production Administration, got $9500 from Liberia.

A law firm (Pehle, Lesser, Mann, Riemer & Luxford) headed by two men who were aids to Henry Morgenthau when Morgenthau was Secretary of the Treasury, got $12,000 from Yugoslavia.

And so on.

The figures reveal that Dean Acheson is the biggest operator of them all. His law firm's reported receipts from foreign governments in 1955 totaled $304,770 — from Pakistan, Denmark, Canada, and Columbia.

Dean Acheson has had more experience than the others, and he has, of course, better contacts in the State Department: most of his old appointees are still there.

Acheson became Secretary of State in January, 1949. Within two years, his firm had collected over $235,000 from foreign governments for its services in getting the State Department to approve loans and gifts to those governments.

But Acheson's experience in getting American tax money for foreign governments, with big fees for his law firm as part of the consideration, goes back further than 1949.

Consider these paragraphs from an article entitled "Freedom's Case Against Dean Ache-

son," written by Dr. Felix W[illegible]mer, and published in the April, 1952, issue of the *American Mercury:*

"In 1946 the Soviet satellite government of Poland applied to the United States for a loan of $90,000,000. Acheson was then Under Secretary of State and, on occasion, Acting Secretary of State. And what law firm did the Reds retain to get the loan? The Acheson firm, with Donald Hiss assigned directly. (Donald Hiss is the brother of Alger Hiss.)

"Our ambassador to Poland, Arthur Bliss Lane, pleaded with the State Department *not* to approve the loan. Mr. Lane pointed out that American citizens were being mistreated in Poland; that the Red terror was destroying all freedom. 'With the greatest earnestness of which I am capable,' Mr. Lane declared, 'I beg the department not to approve the extension of any credits at this time.'

"On April 24, 1946, Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson announced that the loan, to be made through the Export-Import Bank, had been approved. The fee paid by the Communists through the puppet government of Poland to the Acheson law firm was $51,653.98.

"The loan was used to consolidate Soviet control of Poland; and in 1949 when he heard that Acheson had been appointed Secretary of State, Mr. Lane declared: 'God help the United States!' "

These facts help to explain the enthusiasm which all these statesmen, former and present, have for American foreign aid.

When they parrot President Eisenhower's argument that giving foreign aid promotes "our own enlightened self-interest" they really mean it.

For several years now, thousands of baffled and burdened American taxpayers have been saying:

"Every way you look at it, foreign aid appears to be ridiculous, unconstitutional, harmful, and wrong. But surely there is something good in it, because all of the nation's top leaders are for it."

How many influential Americans are making money and acquiring power through America's foreign aid programs?

How many labor leaders want foreign aid programs because the government spending which these programs necessitate puts the government in virtual control of key industries? Haven't most of our top labor bosses clearly revealed that they want government domination of industry, knowing that an industry under political control is susceptible to the powerful political influence which the labor bosses can exert?

How many businesses want foreign aid to continue, even while knowing it is wrong, merely because foreign aid buying brings them lush government contracts?

How many thousands of government officials and miscellaneous government employees use their influence to perpetuate our foreign aid programs because the programs provide them with pleasant jobs, foreign travel, good pay, influence, and prestige?

In the latter part of July, the foreign staff of the *Chicago Tribune* met in conference at London.

The Paris Bureau Chief was asked:

"What about the American foreign aid program? Do you think it is necessary?"

He replied:

"Emphatically, no. And it's not just my opinion, either. I have talked with scores of American officials employed here by the United States government in the various or-

gans which handle foreign aid and virtually every one has admitted privately and confidentially, that it is rightly called 'operation rat hole.'

" 'But don't quote me,' they say, 'or I would be out in the street tomrorow.'

"Gen. Eisenhower lived in France for several years, State Secretary Dulles has made countless trips to Europe, the government has ambassadors, consuls, special agents, and mission all over the place, but none have chosen to see the uselessness of the give-away policy. Newspapers and magazines in Europe certainly give them the facts if they will read them, as in the recent article in the French weekly *Match* on, 'Why Americans are Despised in Europe.'

"Governments, officially, welcome these billions of American gift dollars because the money helps their budgets without resorting to taxation. They are naturally willing that the American taxpayer shoulder this burden."

At any rate, it may be comforting to some American taxpayers to know that all of our foreign aid is not foreign. Some of it is domestic aid: it goes right into the pockets of real Americans.

* * * * *

NATO

When NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was formed in 1949, our leaders acted as if Utopia had arrived. The nations of the free world were now welded together, we were told, and were standing, inseparable, to resist Soviet aggression. A great paper army of Europeans under a unified command was created. General Eisenhower was sent to Europe to get things going. Mr. Acheson and Mr. Truman congratulated each other profusely. The air waves and the editorial pages were filled with lofty expressions about the death of isolationism and a new era of permanent, determined, international cooperation among the freedom-loving Western nations.

A few courageous men in Congress objected to stationing American troops in Europe, but Truman and Acheson brushed that aside, saying that we were going to send only a token force in order to show the Europeans that we were in earnest about NATO.

That token force very rapidly grew into an army of four hundred thousand American soldiers; and it soon became apparent that NATO was simply another device for milking economic aid out of America and tricking us into policing Europe with American soldiers: another means by which the Soviets and the socialists of Europe could use America's strength against America — use American resources for building up economic and industrial power which would either remain neutral in any eventual war between the Soviets and America — or, more probably, would be taken over by the Soviets and used against us.

Even the paper armies envisioned by the NATO planners, if fully supported by the Europeans and brought to maximum planned strength, would never have matched the reality of hundreds of divisions of Communist troops actually in existence and stationed along the Eastern front behind the Iron Curtain.

None of this discouraged America's internationalists, however. It seemed merely to encourage their reckless orgy of giving and spending American money. We gave the NATO countries billions of dollars in military goods made in America, and we spent more billions building up European industries to produce for the NATO countries.

As our spending and giving in Europe increased, however, the European desire to resist Communism decreased. We did succeed in building Europe up economically, reviving industries that had collapsed, and creating new ones — in areas like those in northern Italy and in France where industries are under the control of Communist labor unions and frequently under Communist management.

At first, it was a mystery to some Americans that the Russian armies did not go ahead and roll over Europe, where they would have met only such resistance as might have been mustered by American soldiers scattered around over the continent. Before very long, however, it became rather obvious why the Communists did not move their armies into Western Europe: they were infiltrating (as they have always done so easily in Socialist or left-wing countries) the government, the institutions, and the armies in the Western nations of Europe, preparing themselves to take over such nations after American money has built up the industries of those nations to the point where they will be invaluable prizes.

By 1952, we had spent so much and accomplished so little on the NATO experiment — had so grievously weakened our own economic and military strength at home in our vain efforts to bribe the Europeans into defending themselves — that the American people were beginning to stir uneasily and to question the wisdom of it all. Even the powerful internationalist propaganda machine in the United States was beginning to lose its hold on the minds of the American people.

Something had to be done.

President Truman did it. In February, 1952, he sent Mr. Acheson off to Lisbon for a high-level conference of the NATO powers. Mr. Acheson laid it on the line to them, told them that America was beginning to be disappointed, suggested what we expected of them. At that Lisbon conference in 1952 they resolved and promised and committed and planned until Mr. Acheson got happy and came on home.

Mr. Acheson and Mr. Truman again complimented each other for welding the Western world into a fighting force against communism, and again all of the internationalists in America rejoiced.

Within two weeks the French government had collapsed because it had been asked to raise French taxes to help implement some of the promises made at Lisbon. None of the promises made at Lisbon were ever kept, but they served quite well the basic purpose of keeping American money coming. Encouraged by all of the fine promises which Mr. Acheson had obtained in Lisbon, we kept pouring our men, our money, our material, and our hopes into Europe.

At this juncture we had our eggs all in one basket: EDC — the European Defense Community. This was a French proposal. It was going to be an integrated, supra-national, European army. But after making the proposal and thereby removing all stops against the enless American treasure that was pouring into Europe, the French rejected their own plan. The whole thing collapsed in the summer of 1954, when Mendes-France and the French Parliment killed the EDC plan.

And there we were, five years and 13 billion American dollars after NATO was formed: Europe was more divided, more pro-Communist, more anti-American, and less unified than ever before.

Something had to be done.

This time President Eisenhower did it. He sent Mr. Dulles off to London for a high-level conference with the NATO powers. Mr. Dulles in London laid it on the line to them in 1954, just as Mr. Acheson had at Lisbon in 1952 — only more so. Mr. Dulles even went so far as to hint — horror of horrors — that if the NATO powers didn't do something, America might withdraw her troops from Europe, and might even stop subsidizing the deficits of Europe's socialistic governments.

European statesmen — who have shown themselves courageously indifferent to the awful threat of communism — had the pants scared off them at this suggestion that the great American goose might quit laying the golden eggs.

The resoluting and the promising which they did at London for Mr. Dulles outdid everything they had done for Mr. Acheson at Lisbon. Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eisenhower complimented each other profusely; and again America's internationalists rejoiced. We *were* going to build that great European bulwark against communism, and the American goods and the American money kept flowing.

How long will we put up with it?

From the beginning, we built NATO on the assumption that France must be the keystone of any effective defense of Europe.

How effective will the French armies be against the Soviets, when one out of every four French soldiers is a communist?

The communist party is the biggest political party in France.

The situation in Italy is as bad or worse.

Under such circumstances it seems obvious that any NATO army in Europe could be sabotaged, or openly attacked from behind, by hundreds of thousands of Italian and French communists. Why should American soldiers be exposed to such slaughter?

America directly underwrites 77.9 per cent of the total NATO budget. What we actually pay, however, is much closer to 100 per cent, because the other nations make their contributions out of what we give them.

It was always Lenin's fondest dream that America could somehow be manipulated into spending herself into bankruptcy. It is now

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took a leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years, spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom; you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*. A subscription blank is on the reverse side of this page.

beginning to look as if NATO will help to make a dream come true.

NATO, as an effective military alliance against the Soviets, is hardly discussed any more in serious conversation. It is patently a disastrous failure.

John Foster Dulles is now working with the British and French on schemes to "expand NATO to the totality of its meaning."

The military aspects of NATO will be kept for parade and propaganda purposes. But the alliance will serve principally as an excuse and a device for funnelling American aid into European countries until our economies are so nearly on the same level and are so closely entangled that the final step into political union will be easy, if not inevitable.

We won't hear much about this between now and November, of course. Foreign policy must be kept "bi-partisan", "above the level of domestic politics" — which means merely that the American voters must not be given a chance to pin their presidential candidates down on the over-riding issue of foreign policy.

After the elections, the propaganda mills will begin to grind; and NATO will again be much in the news.

Meanwhile, some of us can ruminate on these remarks by a man who ought to know, the Paris, France, Bureau chief of the *Chicago Tribune*.

He says:

"I don't think any Europeans except such individuals as have soft jobs in NATO and SHAPE take them seriously. At SHAPE'S recent fifth birthday celebration about 400 generals and colonels watched a parade of 84 soldiers of the 15 nations which are members, with half a dozen French gendarmes pinch hitting for Iceland, which has no army.

"France and the rest of the Atlantic allies accept NATO because the American taxpayer pays for a large part of their military establishment. Heavy pressure is now being exercised by European members to transform NATO into an economic organ with American funds being used to equip their countries industrially and in other fields rather than concentrating on weapons."

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

I enclose $_____ for a (_____ years) (_____ months) subscription to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$6 for six months
$3 for three months
Special rate: $18 for 2 years

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

July 8, 1957

The attached was sent to the Director in an envelope postmarked at Wilmington, N.C., 7-5-57.

The FBI is mentioned on pages 7 and 8.

Attachment
hbb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/88 BY spr-mar/ep

RECORDED - 49

62-102576-3

INDEXED - 49

20 JUL 10 1957

ENCLOSURE 49

EX. - 116

EX. - 116

F250

52 JUL 16 1957

INDEXED

PERS. FILES

THE

Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 3, No. 26 Monday, July 1, 1957 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/12/78 BY sp2 mal/41

Supreme Court

On May 13, 1957, in a speech on the floor of the House, United States Congressman Noah M. Mason (Republican, Illinois) said:

Mr. Speaker, for over 150 years the American people lived with and under the Federal Constitution and its provisions — as drafted by the Founding Fathers. During that time they were a happy, contented, and a prosperous people....

Then came our New Dealers, our Fair Dealers, and our Modern Republicans with ideas and proposals to change our Constitutional form of Government... into a Welfare State, a Centralized Socialist-Labor Government, with our Sovereign States relegated to a subservient position, exercising only those powers and duties that might be assigned them by an all-powerful, arrogant, dictatorial, centralized Federal government — divorced from those powers, duties, and privileges guaranteed to the States by our Federal Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, in order to bring about this government transformation, it became necessary to first take away from the States all the rights, powers, and privileges that were guaranteed them by the Constitution. And in order that this first step might be taken we had to have a Supreme Court that would be sympathetic to the proposed government change-over....

So today a majority of the Supreme Court Justices are men that are socially, economically, and politically minded rather than men legally experienced and judicially inclined. Therefore, most of the recent Supreme Court decisions are based upon the social, economic, and political convictions or predilections of the Justices rather than upon legal precedents or constitutional grounds....

Nothing is sacred nor permanent under the present uncontrolled Supreme Court. Century old customs and previous Court Rulings may now be overturned by a capricious Supreme Court, a majority of whose Justices have predilections that influence or dominate their opinions....

I say that under the present Supreme Court we have been traveling on the road to tyranny for 20 years, and we are rapidly approaching a situation that properly can be called a 'Centralized Federal Tyranny.'

The Founding Fathers and the makers of the Constitution agreed that an uncontrolled Supreme Court meant despotism, and must be guarded against. We now have such a Court. Under it the loss of our constitutional rights and privileges is a constant menace. This menace should haunt the thoughts of every citizen who believe in Constitutional Government. Congress must establish some form of control over the Supreme Court so that our guaranteed personal rights and privileges cannot be usurped by an uncontrolled, capricious Supreme Court. That is the task Congress must face up to and must accomplish before it is too late....

Our first and primary responsibility as Members of Congress — whether we call ourselves Democrats or Republicans — is to protect and preserve our Federal Constitution; to insist upon States' Rights; to do all we can to curb and control our uncontrolled Supreme Court; and to pass on to our children the Constitutional form of Government that we inherited from our far-seeing Founding Fathers. Our oath of office pledges us to do just that. Let us live up to that oath.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas, Telephone DAvis 8-2464 (Office Address, 1032-A Knob Oak). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. FOREIGN: by regular mail, $13.00 a year; airmail $18.00. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas

ENCLOSURE 62-102576-3

Congressman Mason is right; but what, specifically, could the Congress do?

It has constitutional power to pass laws limiting the power of the courts. Congress should do that. But it could do more. It could impeach the present members of the Supreme Court and remove them from office, for the incalculable damage they have already done to our country.

And if the Congress will not impeach the justices — the people could impeach the Congress, by defeating at the polls every Senator or Congressman who refuses to support impeachment.

* * * * *

Impeaching the Court

Here is what the Constitution of the United States says about impeachment:

The House of Representatives shall . . . have the sole power of impeachment.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

Treason is defined in the Constitution as "levying war against them (the United States), or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

High Crimes are defined by some law text writers as trespasses upon the constitutional rights of the American people by an officer or agent of government, whether appointed or elected to office.

The definition of "high crimes" which was developed during the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson is this:

A high crime consists of a violation of the Constitution by an official, through an act committed or omitted, without the violation of any positive law, by abuse of discretionary powers from improper motives, or from improper purpose.

Misdemeanors, as used in the Constitution in connection with the impeachment of officials, means bad behavior.

The Constitution says that federal judges shall hold their offices — not for life — but during good behavior. It also says that "judicial officers . . . shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

I do not know any facts which would justify impeachment proceedings against any member of the present Supreme Court on the grounds of bribery.

But according to the Supreme Court justices themselves, reasonable impeachment proceedings could be brought against eight of the nine present members of the Supreme Court for all the other causes specified in the Constitution: treason, high crimes, misdemeanors, and failure to be bound by oath of office.

The one Justice who could not reasonably be impeached on the basis of what his fellow Supreme Court Justices have said about him is Justice Charles E. Whittaker — who has not been on the Court long enough to participate in key split-decisions.

The essential witnesses needed in impeachment trials of the eight Supreme Court Justices (Black, Brennan, Burton, Clark, Douglas, Frankfurter, Harlan, and Warren) would be the Justices themselves.

The evidence would consist of:

(1) the Constitution of the United States;

(2) Supreme Court decisions which violate the Constitution;

(3) the official minority opinions of the Supreme Court Justices.

The Supreme Court laid the foundation and set the pattern for revolution by court fiat when it handed down the school segregation decision on May 17, 1954.

Basing its decision on communist-socialist propaganda and on the opinions of foreign

sociologists — rather than on law, on judicial precedent, or on the Constitution — the Supreme Court on May 17, 1954, established the principle that our Constitution no longer has any fixed or definable meaning.

The Constitution now means whatever a majority of the Supreme Court wants it to mean.

The Court's wild career leftward since May 17, 1954, has been spurred and directed by Chief Justice Earl Warren.

From time to time, various Supreme Court Justices have rejected Warren's revolutionary leadership and have written dissenting opinions. Douglas and Black are about the only ones who have stuck with Warren in all significant split-decision cases. Clark has dissented from the Warren line more often than any of the others. But even Tom Clark has been on the side of revolution-by-court-fiat in some cases.

In short, if you would review the minority or dissenting opinions in enough Supreme Court split-decision cases, you would find that every member of the present Supreme Court (except Mr. Whittaker) has been formally accused, by one or more of his fellow Supreme Court Justices, of behavior which should be impeachable under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

* * * * *

Out of Their Own Mouths

Here are samples of the kind of dissenting opinions which would enable the Congress to impeach eight of the present members of the Supreme Court on the basis of what their own fellow justices have said about them.

In the Raphael Konigsberg Case decision, Justice John M. Harlan dissented, saying:

It seems to me altogether beyond question that a state may refuse admission to its bar to an applicant, no matter how sincere, who refuses to answer questions which are reasonably relevant to his qualifications and which do not invade a constitutionally privileged area. The opinion of the Court does not really question that it solves the problem by denying that it exists.

But what the Court has really done, I think, is simply to impose on California its own notions of public policy and judgment. For me, today's decision represents an unacceptable intrusion into a matter of State concern.

The minority decision on the Court's 1956 ruling on the Summary Suspension Act of 1950, was written by Justices Tom Clark and concurred in by Justices Stanley Reed and Sherman Minton.

It stated:

The Court's order has stricken down the most effective weapon against subversive activity available to the government. It is not realistic to say that the Government can be protected merely by applying the Act to sensitive jobs. One never knows just which job is sensitive. The janitor might prove to be in as important a spot security-wise as the top employee in the building.

In writing the dissenting opinion in the Watkins Case, Justice Tom C. Clark said:

As I see it the chief fault in the majority opinion is its mischievous curbing of the informing function of the Congress.

So long as the object of a legislative inquiry is legitimate . . . it is not for the courts to interfere with the committee system of inquiry. To hold otherwise would be an infringement on the power given the Congress to inform itself, and thus to trespass upon the fundamental American principle of separation of powers. The majority has substituted the judiciary as the grand inquisitor and supervisor of congressional investigations. It has never been so.

Associate Justice Clark, in dissenting in the California Communists case, said:

I would affirm the convictions. . . . In its long history I find no case in which an acquittal has been ordered by this Court solely on the *facts*. It is somewhat late to start in now usurping the function of the jury, especially where new trials are to be held covering the same charges.

In dissenting on the Jencks case, Justice Clark said:

Unless the Congress changes the rule announced by the court today, those intelligence agencies of our government engaged in law enforcement may as well close up shop, for the court has opened their files to the criminal and thus afforded him a Roman holiday for rummaging through confidential information as well as vital national secrets.

* * * * *

What the Court Has Done For the Communists

The present Supreme Court has held in favor of communists in every one of its deci-

sions which has anything to do with communist activities.

Limitations of space prohibit a listing of all decisions in which the Supreme Court has given aid and comfort to the communist enemies of our society.

But here are a few key ones:

Slochower Case

In its April 9, 1956, decision in the Harry Slochower case, the Supreme Court made it virtually impossible for state or local governments to fire communists or other subversives from jobs in tax-supported institutions.

Slochower, an associate professor of Brooklyn College, while being questioned by a Senate subcommittee, refused to answer questions about communists, claiming protection of the Fifth Amendment.

The New York City Board of Higher Education fired Slochower, in accordance with a provision of New York's city charter. The Supreme Court held that the board had violated Slochower's constitutional rights — although the Constitution gives no one a right to a job which his employer considers him unfit to have.

A principal reason which the Supreme Court gave for its Slochower decision was that Slochower, in invoking the Fifth Amendment, did not realize that this would cost him his job.

The New York City Board of Higher Education petitioned for a rehearing, pointing out that this reason was not even based on fact — that it was, in short, false; Slochower did know that invoking the Fifth Amendment would cost him his job. Transcripts of the Senate subcommittee hearings made this quite clear.

The Supreme Court admitted that it had misstated the facts in its Slochower decision, but denied the rehearing anyway — demonstrating, as Senator James O. Eastland said, "its sublime indifference to the factual context of its arbitrary and highly political decisions."

Schware Case

In its May 6, 1957, decisions in the Schware Case and in the Konigsberg Case, the Supreme Court made it impossible for state bar associations — or even the sovereign states of the union — to keep communist lawyers from being members of the bar.

Rudolph Schware, for about seven years during his responsible adulthood, was a member of the communist party. As such, he had used various aliases and had been twice arrested for criminal syndicalism.

Schware's *known* membership in the communist party ended in 1940; and, in 1954 (when New Mexico bar examiners were holding hearings to determine whether he should be permitted to become a member of the New Mexico bar), several witnesses testified to Schware's present good character.

But, the bar examiners, after hearing all evidence, concluded that Schware was not morally fit to become a member of the New Mexico Bar.

The New Mexico Supreme Court upheld the action of the examiners.

The Supreme Court ruled that New Mexico's action in keeping Schware from becoming a member of the bar violated the due process clauses of the 14th Amendment.

Mr. Justice Frankfurter, in an opinion concurring with the majority decision in this Schware case, said:

> Admission to practice in a state and before its courts necessarily belongs to that State. . . .
>
> It is beyond this Court's function to act as overseer of a particular result of the procedure established by a particular State for admission to its bar. No doubt satisfaction of the requirement of moral character involves an exercise of delicate judgment on the part of those who reach a conclusion, having heard and seen the applicant for admission. . . .
>
> Especially in this realm, it is not our business to substitute our judgment for the State's judgment — for it is the State in all the panoply of its powers that is under review when the action of its Supreme Court is under review.

Having thus stated that the Supreme Court had no business meddling with the affairs of the sovereign state of New Mexico, Mr. Justice

Frankfurter concurred with the Court's decision to meddle — to reverse the decision of the New Mexico Supreme Court and order that Rudolph Schware must be permitted to take the bar examination in New Mexico.

Konigsberg Case

The Supreme Court's Konigsberg Case decision on the same day (May 6, 1957) was an even worse invasion of the rights of a sovereign state — in this case, the state of California.

Here is comment on the Konigsberg Case from an editorial in the May 9, 1957, issue of the *Richmond News-Leader:*

> The California rule is that an applicant for the state bar must be prepared to show that he does not advocate the overthrow of state or federal government by force.
>
> (Raphael) Konigsberg, an outspoken leftwinger, had been tentatively identified by a witness as a person who had attended communist meetings in 1941....
>
> When the California bar examiners attempted to question Konigsberg, he stubbornly refused to answer their inquiries. Standing on the single, naked statement that he did not, never had, and never would advocate the overthrow of government by violence, Konigsberg invoked the first amendment and made evasive speeches.
>
> Time after time, the California examiners, patiently offered the applicant a fair opportunity to establish his fitness to become a member of the bar. And time after time, Konigsberg brushed aside the questions.

The California Supreme Court upheld the bar examiners' decision that Konigsberg was not fit to become a member of the California bar.

The Supreme Court reversed the California Supreme Court—on the grounds that Konigsberg's right to due process (under the 14th Amendment) had been violated.

Sweezy Case

Paul M. Sweezy, a professor at the Universtiy of New Hampshire, had been accused of subversive activities — specifically of teaching communist doctrine to students.

The New Hampshire state legislature directed the New Hampshire Attorney General to make an investigation.

The Attorney General twice tried to question Sweezy about his alleged subversive activities. Sweezy denied that he had ever been a member of the communist party — but refused to answer all questions about his alleged association with known communists, about the alleged subversive content of his lectures to students, and so on.

The New Hampshire Supreme Court held Sweezy in contempt.

The Supreme Court reversed the New Hampshire Court—Frankfurter holding that state officials have no right to question the beliefs and associations of professors in state institutions; Warren and three other Justices holding that the State of New Hampshire had gone about the matter in the wrong way. Warren's opinion held that the appointment of the Attorney General to serve as a committee for the legislature got the "separation of powers" all mixed up and caused a "deprivation of the constitutional rights" of Professor Sweezy.

Nelson Case

On April 2, 1956, the Supreme Court in a 6-3 decision ruled that state governments cannot punish persons for sedition. The court overturned the conviction of Steve Nelson (admitted communist party leader — possibly the most dangerous communist official in the United States) who had been given a 20-year sentence in 1952 for violating the Pennsylvania state sedition law.

The court said that the Smith Act of 1940 (the law under which the federal government has been trying communist party leaders) gives the federal government exclusive jurisdiction in the field of sedition.

The States are Out

The five cases just reviewed obviously make it impossible for state governments to take any effective legal action at all against communists.

The Slochower case says that states can't keep communists off the public payrolls. The

Schware and Konigsberg cases that the states cannot keep communists from membership in state bar associations nor bar them the privilege of practicing law in state courts. The Sweezy case says that state governments cannot even investigate communist subversion in their own way. The Nelson case puts the lid on the jar: it says that state governments simply cannot prosecute communists for seditious activities — all of this must be left to the federal government.

The Federals are Out Too

Although Supreme Court decisions have foreclosed all possibility that state governments can protect the American people against communist treachery, implying (in the Nelson case decision) that the federal government must provide this protection, the court has also made it virtually impossible for the federal government to protect itself (or the people) against communists.

Summary Suspension Act of 1950

In 1956, the Supreme Court handed down a decision that the Summary Suspension Act of 1950 (which gave federal agencies authority to fire known subversives from federal jobs) applied only to federal employees in "sensitive" positions.

Senator Mundt (who helped write the law) said that Congress meant it to be applicable to every federal job. Mundt said that the really dangerous communists are the ones no one ever suspected — that is, the inconspicuous jobholders who are not in sensitive positions. Senator McCarthy said that this decision could require the government to re-hire (and grant back pay to) thousands of discharged communists.

Communist Party Case

Citing provisions of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 and the Communist Control Act of 1954, the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) ordered the communist party to register with the Attorney General as a communist-action organization under foreign domination.

The communist party has refused to obey.

The Federal District Court and the Federal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia both upheld the ruling of the SACB.

On April 30, 1956, the Supreme Court held that the communist party does not have to register as a foreign-dominated communist-action organization, because the party claims that some of the evidence against it is "clouded," and that it had not been given adequate opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses who gave the alleged "clouded" evidence.

The Supreme Court refused to pass on the constitutionality of the Subversive Activities Control Act — until this alleged "cloud" has been removed.

The effect of this decision is to permit the communist party to ignore the laws of Congress.

As long as the communists allege that the government's evidence against them is tainted, the Supreme Court can refuse to decide the case; and the communists will be excused from complying with laws designed to exercise some control over them.

Watkins Case

John T. Watkins has for several years been an official of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union — the union which was expelled from the CIO because it was allegedly dominated by communists.

The House Un-American activities committee, investigating communist infiltration into labor organizations in the Chicago area, subpoenaed Watkins to testify. Watkins admitted extensive communist activities on his own part, but denied that he was ever formally a member of the party. He refused to answer questions about the alleged communist

activities of his associates in union work. He did not invoke the 5th Amendment. He just said that Congress had no right to ask him such questions.

Watkins was tried and convicted for contempt of Congress.

On June 17, 1957, the Supreme Court overturned his conviction — agreeing with him that the congressional committee had no right to ask him questions about his alleged communist associates.

The narrow restrictions which this court decision places on the congressional power to investigate makes it practically impossible for congressional committees to conduct effective inquiries concerning communist activities.

The court was well aware of the terrible impact which this Watkins decision would have. The majority begins its long, labored (and largely irrelevant) argument for its own decision with this remark:

> We approach the questions presented with conscious awareness of the far-reaching ramifications that can follow from a decision of this nature.

Jencks Case

Clinton E. Jencks, a New Mexico labor union official, was convicted of perjury — for having filed an affidavit in which he falsely denied he was a communist.

On June 3, 1957, the Supreme Court ordered a new trial for Jencks, saying that the government must make available to the defense *all* confidential reports which were made by any witness called to testify in the case.

This decision means that the FBI cannot permit its reports to be used in any trial of a communist without exposing — and thus destroying — the undercover informants and all of the FBI secret investigative techniques and procedures which are absolutely essential to the FBI's great work in the fields of counter-espionage and subversive activities intelligence.

The Jencks decision also dries up the sources of information which have enabled the Narcotics Bureau to combat the serious and growing problem of narcotics traffic. This, incidentally, is a great help to communist China — whose principal foreign export to the western world is illicit drugs.

The California Communists Case

On June 17, 1957, the Supreme Court overturned the Smith Act conviction of 14 officials of the communist party in California — freeing five of the communists outright, ordering a new trial for the nine others.

But, considering the effects of the previous Jencks case and Watkins case, it is doubtful that the Department of Justice will, or can, prepare a new case for trial.

* * * * *

We're On Our Way

Between April, 1956 and July, 1957, the Supreme Court (in the 10 cases briefly reviewed above and in many others during the same period which have not been mentioned) made it impossible for the American people (either through their state or federal governments) to protect themselves against communists.

Communists are officially recognized as enemies of the United States. All major spending programs of the federal government since 1945 — programs which are imposing a crushing burden of taxation on Americans — have been "justified" on the grounds that they are fighting communism.

To any reasonable lay person, it must be apparent that the kind of aid and comfort which the Supreme Court justices have given to communists amounts to treason against the United States — whether or not formal charges of treason could be brought against the justices in an impeachment or criminal trial.

If there be any doubt about how much help the Supreme Court has given the communists, we can call the communists to testify.

After the Supreme Court decision in the California Communists case, Dorothy Healey Connelly, former Los Angeles County communist party chairman, said that the Supreme Court decision was

the greatest victory the communist party in America has ever received. It will mark a rejuvenation of the party in America. We've lost some members in the last few years, but now we're on our way.

On June 16, 1957, the *Worker*, Sunday edition of *The Daily Worker* (official communist party newspaper in the United States) anticipated the Supreme Court decisions that would be handed down the next day.

Communist columnist Simon W. Gerson, in a long editorial feature, reviewed the Watkins case and the California Communists case — guessing that the Court would hand down decisions that would "blunt the tactics of Congressional inquisitors."

The *Daily Worker* of Monday, June 17, 1957, had another front-page story in the same vein.

And then, on June 18, 1957, the *Daily Worker* gave banner headlines to the Supreme Court decisions of the day before. Here are some quotations from the *Daily Worker* of June 18:

Mrs. Martha Stone Asher, chairman of the New Jersey Communist Party, who faces a five year jail term under the Smith Act, is also chairman of a special committee of national C. P. leaders formed to aid the *Daily Worker* and *Worker* in their drive for $100,000 in funds and a pick-up in circulation.

Naturally, she saw in the decision a vindication of the heroic efforts in behalf of the paper which has been battling systematically against Smith Act persecution since 1948, as well as an encouragement of new efforts for expanding circulation and collecting money.

On June 19, 1957, the lead editorial in the *Daily Worker* heaped praise on the Supreme Court:

It may still be too early to say that 'calmer times' are here, but Monday's Supreme Court decisions go a long way toward restoring civil liberties for all Americans. These landmark rulings in one great flash illuminate the recent McCarthyian darkness and light up the promise of a restored Bill of Rights. . . .

The causes for the Supreme Court decisions do not lie principally in the complexities of the law or the make-up of the individual Justices. Basically, they lie in what is commonly called the changed political climate. And the change in the climate resulted from the incessant struggles of the people for democratic rights and for peace. The defeat of McCarthyite congressmen in the 1954 elections, the Senate censure of McCarthy in 1954, the historic summit conference at Geneva in 1955 — all these went to make up the new climate. . . .

The fevered attacks of the Jenners, Mundts, Walters, et al. are proof positive that those cold warriors basically distrust the framework of American constitutional democracy; it is they who seek its destruction and not the trade unions, the Negro people, the Communists and other radicals who seek to advance their ideas within an expanding constitutional process. . . .

When will the whole anti-Communist myth on which both a German Hitler and an American McCarthy built their power be ended?

These are questions that demand an answer in the wake of Monday's historic decisions. The court has spoken, and many democratic-minded Americans, including Communists, who fought so staunchly in the anti-McCarthy resistance, will take new heart. They will join in speeding the coming of those 'calmer times' of which Justice Black spoke.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took a leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years, spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

COVER LETTER FOR BLOCKED MAIL TOO LARGE FOR FILE

THIS SERIAL ~~TOO LARGE FOR FILE AND~~ WILL BE CARRIED AS A ~~RECORDED~~ NOT RECORDED SERIAL ~~BEHIND THIS FILE~~ attached.

THIS SERIAL THE (Date)

May 27, 1957

ISSUE OF THE (Name of the pamphlet)

The Dan Smoot Report

SUBJECT

Dan Smoot

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Fluoridation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/57 BY spr mac/ep

FILE NUMBER

62-102576-4

F77

57 JUL [illegible] 1957

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 3, No. 21 | Monday, May 27, 1957 | Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

Fluoridation

Would you like to put a little poison in your drinking water?

That's a question being considered by city officials all over the United States.

The question is never put that bluntly. The question is: shall we add sodium fluoride to the public water supply? Those who want to do it are outraged at the mention of poison; yet everyone — even those who are in favor of fluoridating public water supplies — agrees that sodium fluoride is a cumulative poison.

The strange national controversy over poisoning public water supplies is following a rather typical course in Dallas, Texas.

In 1951, a strong effort was made to fluoridate public water. The city council defeated the effort.

But six years of quiet propaganda reopened the battle — on a somewhat different front.

In 1957, the fluoridationists started exerting intense pressure on the city council to put the question to a vote of the people.

In a 'democracy' like ours, is it not right to resolve public questions by majority vote of the people?

We are not supposed to have a democracy: we are supposed to have a republic, founded on the presumption that every individual has rights that God has given him and that no power on earth can take away — neither government, nor private organizations, nor an overwhelming vote of the whole people.

If we had a democracy in which all problems are decided by a majority vote, it would be silly to have a written Constitution. Every time a pressure group wanted something, the question could be submitted to the voters. If a majority votes yes, the thing is done.

Suppose you have an unusually bright and healthy four-year-old child. The Public Health Service decides that your child should be taken away from you and shipped off to

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas, Telephone DAvis 8-2464 (Office Address, 1032-A Knob Oak). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. FOREIGN: by regular mail, $13.00 a year; airmail $18.00. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas

57 JUL 22 1957

the Harvard Medical School for experiments to determine why he is so bright and healthy — and to find out what it would take to destroy his health.

That would be in the public interest. If medical scientists could make such a case-study of your child, they might develop information that would eventually improve the health and well-being of every other child on earth; and only one child would have been sacrificed — yours.

If you resist sacrificing your four-year-old child for the public interest, the question could be put to a public vote.

Suppose that every voter in your city — except you — votes to take your baby away from you and send him off to Harvard Medical School.

That would represent the majority will; and if it were done, that would be democracy.

Democracy is the most terrible kind of tyranny imaginable; and democracy is what the do-gooders and the uplifters and the subversives and the bureaucrats with a Great Leader complex are gradually imposing on the American people — through such programs as fluoridation of public water supplies.

Putting fluorides in drinking water is not a legitimate public question. It is a private question. It is no more the business of your city council members — or of the voters in your city — to determine whether you should have fluorides in your drinking water than it would be for them to decide that you should have a shot of penicillin because you have an infected toe.

The drive to put poison in public water supplies is a well-organized national movement — a threat to the health and freedom of every person living in the United States.

Americans should inform themselves on this subject and do something about it — and do it soon.

There is a wealth of available information.

I recommend one book: *The American Fluoridation Experiment,* published in 1957 by the Devin-Adair Company, New York.

This book presents the case against fluoridation — a case made by the research of two American physicians: Dr. F. B. Exner and Dr. G. L. Waldbott.

You can order the book from *The Dan Smoot Report* or directly from the publisher. In either case, you will get it for the regular bookstore price: $3.75.

* * * * *

The Case for Fluoridation

For years, the phenomenon of "Texas teeth," was widely observed. People who spent their childhood in certain Texas localities (Amarillo, for example) frequently had brown or yellow stains in the enamel of their teeth. The stains were permanent and unattractive. Yet, people who had such stains had unusually strong teeth, remarkably free of cavities.

Investigation disclosed that drinking water in communities where people developed "Texas teeth" contained, naturally, a small quantity of fluoride.

Sodium fluoride is toxic.

Over twenty years ago, a Danish scientist,

K. Roholm, made an investigation of the effects on animals and human beings of fluorine fumes discharged by aluminum, steel, and fertilizer plants.

The effects are about the same on men as on animals.

Animals grazing near big industrial plants that pollute the air with fluorine fumes become lifeless and thin; they lie down and get up with difficulty; they limp because of sore, stiff joints. In the young, the teeth develop brown and black stains.

In many areas, pure food and drug laws specify the maximum amount of fluorine that can be permitted in processed foods. In some places, the natural water supply has a higher fluoride ion concentration than the law allows for processed foods. Hence, some food processors have had to install expensive equipment to take fluorine out of the water used in the preparation of foods.

In addition to its harmful effect on human and animal life, sodium fluoride, when dissolved in water, is very corrosive. In some cases, industrial users of water defluorinate water to keep it from corroding and fouling equipment.

In short, the fluorine problem for years involved the task of getting fluorides out of water and food, rather than getting them in.

Nonetheless, people who lived in places like Amarillo, Texas, seemed to be robust. Some of them had discolored teeth; but most of them appeared to have unusually good teeth.

The question logically arose: if you could give children just the right amount of sodium fluoride during the early years when their teeth were forming and erupting, couldn't you strengthen their teeth without causing any damage from fluorine poisoning?

The United States Public Health Service took the lead in investigations to prove that this could be done. The investigators hit upon the formula of one part of fluorine to one million parts of water as being safe for human consumption — and as being the proportion which would help develop strong teeth in children who drink such water from the time of birth until about the age of twelve.

Fluoridated water will not have any beneficial effect at all on people who are over twelve years old.

But if you put sodium fluoride in the public water supply so that the total population will drink it, you can be sure that every small child will get it.

At most, not more than 20% of the adult population will suffer any harmful effects. A few people with kidney trouble or with special allergies may suffer such damaging effects from fluoridated water that they will have to provide their own fluorine-free water. But, on the whole, the 20% of the adult population who suffer some damage from drinking fluoridated water will suffer so slightly that their discomfort will be justified by the beneficial effect on all young children.

Fluoridating a public water supply so that the total population will use fluoridated water is relatively cheaper than providing specially fluoridated water for children under twelve, because:

(1) you get the economic advantage of a mass operation; and (2) when you fluoridate an entire water system you can use industrial

fluorides. Industrial fluorides are actually a waste by-product of an industry and are, therefore, cheap.

The democratic thing to do is to fluoridate the water systems so that every child will get all the fluorides he needs, regardless of the carelessness or of the ignorance or of the human fallibility of his parents.

The foregoing is the total case for fluoridation of public water supplies.

But, as Dr. Exner and Dr. Waldbott point out, the advocates of fluoridation do not actually use all those arguments when they are trying to persuade a city to adopt fluoridation.

Fluoridationists use simple propaganda.

They point out that fluoridation of public water supplies has been approved by the American Dental Association, by the American Medical Association, by the United States Public Health Service, by most local public health boards and commissions, and by all *reputable* doctors and dentists and other experts, everywhere.

They discredit everyone who is against fluoridation. They argue that chlorine, when concentrated, is a poison just as fluorine is; and they claim that putting sodium fluoride in public water to improve it is merely a modern, progressive extension of the principle of putting chlorine in public water.

It is only among themselves that the fluoridationists who know will admit that there is a calculated risk of harming up to 20% of the population with fluoridated water — only among themselves that they will admit that *anyone* could be harmed by sodium fluoride in water.

Arguments Against Fluoridation

There are many reputable physicians, water engineers, and medical scientists opposed to the principle of fluoridating public water supplies.

Space requirements limit me to a brief sampling from two authorities already mentioned: Dr. F. B. Exner and Dr. G. L. Waldbott, authors of *The American Fluoridation Experiment.*

If it had been proven, by generations of scientific observation and unbiased research, that sodium fluoride in public water could not harm anyone, it would still be wrong to fluoridate public water systems — even if a majority of the people vote to do it.

The American people have generally accepted the idea that a community, or a state, has legitimate police powers to protect the public health against man-made conditions, or against people or animals who are dangerous to the public health.

Even this much public interference with private health matters is offensive to many; but, generally, Americans will accept such things as compulsory smallpox vaccination for public school children — on the assumption that the state does have the constitutional power to protect the public against possible outbreaks of such contagious diseases as smallpox.

Public officials can, and almost universally do, require that public water supply systems be treated with chlorine to kill harmful bacteria and germs that could cause plagues among the populace.

But such arguments do not justify fluoridating public water systems. Chlorine purifies water. Sodium fluoride poisons it.

The most extravagant claim that can be made for fluoridating public water supplies is that fluorine will help decrease tooth decay among children under twelve.

Tooth decay is not a communicable disease. A person walking around with cavities in his teeth is not a public menace. When you force medical treatment (without even the justification of eliminating a public menace) you are engaging in the same kind of tyranny that Hitler practiced and that communist governments practice: making medical experiments on people just to find out what will happen.

That's all that fluoridation of public water supplies is: an experiment in mass medication.

The results can be horrible disaster for the whole population.

There is no reliable evidence that fluoridation will improve the dental health of children. It is true that some people who grew up in places where water is naturally fluorinated do have exceptionally good teeth. But in all those places, the water has a high content of other minerals—such as calcium—which are probably responsible for the strong teeth.

There is as much evidence to prove that fluorine is harmful to teeth as to prove that it is beneficial. It is very probable that in places like Amarillo, Texas, the natives would have even stronger teeth (and teeth free of the fluorine discoloration) if their water, containing an abundance of calcium and other beneficial minerals, did not contain the poisonous fluoride.

It would take generations of carefully controlled, unbiased laboratory studies to determine the real effects of fluorine on the human body.

No such studies have been made. The propaganda used by the American Medical Association, the American Dental Association, and the miscellaneous do-gooding civic leaders who advocate fluoridation are based for the most part on "studies" made by the United States Public Health Service. And these studies, according to Dr. Exner and Dr. Waldbott, were not scientific investigations. They were biased, inconclusive, and dishonest collections of information compiled for the specific purpose of providing propaganda for fluoridation.

If there is the slightest possibility that fluoridation could be harmful to anyone—there is no argument that could justify putting the stuff in public water systems.

There is abundant evidence that sodium fluoride is extremely harmful to large numbers of individuals: people with bad kidneys, people with special allergies, old people with high blood pressure.

People who support fluoridation either ignore this evidence or they assume that all such people constitute a minority in our society; therefore, it's all right to let them suffer and die in order to make a mass-medication experiment that might possibly result in fewer tooth cavities for children under twelve!

Here are two typical cases of sodium fluoride poisoning presented by Dr. G. L. Waldbott:

1. "After three years of drinking artificially fluoridated water at one part per million, this patient developed the following manifestations (of fluoride poisoning): severe backache in the lower spine, severe abdominal pain, nausea . . . mouth ulcers, pain and numbness in arms and legs and partial palsy in arms, extreme exhaustion and

mental deterioration, beginning changes in the retina and hemorrhage from the bladder."

2. "Mrs. H. M., age 49, of Saginaw, Michigan.... During July, 1953, two years and three months after Saginaw had fluoridated its water supply, she noted a peculiar gnawing sensation in her stomach after eating.... Simultaneously, there was increasing stiffness and pain in the spine... The hands began to tingle... when peeling potatoes she was unable to finish. She lost control of her legs.... Gradually, she developed severe muscular pains in arms and legs. Throat, eyes and nose became extremely dry; the more she drank, the thirstier she became... On hot days, the general weakness, mental sluggishness and dryness of the throat were especially enhanced. Because of greater consumption of water at this time, she began to suspect that drinking water aggravated her condition.

"On October 19, 1953, she started to use bottled water for drinking and distilled water for cooking. Within a few days her illness began to clear up; the pain in the stomach and dryness in the mouth improved first; the backache and muscular pains lasted for about three more weeks; the nails became normal after several months. She has been in perfect health since."

Hundreds of such individual cases of poisoning from fluoridated water are on record.

Most of these individuals had special health problems before they started drinking fluoridated water; that is why they reacted quickly and violently to fluoride poisoning.

The dreadful danger of fluoridated water is its unnoticeable, immeasurable, long-range effect on the total population.

Sodium fluoride is a cumulative poison. When you take small regular quantities of sodium fluoride into your system, you eliminate most of it. If you are strong and healthy, the body organs which do the eliminating — kidneys, for example — will not be immediately damaged.

But your body does not eliminate all the fluoride you consume — regardless of how small the quantity. Some of the fluoride accumulates in your bones.

Scientists can only guess at the horrible results of two or three generations of people building up in their bones an accumulation of sodium fluoride.

Alternatives to Fluoridation

It is not likely that anyone who bothers to study the record will want to give his own children fluorides of any kind. But if some do, they can give it to their children privately — more cheaply and with more scientific control than by paying taxes to have industrial fluorides dumped into the public water system where it will be consumed by the total population, used in industry, poured on lawns and shrubs, and corrode water pipes and plumbing fixtures.

When your child drinks fluoridated water from the public water system, you have no way of knowing how much fluoride he is getting.

Sodium fluoride in water is so corrosive that it can clog the control machinery; and water engineers can never guarantee that the water supply will have the recommended one part fluorine per one million parts of water.

Different children drink different amounts of water — and all children generally drink more water in hot weather than in winter.

Here is what Dr. F. B. Exner recommends for people who want to give their own children fluoridated water:

"Any druggist can easily prepare a gallon of water containing 1.7 gram of sodium fluoride. If you give a child one teaspoonful of that mixture in his food or drink each day, he will get a measured dose of 1.0 mg. of fluoride (fluoride ion) instead of whatever dose he would happen to get if you gave him fluoridated water....

"The stock solution is relatively safe to have around, as medicines go. The entire gallon contains less than half the lethal dose of fluoride.... This method permits controlled dosage and controlled effects, at least insofar as we can predict effects at all. In any case, the effects will be far and away less variable and uncertain than with fluoridated water. In addition:

"It permits use of a drug-grade chemical (instead of the industrial waste chemicals that are used in water-system fluoridation).

"It can be restricted to those people, and those years, when the effect is desired. This avoids the danger of universal and continued use.

"It is far cheaper than fluoridation. In fact, the fluoride for the gallon of water costs about two cents, and lasts over two years.

"Its greatest advantage, however, is that it is voluntary rather than compulsory; but that is exactly why health departments condemn it....

"Health departments simply do not want any voluntary substitutes for the compulsory method, regardless of what advantages they may possess."

* * * * *

Motives

Why are people in favor of fluoridating public water supply systems?

Communists approve of fluoridation, and the reasons are obvious. If you can establish the practice of giving mass medication to the people through public water supply systems, how easy will it be to start introducing tranquilizing drugs into the water — to make people placid and amenable to control and authority: to improve their mental health, in other words?

Dr. Exner and Dr. Waldbott say that the aluminum, steel and fertilizer industries want fluoridation for the reason that it gives them a profitable market for a waste product which used to represent a heavy expense item because it was so hard to dispose of.

They also say that the sugar industry and soft drink industry want fluoridation, because people are becoming aware that America's excessive consumption of sweets causes tooth decay. If these industries can find something that will off-set such causes of tooth decay, sales on sugar and soft drinks will not suffer.

Exner and Waldbott say that the real driving force behind fluoridation is the United States Public Health service — which has poured billions of dollars of tax money into the nationwide drive for fluoridated water supplies.

With the enormous amount of public money which the USPH Service has—to give, or withhold, as grants-in-aid to colleges, medical societies, local health boards and commissions, and to individuals in the medical world — Washington bureaucrats can force support for

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took a leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years, spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

fluoridation upon societies and agencies and individuals who enjoy enormous prestige with the public.

Why do the U. S. Public Health Service people want fluoridation?

The answer which Exner and Waldbott give is that Washington bureaucrats develop a Caesar complex: they spend public money to justify further appropriations of public money and to enlarge their own bureaucratic empires; and they develop a mania for Leading the People — for doing things to the people that they imagine should be done, even though the people may be too dumb to want or appreciate what is being done to them.

And the well-intentioned people who own radio stations and newspapers and who support such programs as fluoridation of public water systems: How can you explain their motives?

Perhaps they have a personal mania, or a business reason, for wanting to be known as Progressive, Civic-minded Leaders of their Community.

Or, perhaps, there is no way to explain such people. They are usually the ones who, unwittingly, do the dirty work of "educating the public" to accept the evil programs designed by others who have understandable motives — while they themselves have no perceptible motives at all.

But there is something that can be done.

The people could inform themselves on such important issues as fluoridation so that, if they are forced to put the issue to a public vote, they will know enough to vote for their own safety.

And, for the long pull, all of us can work to repeal the federal income tax: cut off the money from the Washington spenders and you will dry up the principal power supply behind such movements as fluoridation.

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report,* please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE ... BY ...

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____ years) (_____ months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for _____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$13 for Foreign mailing
$18 for 2 years

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

GIR 1

THE

Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 3, No. 30 Monday, July 29, 1957 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/88 BY

What Happened?

American post-war foreign aid began in 1945 as temporary humanitarianism dispensed through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration — to give what amounted to disaster relief to the war ravaged countries of the world.

Before all of that aid was out of the pipelines, along came the Marshall plan. This was also temporary. And it was an investment: it was going to bring us great and glorious and profitable returns in prosperous foreign customers who could buy our goods and who would love us for our help.

That didn't work, but it didn't stop either.

Each year, the temporary foreign aid program got a new name and became more nearly permanent, until it became the fixed and essential feature of American foreign policy.

How could this have happened to a nation of literate people?

Business firms which profit from mammoth government contracts; big unions which acquire riches and vast power from the special favoritism they receive in industries working on government contracts; leaders of powerful "christian" churches and organizations who somehow feel that it is Christian to rob American Christians for the support of non-Christian tyrants abroad; the international-socialists who know that the leveling and standardizing of the economies of all nations is an essential step toward the one-world socialist state; and the hundreds of thousands of federal employees whose well-paid and easy jobs, at home and abroad, are dependent on America's foreign aid programs — all these have become a part of the most powerful lobby in the history of the world: the lobby determined to keep Congress and the American people "sold" on foreign aid.

62-102576-5

A House government operations subcommittee, under the chairmanship of Porter Hardy, Jr. (Democrat, Virginia) has lifted the veil a bit and given us an inkling of how this lobby works and how effective it is.

NOT RECORDED
3 AUG 16 1957

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas, Telephone DAvis 8-2464 (Office Address, 1032-A Knob Oak). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. FOREIGN: by regular mail, $13.00 a year; airmail $18.00. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas

63 AUG 21 1957

The story is partially told by Willard Edwards in a by-line article for the *Chicago Daily Tribune,* July 15, 1957.

Here it is:

When the 85th Congress assembled in January, 1957, there was a swelling public revolt against heavy and harmful taxes.

Every day Congressmen and Senators received bags of mail demanding an end to, or sharp curtailment of, the government's domestic and foreign spending programs — particularly the foreign.

The American people had had quite enough of the foreign giveaway.

And then the lobby, financed with tax money, went into operation.

The State Department used money from its emergency funds to pay for "public opinion" polls which would show that a stomping majority of the people want foreign aid continued at a high level.

While the polls were being prepared, experts were getting things ready.

On January 17, 1957, William J. Caldwell, Director of the Office of Public Reports, International Cooperation Administration, hired Mrs. Elinor K. Wolf as a $30-a-day consultant.

Mrs. Wolf, a protege of Paul G. Hoffman (former foreign aid director), is an old hand at propagandizing for foreign aid. She was a leader of the Committee for the Marshall Plan back in the late forties.

In 1957, Mrs. Wolf's job (according to Caldwell's testimony) was to provide information for "study groups, labor organizations, and foreign aid groups" in order "to put the mutual security program in its proper perspective and correct public misconceptions."

Between January 17, 1957 and April 18, 1957 (when her job was terminated) Mrs. Wolf worked effectively.

She organized a nationwide letter-writing and telegram-sending campaign. All the "foreign aid groups" on her list went into action.

Congressmen, who had been wading through stacks of mail demanding economy were astounded by the sudden switch. They started getting telegrams and letters urging them to support President Eisenhower's radio and television appeals for continued foreign aid — even before the President had made any appeals.

Before the Congressmen and Senators could recover from this abrupt change in "public opinion" Mrs. Wolf's boss "leaked" to *The New York Times* and the *Washington Evening Star* results of the bought-and-paid-for polls showing that the public was emphatically in favor of foreign aid.

The foreign aid program was saved for another year.

Here is the experience of one particular Congressman, as told by Willards in the *Chicago Daily Tribune*:

"Glenard P. Lipscomb (Republican, California) . . . like other members of Congress, was overwhelmed by mail from his constituents early this year attacking the President's 71 billion dollar budget and criticizing, in particular, the President's request for more than 4 billions in foreign aid spending.

"He was, therefore, astonished, in February to note a page-one story in the Washington Star which 'revealed' that public opinion polls taken by the State Department showed the American people 90 per cent in favor of continued high spending abroad.

"Lipscomb wrote John Hollister, head of the International Cooperation Administration, which administers the foreign aid program, asking for information on how these polls were taken and who paid for them.

"The use of public funds to propagandize the American people in behalf of foreign aid was specifically forbidden by Congress in 1952 under an amendment sponsored by Senator Dworshak (Republican, Idaho).

"Lipscomb received a reply from a Hollister aide which stated that the requested information could not be supplied — it was for 'official use' only.

"Almost immediately, Lipscomb noted a curious change in in his mail.

"A number of his constituents, who had not previously shown interest in his attitude, began writing urgent appeals that he support the foreign aid program."

* * * * *

Those Cheap Mercenaries

Senate Bill 2130 (the foreign aid bill) came before the House for debate on July 15, 1957.

Congressman Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Democrat, Massachusetts) was the first speaker for the bill. His opening remarks clearly reveal the effectiveness of the powerful foreign-aid lobby.

Congressman O'Neill said:

"Mr. Speaker, I know that during the course of this year there has been a hue and cry for economy within our various budgets. Having read various articles in *Reader's Digest* and other national magazines and having read reports of the tremendous waste that has been going on in the mutual security programs, at times I have vowed that when the program came on the floor of the Congress I was going to be one who would help scuttle it.

"But, after you review the record that has been made of mutual security through the years and you calm your nerves and you look over the matter before you, and you go over the presentations that have been made before the various committees, one has to take into consideration the tremendous advantages and the good that the mutual security program has done over the course of years."

And then Mr. O'Neill of Massachusetts, aided and abetted by Mr. Walter of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Allen of Illinois, and Mr. Judd of Minnesota, Mr. Gordon of Illinois and Mr. Vorys of Ohio, and others, tells how much good our foreign aid has done.

Do we want the nations of the world "to be independent and friendly to the United States, or do we want them to be Soviet satellites, hostile to the United States?"

The Congressmen in favor of foreign aid pose this either-or question and then claim that foreign aid has welded the "freeworld" into a mighty unified force to resist communism, and has stopped Soviet aggression.

They ignore the fact that since America's postwar aid began, the communists have conquered more than 600,000,000 people: all of China, half of Indo-China, Tibet, and more than a dozen states in Central Europe.

They ignore the fact that our foreign aid has made more enemies for America than friends. One impressive witness to this fact, incidentally, is Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, who on April 10, 1957, said:

"I am pained to say that we have few enough friends in the world. I fear that we have fewer real friends in the world today than we have ever had in the history of this Government."

One of the most astonishing arguments for foreign aid is that it is cheaper for America to defend the world than for us to defend ourselves.

In the House debate on July 15, 1957, Congressman John M. Vorys made this point:

"It costs us $6600 a year to maintain an American soldier overseas without a gun in his hand. We contribute to the 200 allied divisions that are armed, $458 per soldier, through this mutual-security program. So, wherever we can replace an American at $6000 per year with an ally that costs us $458 per soldier, based on this year's request for military assistance and defense support, we are saving money on our security."

Congressman Robert B. Chiperfield (Republican, Illinois) made the same point in these words:

"It costs $530 for Japan to support a Japanese ground soldier, $142 in the case of Taiwan, $105 in the case of Turkey, and $117 in the case of Korea. In other words, about 60 Turkish soldiers or more than 40 free Chinese soldiers can be maintained for what it would cost to keep 1 American soldier in the field. It would be false economy to say that we should replace the Turkish or Chinese soldier with an American GI."

These arguments obviously mean that Congressman Vorys and Congressman Chiperfield regard all the soldiers of the world (outside the communist bloc) as American mercenaries; that we have a responsibility to police the entire world; and that, we should try to do it with hired mercenaries at cut-rate prices!

A cynic might ask the Congressmen: where were your dirt-cheap mercenaries from Japan and France and Turkey and England and India when 150,000 high-priced American GI's were dying in Korea?

Don't the Congressmen know:

(1) That the responsibility of the Ameri-

can government, according to the Constitution, is not to defend the world, but to provide for the defense of America?

(2) That every nation in history which has ever depended on hired mercenaries for its own defense has been destroyed — with the mercenaries taking a leading role in the destruction?

* * * * *

How to Get Rich

Congressman Robert B. Chiperfield, arguing on the floor of the House for foreign aid (July 17, 1957) gave an answer to those who cannot understand why Americans should be crushed with taxes to provide benefits for foreigners when Americans themselves are said to be in critical need of the benefits which they are giving away.

Mr. Chiperfield said:

"We also hear that the military assistance program deprives our communities of improvements and needed resources. The fact of the matter is that at least 85 percent of every dollar expended for military assistance is spent in the United States and finds its way back to your home or my home in one form or another. This program creates additional jobs for our sons and brings additional wealth to our farms, our merchants and to our workingmen."

There is the economy of the brave new socialist world we are building: work hard and give away the product of your labor, and the activity of working and giving away will make you rich.

But how about the people abroad who receive our gifts? If working to produce it and give it away will make us rich, won't the inactivity of getting it for nothing make them poor?

If Mr. Chiperfield's logic is good and if we are really interested in improving the economies of our foreign friends so that they can resist communism, why don't we just sit down and do nothing and let our foreign friends bustle around to produce and give to us? If, as Mr. Chiperfield claims, the activity of producing to give away has made us rich, wouldn't it have the same miraculous results for other people?

There is one embarrassing thing about Mr. Chiperfield's argument: it coincides with what the communists have been saying about American aid all along.

The communists, (by way of taunting us into continuing foreign aid) have always told our foreign friends that we are not giving to help them: we're merely dumping our surplus goods on them as a means of providing profitable markets for American capitalists.

I'm sure Mr. Chiperfield can explain how his arguments about the reverse benefits of foreign aid are different from Mr. Krushchev's; but I haven't seen the explanation.

* * * * *

The U. S. Is Committing Suicide

By Spruille Braden

When the House of Representatives opened debate on the foreign aid bill on July 15, 1957, the opening argument against the program was given by Congressman Lawrence Smith (Republican, Wisconsin). A great deal that Congressman Smith said was taken from testimony which Spruille Braden had given to the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Spruille Braden, President of the Pan American Society of the United States, is one of America's most distinguished diplomats. In 1935, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, he served as Chairman of the United States delegation to the Chaco Peace Conference. In 1939, he served as arbitrator in the final settlement of the war between Bolivia and Paraguay. Subsequently, he served as U. S. Ambassador to Colombia; as U. S. Ambassador

to Cuba; as Ambassador to Argentina; and as Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs. The following is a portion of his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on June 3, 1957:

I believe George Washington, in his Farewell Address, made the finest statement ever put forth as to what should be U. S. Foreign Policy.

Therefore, as a layman, I should like to see a really convincing and detailed analysis of why modern transportation, communications and science so profoundly alter Washington's warnings against entangling alliances.

I should like to know if Eugene W. Castle, in his book, *The Great Giveaway,* is not right when he says:

"Many nations could support their own military establishments if they had to do so and if the United States did not lavish military aid upon them."

I should like to know how far our foreign military aid is being extended beyond reasonable lengths as a means to bring about more and quicker promotions and a more rapid turnover of material by our own forces.

I should like to know if we have not wastefully over-armed many smaller countries, who are incapable of any real self-defense and whose people cannot handle modern equipment.

I should like to know whether purely military aid has been used as a fiscal maneuver to release the recipient country's other funds to economic undertakings.

I should like to know if historians are accurate when they say that the end of Rome started when she began subsidizing the outlying tribes and nations of Europe, and depending upon non-Roman mercenaries for her defense.

Even as a civilian, I know that we can no more buy reliable allies than we can buy friends. Peoples can only be led to war because of a dedicated idealism or evident self-interest. I also know that if we keep the United States so strong as possible spiritually, militarily, and every other way, other nations will wish to emulate and support us.

Finally, I know that our military aid to some dictators has not endeared us to their peoples.

The people of the United States are the most emotional, sentimental and generous of any, bar none. The tragic living conditions of the majority of mankind — which appear far more distressing to us with our relatively higher standards of living than they do to those who endure them — often impel us to adopt measures which will not improve the lot of the recipients of our aid, but which if continued too long, will impoverish us. Perhaps, it is this thought, coupled with the fact that so much remains to be done for our own people here at home; which now begins to stir our taxpayers.

How does our foreign aid affect the recipient nations? The Honorable Pedro Beltran, distinguished Peruvian statesman and former Ambassador in Washington, not long ago answered this question:

"If a nation relies on handouts to live . . . its future is doomed. As time goes on, it finds it harder and harder to get on its feet and forge its own future. . . . It ends by making no effort to develop its own resources or be self-supporting. As long as such a state of affairs prevails, such a country will never come of age, but will continue to be dependent on others, without prospects for the future.

"It should be realized that private capital can achieve what no public treasury can do. When confidence has been established, the amount of private capital that may flow into a country is practically unlimited. Private investors will compete with one another and seek out the opportunities . . ., but government money cannot do this, since risk venture is beyond its province. Private capital will flow . . . if the investor feels that he can operate in a free economy."

Our accomplishments in respect of foreign aid in this hemisphere often leave us little about which to be proud. It is pertinent to observe that:

(a) It was not the United States, as has been alleged, which primarily helped the Guatemalans to rid themselves of communist control.

(b) So soon as the communists had been driven out, our own government proceeded officially and senselessly to confirm communist calumnies against the United States.

(c) Since then we have been and are still wasting millions of dollars in grants to Guatemala. With a little judgment by the U. S. Government, these grants could be entirely eliminated and replaced many times over by private investments, which would be far more beneficial to everyone concerned.

(d) U. S. financing of marxists in Bolivia is inexcusable.

(e) By giving substantial foreign aid to Peron, we supported an enemy, a collaborator first with the nazis and then the communists and aligned ourselves against the decent and democratic elements of Argentina. Our role vis-a-vis Rojas Pinilla in Colombia, and some other dictators, has been no better.

No grants or loans — and here I include the Export-Import Bank, the International Bank and the International Fund — should be made to any country whose government by confiscation, expropriation or other unfair tactics and discrimination has already injured the investments of our citizens or even those of other foreign interests.

Nor should our taxpayers' dollars be paid to nations: (1) who do not need them, and many of whom are themselves wealthy; or (2) who turn around and give grants to other countries.

For these and other reasons, I am against the recently proposed International Development Loan Fund, i.e., a U. S. Government so-called revolving credit beginning at $500 million and rising to $750 million per year. This fund apparently would not supplant direct grants of economic aid or the technical assistance program.

Under this scheme, the United States would be committed for the indefinite future, to the operation of a new bureaucracy dedicated to the principle that our citizens' money should be loaned abroad on easy terms, come what may, in "greater financial risks than those acceptable to existing institutions."

Those suggesting the creation of this Development Loan Fund forget that it is not lack of capital, but the unfavorable investment climate in a given country, which is the real deterrent to increased private investment.

The Soviets and communism never will be defeated by United States 'give-away' programs. On the contrary, our 'give-away' programs are founded on the communist doctrine that the productive workers shall support the incompetent and the loafers. Both Lenin and Stalin violently opposed all development by private enterprise and investment. They said that the backward nationalities could be communized only through prolonged aid from the advanced countries, aid such as Washington is now disbursing. Due to ignorance of communist policy and the basic Soviet plan, our government has been, and still is, subsidizing the USSR's long range campaign against the United States.

Who are the advocates of foreign aid?

They are:

(1) misguided idealists or sentimentalists, who seem to believe friendship can be bought through government-to-government grants and loans;

(2) some business and labor leaders, whose industries, thanks to this program, may sell their wares to or through the International Cooperation Administration in Washington; and

(3) above all, the thousands of bureaucrats whose soft jobs and lush expense accounts depend on the continuance of foreign aid.

The groups in favor of 'give-away' foreign aid cleverly confuse, misinform and mislead high government officials, members of Congress and many civic leaders, who haven't enough time really to track down how foreign aid is misspent. It is impossible to track down how billions are spent by going around the world in 80 days. We can't even keep track of how many millions, much less billions, are spent at home.

The plain truth is that the United States is going broke, committing suicide, by uselessly giving away billions of dollars to the rest of the world.

The direct debt of the United States is about 280 billion dollars. This vast sum is almost twice the combined debts of all other principal nations. Of this huge amount, between 100 and 120 billion dollars have been given away or loaned to foreign governments.

About three billion of our gifts have been used by foreign governments to reduce their national debts. This three billion has been added to our own national debt. It has done us no good of any kind.

By June 30, 1957, the total of United States grants and credits of dubious value given in foreign aid since 1946 will be 60 billion dollars.

I grasp what 60 billion dollars really means when I add the assessed valuation of all real and other property in the 17 biggest cities of this country, to arrive at a grand total of just over 60 billion: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Detroit, Baltimore, Cleveland, St. Louis, Washington, San Francisco, Boston, Houston, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Buffalo and Dallas.

We would be appalled by the mere suggestion that these 17 biggest cities, if it were possible, be shipped overseas as gifts to foreign nations. Yet, in effect, that is what we have done.

But as it is, the dollar loss and the consequent drain on us taxpayers isn't as serious as the harm done to the morals and morale of other countries and of ourselves.

Certainly over 60 billion dollars should bring us spectacular results in the way of great respect and friendship, and security from Soviet aggression. Instead, it is evident that never did so many people give away so much for so little.

Some of the recipients of our aid have turned 'neutralist' or begun playing with the

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took a leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years, spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

communists. Other recipients are critical of the United States. For example, the French Prime Minister said:

". . . the Americans managed to create something very near to hatred . . . by the way they gave their aid."

If after 10 years and the expenditure of an amount equivalent to the value of our 17 biggest cities, we have gained neither security nor friends, how can we possibly justify that $60 billion? When, this year on February 4th, I put this question to Mr. John B. Hollister, the head of ICA, he replied:

"I don't know. I don't know the answer."

* * * * *

What to Do

It is by now apparent that the protests of individual voters — however voluminous — cannot compete with the well-organized, tax-financed propaganda machines which always roll into action to save major government spending programs.

It is, therefore, becoming every day more apparent that the only really effective thing that taxpayers can do to stop the tax-spend-and-elect programs of Washington politicians is to cut off the money supply — so that they simply cannot get hold of enough of our money to finance the destruction of our freedom.

Pending — but unnoticed — in the House of Representatives are two proposed constitutional amendments. One (the Hoffman Resolution, introduced by Congressman Clare Hoffman, Michigan) would repeal the income tax amendment. Another (H. J. Resolution No. 123, introduced by Congressman Ralph Gwinn, New York) provides that:

"The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution."

There is a growing public demand that these two resolutions be combined into one and formally submitted for approval as an amendment to the Constitution.

If this were done, the gigantic, incomprehensible, uncontrollable federal government would be trimmed down to the manageable size intended by the authors of the Constitution of the United States.

* * * * *

Correction

In The Dan Smoot Report of July 22, 1957 (p. 5), Senator John J. Williams is identified as a Republican from Maryland. Senator Williams is from Delaware.

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report,* please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____ years) (_____ months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for _____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$13 for Foreign mailing
$18 for 2 years

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY AND STATE

4-11 (Rev. 2-25-57)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

_____, 1957

TO:

___ Director	___ Mr. Nease, 5744
___ Mr. Tolson, 5744	___ Miss Gandy, 5633
___ Mr. Boardman, 5736	___ Mr. Holloman, 5633
___ Mr. Belmont, 1742	
___ Mr. Mohr, 5517	___ Records Branch
___ Mr. Parsons, 7621	___ Pers. Records, 6631
___ Mr. Rosen, 5706	___ Reading Room, 5531
___ Mr. Tamm, 5256	___ Mail Room, 5533
___ Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB	___ Teletype, 5644
___ Mr. Sizoo, 1742	___ Code Room, 4642
	___ Mechanical, B-110
___ Mr. Nichols, 5640	___ Supply Room, B-216
___ Mr. McGuire, 5642	___ Tour Room, 5625
___ Mr. Wick, 5634	
___ Mr. DeLoach, 5636	
___ Mr. Morgan, 5625	___ Miss Lurz
	___ Mrs. Faber
___ Mr. Jones, 4236	___ Miss McCord
___ Mr. Leonard, 6222 IB	___ Miss Rogers
___ Mr. Waikart, 7204	___ Miss Loper
___ Mr. Eames, 7206	___ Miss Chidboy
___ Mr. Wherry, 5537	

___ See Me
___ For Your Info

___ For appropriate action

___ Note & Return

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/23/77 BY sp

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext. 691

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

File
HEH

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/78 BY spr mar/gp

ENCLOSURE

ENCLO. ATTACHED

62-102576-6
NOT RECORDED
17 AUG 15 1957

INDEXED

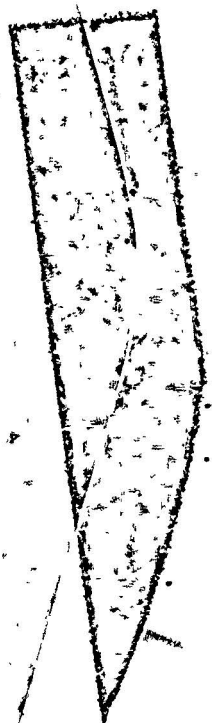
EX - 116

see att. rs. for routing

57 AUG 20 1957



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
4936 Thirtieth Place, N. W.,
Washington 8, D. C.



WALTER C. SHAW, SR.
G. C. MURPHY COMPANY
McKEESPORT, PENNSYLVANIA

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/77 BY sp2ma/ly

mr J Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/88 BY SP7 mac/ar

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 3, No. 29 Monday, July 22, 1957 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

Jencks and the FBI

The Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has just made a plea for all members to support congressional legislation designed to offset dangerous effects of the Supreme Court's June 3, 1957, decision in the Jencks Case.

This is the first time I have ever known the association to inject itself into a public dispute — and I have been a member since my resignation from the FBI in 1951.

With classic understatement, the ex-FBI agent's association explains its concern:

"We fully recognize that the recent Supreme Court decision in the Jencks case, opening the file of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the defense in certain criminal cases, will have a very damaging effect on, and greatly hamper the effectiveness of, the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Here is the essence of the Jencks case:

On April 28, 1950, Clinton E. Jencks, President of Amalgamated Bayard District Union, Local 890, International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, filed an affidavit (as required by the Taft-Hartley labor law), swearing that he was not a member of the communist party.

Using FBI evidence to prove that Jencks was a member of the communist party when he filed that affidavit, the Department of Justice prosecuted Jencks for perjury — saying that he lied when swearing that he was not a communist.

The main witness against Jencks was J. W. Ford, who became an undercover informant for the FBI in 1948. Ford made regular reports to the FBI on communist party activities in the state of New Mexico. Most of his reports concerned official communist party meetings. His testimony against Jencks was, principally, that Jencks attended the meetings.

During the trial, Jencks moved "for an order directing an inspection of reports of the witness Ford to the Federal Bureau of Investigation dealing with each of the meetings

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas, Telephone DAvis 8-2464 (Office Address, 1032-A Knob Oak). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. FOREIGN: by regular mail, $13.00 a year; airmail $18.00. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas

62- 102576-6

which he said that he attended with the defendant Jencks in the years 1948 and 1949."

The trial judge denied the motion.

The federal district court in New Mexico convicted Jencks, and the Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conviction.

On June 3, 1957, the Supreme Court reversed the lower courts, ordering a new trial.

The Supreme Court held that Jencks was entitled to see all the confidential FBI reports on communist meetings which Jencks was accused of attending.

Here is the reasoning in the Court's majority opinion:

"The interest of the United States in a criminal prosecution . . . is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done. . . .

"It is unquestionably true that the protection of vital national interests may militate against public disclosure of documents in the Government's possession. This has been recognized in decisions of the court in civil cases. . . .

"(But) in criminal cases . . . the Government can invoke its evidentiary privileges only at the price of letting the defendant go free. The rationale of the criminal cases is that, since the Government which prosecutes an accused also has the duty to see that justice is done, it is unconscionable to allow it to undertake prosecution and then invoke its Governmental privileges to deprive the accused of anything which might be material to his defense. . . ."

I agree entirely with this reasoning of the Supreme Court. I know from 9 and a half years experience as an FBI Agent, and from personal knowledge, that J. Edgar Hoover also agrees with it.

One theme that Mr. Hoover insistently hammers in all FBI training schools is that the FBI does not have a mission to prove somebody guilty of something or other. The FBI is a scientific investigative agency whose function is to get the facts — and let them speak for themselves.

Mr. Hoover is just as proud of an FBI investigation which proves a suspected person innocent as he is of investigations which result in prosecution and conviction of dangerous criminals.

No one in America has a deeper reverence for American constitutional guarantees of individual freedom than J. Edgar Hoover has. Every FBI agent knows that he is expected, above all things else, to respect the human dignity and constitutional rights of people he deals with — no matter whether they are bank presidents or penniless bums, communist traitors or ordinary hoodlums.

Mr. Hoover has the deepest respect for all the constitutional restraints upon governmental power which make law enforcement difficult in the United States.

In all criminal prosecutions, an accused person must be presumed innocent until he is proven guilty. The accused must be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation — and he must be confronted with all witnesses against him.

These constitutional provisions are the fundamentals on which J. Edgar Hoover's philosophy of law enforcement is based.

All the communist propaganda (a great deal of it written by such people as playwright Arthur Miller of Marilyn Monroe fame) about FBI agents being abusive, or violating the constitutional rights of people, or using gestapo tactics — is a lie. Mr. Hoover would instantly fire any FBI agent who did such things.

J. Edgar Hoover has never deviated from the ideal that the interest of the United States in a criminal prosecution . . . is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done."

To all FBI agents and ex-FBI agents (and to anyone else who knows Mr. Hoover) it is

therefore infuriating to read, in the Supreme Court's Jencks case decision, the noble language about the great ideals of American justice — and to see the clear inference that the FBI does not respect those ideals.

When Clinton E. Jencks was on trial, he was given full opportunity to face all of his accusers in open court. No information supplied by unnamed informants was used against him. He was permitted to examine every piece of evidence used to prove that he had lied under oath.

What the Supreme Court decision means is that Jencks and his lawyers should be permitted to rummage through confidential FBI files to find out what witness Ford told the FBI — not about Jencks — but about other people.

If such a thing were permitted, it would destroy the FBI as an effective agency for investigating subversion, treason, and other criminal activity.

When J. W. Ford was serving as an undercover informant for the FBI, he was actually a member of the communist party in New Mexico. As an official member of the party, he attended communist meetings. After each meeting, he would make a secret report to the FBI, telling what happened at the meeting and who was there.

He did not — physically, he could not — make a separate report on each person attending the communist meetings. He would simply report what happened and then list the persons who attended — making special comment only on those persons who took special part in the communist meetings.

When the Jencks case was prepared for trial, the FBI selected from the Ford reports only that information which pertained to Jencks — and only that which could be cross-checked and verified with other sources of information.

It is quite possible that some of the people whom Ford listed as attending communist meetings were there for patriotic reasons and should not, therefore, be exposed to public censure. It is likely that some were secret communists whom the FBI, for obvious security reasons, is not yet ready to expose. It is more than likely that the Ford reports to the FBI on communist activities in New Mexico contain information vital to the security of the United States — information which would be of no value to the FBI if the communists knew that the FBI had it.

In short, the Supreme Court Jencks case decision — pretending tender regard for a high ideal of justice — holds that the FBI should do an injustice to innocent persons and should reveal to communists virtually everything the FBI knows about communist activities in New Mexico — the center of our nation's most important, secret research on atomic energy.

It does little good to berate the Supreme Court for handing down the Jencks case decision. The people to talk to are the members of the House and Senate. They have constitutional power to do something about the court — and there is no business more important before the 85th Congress.

* * * * *

J. Edgar Hoover's View

In 1950, when testifying during hearings of a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, explained why FBI files must be kept secret.

It is interesting to note that one of Mr. Hoover's principal concerns is protection of the innocent:

"I have always maintained the view that if we were to fully discharge the serious responsibilities imposed upon us, the confidential character of our files must be inviolate. . . .

"FBI reports set forth all details secured

from a witness. If those details were disclosed, they could be subject to misrepresentation, they could be quoted out of context, or they could be used to thwart truth, distort half-truths and misrepresent facts.

"The raw material, the allegations, the details of associations and compilation of information . . . are of value to an investigator in the discharge of his duty. These files were never intended to be used in any other manner and the public interest would not be served by the disclosure of their contents. . . .

"These files contain complaints, allegations, facts and statements of all persons interviewed. Depending upon the purpose of the investigation, particularly in security cases, they contain, not only background data on the individual but details of his private life . . . the identities of our confidential sources of information and full details of investigative techniques.

"In short, they consist of a running account of all that transpires.

"For want of a more apt comparison, our files can be compared to the notes of a newspaper reporter before he has culled through the printable material from the unprintable. The files do not consist of proven information alone. . . . One report may (falsely) allege crimes of a most despicable nature. . . . The falsity of these charges may not emerge until several reports are studied, further investigation made and the wheat separated from the chaff.

"If spread upon the record, criminals, foreign agents, subversives and others would be forewarned and would seek methods to carry out their activities by avoiding detection and thus defeat the very purposes for which the FBI was created."

* * * * *

Tom Clark's Dissent

Dissenting from the Supreme Court's majority opinion in the Jencks Case (June 3, 1957), Associate Justice Tom Clark said:

"The court holds 'that certain criminal action must be dismissed when the Government, on the grounds of privilege, elects not to comply with an order to produce, for the accused's inspection and for admission in evidence, relevant statements or reports in its possession of Government witnesses touching the subject matter of their testimony at the trial.'

"This fashions a new rule of evidence which is foreign to our Federal jurisprudence. The rule has always been to the contrary. . . .

"The rule announced today has no support in any of our cases. Every federal judge and every lawyer of federal experience knows that it is not the present rule.

"Even the defense attorneys did not have the temerity to ask for such a sweeping decision. They only asked that the documents be delivered to the judge for his determination of whether the defendant should be permitted to examine them. . . .

"Unless the Congress changes the rule announced by the court today, those intelligence agencies of our government engaged in law enforcement may as well close up shop, for the Court has opened their files to the criminal and thus afforded him a Roman holiday for rummaging through confidential information as well as vital national secrets. . . .

"It opens up a veritable Pandora's box of troubles. And all in the name of Justice."

* * * * *

Pensions to Foreigners

On April 29, 1957, *The Dan Smoot Report* discussed the social security system as a bankrupt operation which is sapping the initiative and choking the freedom of American individuals.

Demands for more details were so heavy that, on July 8, 1957, *The Report* presented statistics in support of the allegation that social security is bankrupt.

One allegation made in the April 29 issue (but not further mentioned on July 8) was that 48,528 foreigners receive social security checks totaling more than 27 million, 500 thousand dollars a year.

This allegation produced curious results among Congressmen and Senators.

Senator Mike Monroney (Democrat, Oklahoma) wrote to a constituent in Oklahoma City, saying that the social security law prohibits benefits to non-resident aliens.

A nationally known radio commentator says a member of his staff worked for more than a week trying to verify the *Smoot Report* allegation that social security checks were going to foreigners. He could not do it. Some Congressmen told him the thing just couldn't happen. Others told him it might very well be true, but they didn't know anything about it.

I got the information about foreign social security pensioners from Senator John J. Williams (Republican, Maryland).

In May, 1956, I noticed that Senator Williams was discussing this issue — but was getting very little notice in the newspapers and magazines that my staff reviews.

I wrote the Senator for details.

On May 22, 1956, Senator Williams wrote me:

"In compliance with your request dated May 14, 1956, I am pleased to enclose herewith the statement I released to the *Journal Every-Evening*, Wilmington, Delaware, on May 8, 1956, relative to pensions to aliens. . . ."

The statement which Senator Williams sent me was a typewriter copy of an article from the May 8, 1956, issue of *Journal Every-Evening*, Wilmington, Delaware.

The article is datelined Washington and is under the by-line of Jack Russell.

It is headlined:

"WILLIAMS ASKS HALT ON PENSIONS TO ALIENS

Says 48,528 Foreign Residents, Including Reds, Receive Social Security Each Month

"YEARLY PAYMENTS TOP $27,000,000

Senator Will Carry Fight for Amendment to Senate Floor if Beaten in Committee."

Here is the full article:

"Washington, May 8 — Senator John J. Williams (R-Del.) today disclosed that Uncle Sam is writing social security checks for aliens in more than 60 foreign countries, some of them Communist, at a rate of nearly 50,000 a month.

"The Delaware senator is fighting an uphill battle behind closed doors in the Senate Finance Committee to amend social security laws to prohibit any more aliens from becoming eligible for old age and survivor benefits.

"Williams disclosed hitherto untabulated figures to prove that the United States currently sends 48,528 checks to aliens or their survivors each month amounting to $2,291,983. This amounts to $27,503,796 a year, and the number on the rolls increases daily.

"Blasting this 'drain on the social security fund,' Williams charged that 'our social security laws never were intended to support a worldwide old age program.'

"Williams disclosed that aliens living in 11 Communist-dominated countries are eligible for the monthly payments.

"Yugoslavia citizens, according to figures supplied by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, receive 1,437 checks a month totalling $78,365. Another 40 checks are sent to persons living in Yugoslavia whose nationality is officially listed as 'unknown.'

"Checks for aliens living in Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and the U.S.S.R., are held in a trust fund pending possible resumption of friendly relations with those countries.

"Williams said that 62.3 per cent of all the checks sent overseas go to aliens, while only 32.6 per cent or 31,409, go to American citizens living abroad.

"A whopping 5.1 per cent of the checks go to persons living overseas whose nationality isn't even known.

"Williams charged that in a great many cases the benefits were earned through 'minimum contributions' to the social security fund, which requires a two per cent contribution from both the employer and the employee.

"He cited one case in which an American woman invited her alien sister to this country, carried her as a housemaid, contributed the four per cent for 18 months, thereby enabling the sister to go back home with a lifetime pension.

"BULK TO SIX NATIONS

"Aliens in six nations receive the bulk of the payments: Italy, Canada, Greece, Japan, Britain, and Mexico in that order.

"Aliens living in Italy get 13,875 checks worth $779,777 each month; in Canada 7,615 checks totalling $321,816; Greece, 3,705 worth $179,716; Japan 2,342 worth $118,988; Britain, 1,791 worth $95,833, and in Mexico (exclusive of seasonable farm laborers), 1,544 worth $56,199.

"The department reported that 273 persons scattered throughout Africa get checks each month totalling $14,430, while little Portugal claims 1,344 aliens drawing $66,242 each month.

"Williams has tried unsuccessfully in the past to get an amendment tacked onto social security legislation in the Senate. This time he thinks he has a better chance.

" 'For the first time I've got figures to back me up,' he said. 'Previously I only had an overall picture and an idea.'

He said the amendment he's offering in the finance committee, and will offer on the Senate floor if defeated in committee, would not bar payment to those aliens now on the rolls.

"WOULD BAR NONCITIZEN

" 'We've made a contract with those people we can't go back on now,' he said. 'But the amendment would bar eligibility to any noncitizen after its enactment.' Williams said the State Department previously had opposed the amendment on the basis that the payments to aliens were 'a drop in the bucket.'

"It also was charged that the Williams amendment would violate a contract, encouraged employers to hire alien labor, and to be an administrative monstrosity.

"However, Williams said he has reworked the amendment to take care of these objectoins, and has gathered much support in the committee for the amendment.

"He said that under the proposed amendment, aliens would not be required to contribute to the social security program, but neither would they be eligible for its benefits.

"URGES RESERVE FUND

"To prohibit employers from seeking excess alien labor to avoid the tax, Williams would have them continue to contribute their half of the fund with the contributions going directly into the fund as a reserve.

"'Certainly now, at a time when we are considering lowering the retirement age of women from 65 to 62 years, is an appropriate time to also ask if we can continue to support this worldwide old age program,' Williams said.

"He pointed out for instance that under present law a citizen of a foreign country which recognizes polygamy could become eligible for survivor benefits for all his wives and children by merely working in this country the required period of time to qualify for social security.

"Williams said he thinks the amendment has an 'excellent chance' to be incorporated in the bill now being worked out in committee. However, he said, if he is defeated he will reintroduce the amendment on the floor and demand a vote."

* * * * *

State Department Emergencies

On July 1, 1957, Congressman Henry S. Reuss (Democrat, Wisconsin) member of a House subcommittee on International Operations, was leafing through State Department vouchers showing money spent from the State Department's appropriations for "emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies."

Congressman Reuss noticed a voucher for $223.49 that had been paid to the Gold Liquor Store in January, 1957.

Mr. Reuss wanted to know what kind of unforeseen emergency in the Diplomatic and Consular Service was involved in that item.

But the chairman of the House subcommittee (Congressman Porter Hardy, Jr., Democrat, Virginia) was interested in bigger vouchers: to wit, $350,000 which has been paid out of this "unforeseen emergencies" fund of the State Department for public opinion polls in the United States since 1951.

Between June 27, 1956 and February 27, 1957, the State Department used $36,318.75 out of its "unforeseen emergencies" fund to pay the Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago for public opinion surveys on foreign aid.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took a leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years, spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

When questioned, administration officials admitted that the State Department's funds should not have been spent for public opinion polls.

They did not say whether it should have been spent for whisky.

Congress gave the State Department one million dollars for its "unforeseen emergencies" fund for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1957 — and is preparing to appropriate a like amount for the fund in the current year.

* * * * *

The Mails

Once again, we have begun to receive many complaints about late and irregular delivery of *The Dan Smoot Report.*

The Report goes into the main post office at Dallas every Friday afternoon — dated the following Monday. We have never missed this mailing deadline. We receive fine cooperation from the Dallas post office and do not believe that any delay is caused here.

We respectfully request readers who are getting poor delivery service to notify their local post office. If this does not improve service, please let us know.

And while we are on the subject of mail: since the Lewis Food Company, 817 East 18th Street, Los Angeles, California, began the sponsorship of *The Dan Smoot Report* on 18 television stations and 52 radio stations on the West Coast and in the Hawaiian Islands — our volume of daily mail has made it impossible for us to acknowledge individually all the letters we receive.

I wish I could say a personal thank-you to every one who writes me or my sponsor.

If enough Americans like *The Dan Smoot Report* well enough to subscribe to it and buy copies for their friends, and enough people go to the trouble of letting sponsors and broadcasting stations know that the buying public approves of the Dan Smoot radio and television programs: we will stay in business and grow.

If we do not receive that kind of support from individuals, we will not be able to continue — because we have no subsidies or angels or organizational support of any kind.

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report,* please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____years) (_____months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for_____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$13 for Foreign mailing
$18 for 2 years

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY AND STATE

Vol. XIV, No. 31 HUMAN EVENTS August 3, 1957

Article Section II

Korea Salutes General MacArthur

By EDNA FLUEGEL

SEOUL, KOREA.

THERE'S A GREAT DAY coming for Korea—MacArthur Day, Inchon Day, American Day, Korea Day — in fact, several days when a whole nation plans to say "thank you" by giving.

From its poverty and urgent needs Korea has raised money — not a great sum to Americans, perhaps, but touchingly vast as a voluntary contribution from the people of the Republic of Korea. From its officialdom it has drawn a Who's Who of Korea to serve on the various planning and welcoming committees. Every class, every occupation and every business association is represented at some stage of the project. The program encompasses all of Korea, old and new, from classic dances and Mansei (three cheers) to the ROK army and a detailed schedule that reflects the impact of American military procedures on Korean public administration.

The days are September 14-20, 1957. The day of days is September 15, when a statue of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur is to be unveiled high on a hill overlooking Inchon city and the site of his — and the free world's — great victory. The location is breathtaking; the statue, even in the rough clay form in which I saw it, is a masterpiece that will satisfy MacArthur admirers the world over.

This article is being written on June 22 after a day at Inchon and a visit to Manguk to see the statue in its present state. It is one day after America's historic decision to face up to reality by modernizing military equipment here because the Communists have ceaselessly violated the armistice. It is three days after the writer stood in the "Security Area," on Communist territory, and viewed the Bridge of No Return, with places that once were news spread out in all directions.

The scars of two Communist occupations are still vivid in Seoul, where the enemy is minutes away by jet-flight — a mere hour and a half by old-fashioned truck transport. Seoul is rebuilding, as is the whole of Korea. Though this is a city and a nation on the alert, where war is expected sooner or later, it is far removed from the fears of Washington and London — the fears that limited victory to South Korea, that deprived us of the chance to reverse the loss of China, and that may have made major war inevitable.

THIS LAND will be a military frontier of America for a long time — but it is thanks to Inchon that there is a Republic of Korea on this territory and that a frontier for both America and Korea is here at all. This the Koreans understand, both in terms of Inchon and later. Most of them believe that MacArthur was right in April 1951; many know the role he played on his return to America; some followed his great addresses and know that an aroused public opinion — further informed by such organizations as the American Legion and other patriotic societies — has contributed greatly toward stiffening American policy toward communism in Asia. And so Korea is giving this statue and these days in a tribute to a foreigner, a tribute unique in the long history of an ancient land.

Here is what the Koreans are planning. They want General MacArthur, his wife, his son and his aides to come to Korea on September 14. Everything that the Koreans could jam into the next few days is scheduled — and reportedly a large slice of the Republic will also be squeezed in somewhere between Seoul and Inchon. When a mere American tries to explain here that many American communities have also wanted MacArthur and that invitations from other countries have not been few,

Published weekly at 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. • Copyright 1957 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC.

62-102576-6

the Koreans with whom I have spoken say: "But we love MacArthur. He's ours. He surely will come if he is able."

The statue I saw today is a masterpiece in the making. It is 12 feet high. When finished in bronze it will rest on a 20-foot-high base on the top of a hill overlooking the city, the island on which the initial landing was made and the water far beyond. The statue is the creation of Kyong Sungkim, Professor of Hong-ik University. With ten assistants, he has been at work about a month in a "studio" that is itself incredible to an American — yet probably very similar to the "studios" from which the world's greatest art treasures emerged. Approaching through muddy, narrow alleys, surrounded by the din and crowds of swarming Manguk, you go up a precarious flight of wooden stairs to a room barren of modern equipment — but you don't notice the room or its lack of equipment for a long time.

For there, caught by some magic of the artist's skill and devotion, is MacArthur: the strategist who had to gamble because the issues were global and freedom itself was at stake; the commander loaded with honors who risked a great career, because he alone believed it could be done. He has just lowered his field glass and probably has heard the first favorable reports. The jubilation of some of the famous photographs has not yet come — but there is a surcease of tension, an almost-calm, though not yet relaxed, feeling. There is motion, realistic appraisal; you almost expect him to turn to a companion and say, "It *will* work."

To Koreans, this statue and these scheduled days of rejoicing and of giving mean much. Korea has come a long, hard way. It has a long, hard way to go. It must produce and maintain the military might it needs, and the economic strength and social consciousness it must have to develop a sizeable middle class — on which alone the democracy to which it aspires can be soundly based. It is weighed down, not only with problems of reconstruction, but with a heritage of decades of occupation. It is short on technical skills, managerial ability, and leadership qualities. Surrounded by Communist enemies and a former conquerer it still distrusts, with its northern half still held by the Communists, this nation needs a "breather." Korea needs a chance to "point with pride" and, above all, a chance to give — to shower on a hero it has adopted as its own all its affection and devotion.

To Americans, this statue and these days are not without significance. Americans are not notably popular in many lands. Nor have we been overburdened with gratitude. There are other countries where Americans have fought and died, where American treasure has been freely unloaded, where America stands guard against the common foe. There are those who say that no great power should expect gratitude, and that East and West cannot meet in friendship or in mutual appreciation. But Korea is grateful and it is no small thing for one nation to enshrine as a national hero a man of another allegiance. That a man of the West kept faith with a small nation of the East and that the nation, in turn, remembers and is grateful may be a fact worthy of prayerful reflection by a disillusioned and troubled America.

Dr. Edna Fluegel is Chairman of the Department of Political Science at Trinity College, Washington, D. C., and a consultant to the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security.

HUMAN EVENTS was founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. It is published weekly at 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. and reports from Washington on politics, business, labor and taxes. It is usually published in two parts: a 4-page news section and a 4-page article. $10 per year.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, new subscribers only: 5 weeks for $1.

ORDER BLANK

HUMAN EVENTS, 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Send me.....reprints of "KOREA SALUTES GENERAL MacARTHUR"

at $..... ☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

Additional copies of this 2-page Article: single copy 15¢ (coins not stamps); 15 copies $1; 35 copies $2; 125 copies $5; 300 copies $10; 1,000 copies $20. In 5,000 lots $15 per thousand. Unless otherwise ordered, reprints are sent by fourth-class mail, which takes ten days to two weeks for delivery. For first-class mail delivery of 2-page articles, add ½¢ per copy; for airmail, add 1¢ per copy.

Prices of 4-page articles or news sections are as follows: single copy 20¢ (coins, not stamps); 10 copies $1; 25 copies $2; 100 copies $5; 500 copies $20; 1,000 copies $30. In 5,000 lots $25 per thousand.

Enter my subscription ☐ 5 weeks for $1 ☐ 1 year for $10

Name.....

Street.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

mr J. Edgar Hoover

HUMAN EVENTS

Vol. XIV, No. 29 | Saturday, July 20, 1957 | Washington, D. C.

News Section | *Printed in Two Sections*

ZHUKOV AND IKE: *Summit reunion?* (page 1)
HIGH COURT: *Byrd vs. Warren* (page 1)
NUCLEAR NONSENSE: *Wasteful atoms* (page 3)
Backwash from Pugwash (page 2)
REUTHER: *Defeat in California* (page 4)

The Great Cover-Up: What tries the souls of conservative legislators these days is the avalanche of stereotyped "liberal" propaganda which envelops Congress. This propaganda, they perceive, is designed to conceal — on one pious pretext or another — dangerous mistakes of policy by the Government. Here follows a summary of the comments of these members of Congress about what they call the "cover-up" on many issues:

● The current, soothing line of the "liberal" editorialists and their likes on the subject of the Supreme Court is: keep cool; be respectful; don't heckle; it's the law now and permanent; *etc., etc.* This does not go down, on the right side of the aisle. Yesterday, we surprised a member, a Republican at that, who was composing an eloquent attack on what he called the "Warren Court."

The boys in the cloakrooms like to repeat the following story: A judge on the bench was once provoked to say to the famous lawyer, Clarence Darrow: "I hope you will not show contempt of the Court." Darrow retorted: "Your honor can always hope" — and proceeded to get himself cited.

● The aggressive speech by Senator Harry Byrd (D.-Va.) arraigning the Supreme Court and Chief Justice Warren, pierces the "cover-up" of the High Bench and opens the way to similar straight-from-the-shoulder attacks — say impartial observers who have studied the text of the debate. They make the following points:

(1) Never in history has any member of Congress so scathingly attacked a Chief Justice of the United States.

(2) What Byrd said will make a deep impression throughout the country, for the Senator from Virginia is the one Southern figure who enjoys a large following in the North.

(3) His strong words command attention, as the Senator is no "hothead," but has a reputation for speaking only after careful consideration.

(4) Byrd knows what he is doing, and the nature of his address suggests that there are under way proposals for stiff legislation which would curb the current legislative pretensions of the Court.

● Still another aspect of "Operation Smokescreen" is the failure of the press to dig into what is termed "The Judge Burnita Matthews case." For it was a 1955 ruling by Judge Matthews which forced the State Department to issue a passport to Jane Foster Zlatovski — indicted by a Federal grand jury in New York, July 8, on charges of spying for Communist Russia. State had previously refused to renew Mrs. Zlatovski's passport.

The result of Judge Matthews' decree was that Mrs. Zlatovski — in spite of the adverse file compiled on her by the FBI — was able to leave the United States. She and her husband now rest, apparently safe from extradition, in their Parisian "privileged sanctuary."

● Members of Congress gloomily say that Ike's suggestion for a meeting between Zhukov and Wilson is simply a part of a buildup for a conference between the Russian Marshal and Ike himself. They recall that Eisenhower fell into a Zhukov trap in 1945 when he talked with the Russian and thought he had obtained a firm agreement for a free corridor into Berlin. He failed to get it on paper. Three years later, the Russians sealed the old German capital and we were forced into the airlift operation to save Berlin.

● "Controlled press" — that term increasingly appears in the conversation of members complaining of the almost daily "cover-up." They probably have in mind the Washington situation, particularly in the years since the Chicago *Tribune*-owned *Times-Herald* was absorbed by the "liberal" *Post;* and the other local papers are not satisfactory to the conservatives.

Members recently used the term in connection with a rumor that Eastern newspaper tycoons are seeking to buy *The Kansas City Star.* Roy Roberts, the publisher, is aging and some stockholders reportedly might want a deal. In such an event, it was pointed out, a "press lord" in the East would control what has been a very independent newspaper. "Press lords," it was remarked, like to get invited to lunch at the White House; then they accommodatingly adjust their policy to that of the Palace Guard. In all likelihood, more will be heard about this topic.

● Like all "liberal" Democrats, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana continues to do the work of the appeasers; he performed this mission in a speech last week, urging that Secretary Dulles visit the capitals behind the Iron Curtain. This suggestion was imbedded in long exhortations to be brave and tough with Moscow, and the speech enjoyed a great buildup in "liberal" and other papers. Dulles dismissed the idea promptly, without comment.

Right-wingers say the Mansfield proposal would actually strengthen the position of the Kremlin. They quote Constantin Fotich, former Ambassador from Yugoslavia, now and for many years known around Washington as an authority on Eastern Europe. Fotich says: "If Dulles went to those capitals, his calls on the satellite dictators would discourage the forces of resistance to communism in those countries. The people would say that the U.S. had sold them out again."

Published weekly at 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

• Copyright 1957 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC.

62-102576-4

Shouts and Murmurs: Ike is blamed for acts of which he's quite innocent, while he goes scot free for other deeds for which he should be rebuked — so runs one Capitol Hill refrain. For instance, Ike sent out secretly that directive (see last week's issue) to all departments and agencies, aiming at a cutback in '58 spending of an estimated $2 billion. Yet, the hypocritically "economy-minded" Democratic leaders unjustly accused the President of playing politics, of slyly seeking a tax cut.

On the other hand, Ike took an expensive step in the opposite direction when he signed the omnibus housing bill (passed by grace of the self-styled economy-minded Democratic leadership), cost of which runs to about $1.74 billion. Ike coughed hard and expressed criticism of the measure but signed nevertheless. Real economy advocates have pointed out the fiscal unsoundness as well as inflationary repercussions of this bill. The President, they say, should have vetoed it. If he had, members of Congress emphasize, the Congress would not have passed it over his veto.

● But the battle for economy still hangs in the balance. Various moves in the House (too complicated and tentative to be analyzed here) indicate that the spirit for Budget reduction remains strong.

Representative Lawrence Smith's sharp criticism of the foreign aid "development" fund ("I shall never vote to surrender control over appropriations in such reckless fashion"), as well as his stern warning that spenders invite retaliation from their constituents, had a visible effect on his colleagues. Representative H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa) labelled the same measure a "brand new strip-tease act" giving the President "unthinkable power." Indications are that the Appropriations Committee (the next step) will not prove generous.

● Senatorial GOP colleagues who are boosters of Minority Leader Knowland express concern these days. They fear that Knowland's handling of the "civil rights" legislation has hurt him among long-time supporters. They themselves still stand by him. They understand the significance of various complicated maneuvers guided by Knowland (which the public cannot grasp), and the necessity for their party's leader to play ball to a certain extent with the head of the party in the White House. (On some things, however, they think he's just plain wrong.) Still, knowing how these matters emerge only partially reported in the press, they can't blame Knowland's erstwhile friends, now critics.

What they fear most is that the Californian is losing a good deal of his right-wing support, which he will need in his expected upcoming race for the Governorship of his state. They say Knowland should heed Taft's dictum (which, it is true, Taft himself did not always follow) that a Republican should seek to bring out and retain right-wingers who have been sitting on their hands rather than court "liberal" votes. All in all, they ardently wish Knowland were not Senator but Governor, in safe Sacramento where he would not have to take stands on any and all contentious and dangerous national issues. The Senate, it is often said (and particularly about Taft), is the cemetery of Presidential hopefuls.

Disarmament: As Harold Stassen's London "disarmament" conferences wore on without result last week, a group of American scientists journeyed to Pugwash, Nova Scotia, to participate in an international thinkfest on atomic energy. Among the nine other nations represented at the meeting: Red China and the Soviet Union.

The meeting, convoked by England's fellow-travelling Earl Bertrand Russell and sponsored by financier Cyrus Eaton, has raised some eyebrows in the Capital. Such north-of-the-border hobnobbing of American nuclear scientists with Communists, it is said, raises serious questions of security and survival. (U.S. citizens travelling to Canada do not need passports.)

Amid the usual swirl of warnings about "nuclear annihilation," however, the Pugwash scientists did produce one unexpected conclusion about atomic disarmament: "a completely effective and reliable control system appears to be no longer possible."

Since inspection and control are the announced prerequisites of any "disarmament" agreement by the U.S., this statement — say students of our atom policy — should put an effective end to the belief that we can deal with the Communists by throwing down our weapons.

Meanwhile, other strong opposition has come to bear on our wistful quest for disarmament. During the past week, a brilliant speech by G. F. Hudson, Director of Far Eastern Studies at Oxford University, drew the attention of the American press. Addressing a meeting of the Congress for Cultural Freedom in England last month, Hudson characterized the "disarmament" talks as aiding the Soviets and hurting the West.

Noting the massive Soviet commitment to "conventional" (non-atomic) forces, the Oxford scholar stated (as quoted in *U. S. News and World Report* for July 19): "Even though the West has a sound case in refusing to abolish nuclear weapons without a knaveproof system of inspection and control, it is becoming more and more obvious that it cannot in any case agree to a prohibition of these weapons, because renunciation of them would leave Russia with an overwhelming preponderance of power."

Status of Forces: The Supreme Court's decision in the Girard case, analysts agree, has cleared the tracks for resumption of the suspected "deal" between Washington and Tokyo. This stratagem (momentarily derailed by the surprise ruling of Federal Judge Joseph C. McGarraghy) was first outlined in HUMAN EVENTS for June 8, 1957: "Girard is surrendered to appease anti-American sentiment in Japan . . .; then, the Japanese authorities try him and let him off with a 'suspended' sentence. This outcome can then be broadcast around the United States as 'proof' of the 'fairness' of the Status of Forces treaties."

Now, as "liberal" commentators try to stem the tide of indignation at the Supreme Court, and to prepare public opinion for Girard's trial next month, the outlines of this strategy begin to assume more definite shape. Secretaries Wilson and Dulles, in concluding the joint statement which the Supreme Court appended to its

decision, stated that "there is every reason to believe that trial of . . . Girard in the Japanese courts will be conducted with the utmost fairness." Now dispatches from Tokyo sound a similar note.

This play on the "soft handling" of Girard, say students of the "Status of Forces" question, is merely a variation of the line long espoused by defenders of the agreements. "Status of Forces" partisans have repeatedly argued that — because our GI's allegedly receive light sentences from foreign courts — we are getting a "good deal" from the agreements. A recent example of this argument appeared in the left-wing *Washington Post*, which stated that, because of "this tendency of our allies to be lenient" with GI's who have committed crimes abroad, "Congress ought to express its gratification."

Contacted by HUMAN EVENTS this week, Senator George Malone (R.-Nev.) delivered a devastating rebuttal to these "liberal" apologetics:

"Nothing could demonstrate more clearly how far we have drifted from basic principles," Malone stated, "The question is not: *Will GI's get off with lighter sentences under a court martial or a foreign tribunal?* The question is: *Will Americans be guaranteed the system of justice accorded them as citizens by the United States Constitution?*"

Malone continued: "Our concept of justice is not a matter of 'beating the rap.' It is a matter of principles — of rights and responsibilities as defined by the Constitution. It is no more in harmony with the American Constitution that a citizen escape punishment for a criminal act than it is for a citizen to be deprived of the protections furnished by the Bill of Rights. The 'Status of Forces' agreements, even as characterized by their apologists, are a standing affront to American constitutional principles."

Continued grass-roots protest against the agreements confirms Malone's opposition. In the past week two local draft board officials, Mayor Phil Lightfoot of Tuskegee, Ala., and Samuel Barnes of Olney, Ill., resigned their posts because of the Girard decision. Barnes stated that, if the Government did not protect American soldiers overseas, he could not conscientiously participate in drafting them.

McClellan Committee: Republican members of the McClellan Committee jubilantly claim victory in their campaign to steer it onto the path of Walter Reuther and other leftist-politicking union bosses.

Some Capital observers, accustomed to skepticism in such matters, adopt a "show-me" attitude and defer judgment until they see how the Committee's new procedural ground rules work in actual practice.

GOP committeemen, however, insist that they achieved the substance of what they sought. They concede technical rejection of their proposal to break the committee down into a series of "task forces," each with its own staff investigating a particular type of impropriety.

But they claim the same ultimate aim is attained by promulgation of the list of eleven categories of alleged misdeeds which the committee will probe before it submits a final report some 18 months hence, and assignment of staff investigators to work on each category.

Furthermore, they succeeded in putting a checkrein on the committee's somewhat taciturn, twangy-voiced young counsel, Robert Kennedy. As noted in HUMAN EVENTS last week, a "rebellion from the right" has been growing within the committee for several weeks against Kennedy's obvious distaste for prying into the affairs of any leftist-politicking unions.

His reason is no mystery: he apparently believes that by staying in the good graces of Reuther and his fellow-liberals, he will be enhancing the 1960 Presidential possibilities of his brother, Senator John Kennedy of Massachusetts, a member of the committee.

Meeting this week in its first executive business session since May 28 (seven weeks ago), the committee agreed to hold a closed session every Monday to discuss progress and plans. This in itself will restrict Kennedy considerably by providing committeemen a weekly check on what he is doing.

The eleven-category list includes several items which Republicans have been demanding ever since the committee was set up last January: secondary boycotts (which will bring in the Kohler strike, among other things), strike violence (Kohler again), political activities (Reuther and Co.).

Nuclear Nonsense: That the so-called "peace-time" use of nuclear energy is uneconomic; that there should be no expectation it will be otherwise in the foreseeable future ("we are driving a nail with a platinum hammer"); and that placing atomic reactors near large urban centers as we are doing is very dangerous — these were the points made in a HUMAN EVENTS article entitled "Nuclear Nonsense," by David Shea Teeple, on February 11, 1956. Yet, the pretense that such energy is economic, or will soon be so, has been officially kept up; and no official has publicly admitted that reactors are very dangerous — until recently.

Now we find in official hearings just released that one public official has had the temerity to confirm what our article contended. The official is the famous Admiral H. G. Rickover, father of the nuclear-propelled submarine "Nautilus." Rickover is Chief of the Naval Reactors Branch, Atomic Energy Commission, and Chief of the Shippingport power reactor project. He testified March 7 and April 12, 1957, before Subcommittees of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. (So far what he said has not been given any significant attention by the press.) Rickover testified:

(1) The reactor at West Milton, New York, heralded a few years ago as a tremendous achievement for civilian power, is to be shut down because it is a poor financial deal for the Government.

(2) All reactors are going to cost considerably more and take more time to design and construct than was originally estimated — perhaps 50 per cent more.

(3) The Shippingport, Pa., project has already cost $7 million more than estimated and may cost still more before it is finished.

(4) This Shippingport plant, it was originally estimated, could produce electricity for 52 mills per kwh. The present estimate is that it will cost 65 mills. *Power can now be purchased in this area from private companies for less than 5 mills.*

(5) We cannot expect to have an atomic power plant in the foreseeable future which will be competitive with conventional plants.

(6) There are a lot of things that can go wrong with reactors; eternal vigilance is required. An accident could set the whole business back a generation.

One nuclear expert, after perusal of Rickover's testimony, tells HUMAN EVENTS: "It indicates that the hucksters of atomic power have outraced the scientists. The entire Rickover testimony makes the grandiose schemes for international development of atomic power, 'Atoms for Peace,' etc., look pretty silly."

OTC: Dead for this year, is the consensus of members of the House Ways and Means Committee anent the OTC (Organization for Trade Cooperation) authorizing legislation, for which the Administration has been plugging valiantly all year.

This verdict comes in the wake of an abortive attempt by a group of Democratic committee members to open the subject up for public hearings — an attempt seen by colleagues as an obvious move to embarrass GOP members. It failed because the Republicans refused to take the bait, and unabashedly voted against hearings on OTC despite incessant White House pressure for its approval.

The Democratic gesture came in connection with a bill to provide tariff protection for domestic producers of lead and zinc, suffering acutely as a result of the ending of the Government's stockpiling of those metals. The committee had already approved the bill in principle, but decided to hold brief hearings on it late this month before formally reporting it to the House. Then it decided to expand the hearings to include possible revision of the "anti-dumping" law, aimed at preventing foreign countries from "dumping" goods in this country at below-cost prices.

At this point, the Democrats proposed expanding the hearings further to include OTC. They were voted down, however, by more reasonable Democrats and Republicans.

The proposed OTC would administer the highly controversial and highly internationalist General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade — GATT. Opposition has been growing steadily ever since the Eisenhower Administration first proposed it two years ago; critics charge it would lead to even greater cuts in already-slashed U.S. tariff rates.

Defeat for Reuther: The Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County, California, handed UAW boss Walter Reuther a stiff defeat last week, as it rescinded a "boycott" resolution aimed at the Kohler plumbing goods company of Kohler, Wis. Los Angeles had adopted the resolution April 19, 1956 — in response to Reuther's "boycott Kohler" vendetta — directing the County purchasing agent to refrain from buying goods from companies "violating Federal labor laws" (Reuther's charge against Kohler).

Chief factor in the rescission was the legal opinion of Los Angeles County Counsel Harold W. Kennedy, who informed the five-man Board of Supervisors that its action of a year ago was illegal under California state law. Kennedy advised the Supervisors that County bidding in California must be free and competitive, and that contracts must be let to the "lowest responsible bidder."

This point was raised by Father Edward A. Keller, discussing the boycott resolutions in HUMAN EVENTS for February 23, 1957 ("Can Reuther's Boycott Bring Kohler to Its Knees?"). "The legality of such ordinances," wrote Father Keller, "is highly questionable, because most states require awarding of a contract to the lowest bidder."

A possible contributing factor in the Board's reversal, believe authoritative sources in California, was the warning sounded by about a dozen companies in the East and Middle West. These firms had declared that, if the boycott remained in effect, they would make no purchases in the Los Angeles area.

Book Event: *Usurpers—Foes of Free Men*, by Hamilton A. Long; Post Printing Co., 18 Beekman Street, New York 38, N.Y.; 114 pp.; $1.00.

That the Federal Government is grasping "vast new powers" without "the consent of the governed," and thus violating the intent of the Constitution, is the thesis of this fully documented brochure by a member of the New York State Bar. In particular, the attempts of the Supreme Court to stand the Constitution on its head receive close examination.

Citing Court decisions and opinions, Mr. Long shows how the limits of the Federal Government's power had been clearly defined by the Supreme Court for generations prior to 1937; with a lawyer's eye he critically analyzes the Court's policy since that date. "Must" reading for those who want a crisp analysis of the root-causes behind our "constitutional crisis."

Letter from ROGER H. FERGER, Editor and Publisher, *The Cincinnati Enquirer:* "The courageous objectivity in the presentation of the news behind the news by HUMAN EVENTS has been invaluable to me and my editorial associates in aiding us to meet our obligation to the readership we serve. HUMAN EVENTS is rendering a distinguished service to the cause of straight-thinking in these perilous times."

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION to HUMAN EVENTS for new subscribers only: 5 weeks $1. Yearly rate, $10; 6 months, $6; 3 months, $3.
By first class mail, $12 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14 a year. FOREIGN: by regular mail, $13 a year; airmail, $18.
Allow us 2 weeks to process new subscriptions and changes of address.
Bound Annual Volume with complete index $15. Only 1955 and 1956 Volumes are available.
The Declaration of Independence opens: "When in the course of HUMAN EVENTS . . ."

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor and Publisher*
JAMES L. WICK, *Executive Publisher*
Contributing Editors: FRANK CHODOROV, M. STANTON EVANS

HUMAN EVENTS, 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C., is a weekly newsletter reporting from Washington on politics, business, labor and taxes. It was founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. Published usually in two sections: a 4-page news section and a 4-page article section. Entered as second class matter at Washington, D. C. Copyright 1957.

Vol. XIV, No. 29 HUMAN EVENTS July 20, 1957

Article Section *Printed in Two Sections*

This important article by Professor Wess — calling for a return to economic sanity — affords YOU an opportunity to help scores of people in YOUR community or in YOUR industry who may profit by such a warning. Send copies of this article to labor leaders, teachers, presidents of civic organizations, newspaper editors and publishers. If you are an employer, send a copy to each of your employees. And — most important — send copies, along with your own comments, to your Congressman, your two Senators, and your representatives in the state legislature.

WHAT IS PAST IS PROLOGUE

The Sickness of Our Economy — And How to Cure It

By HAROLD B. WESS

Professor of Business Administration and Marketing,
The American University

IF THE MAJOR TRENDS in our country of the last 25 years are not reversed, we will end up in the same plight as Great Britain and France now find themselves — or perhaps in an even worse condition. It is a great pity that the only true free enterprise system today, which saved the world from tyranny in World War I, from nazism and fascism in World War II, and the only power capable of saving the rest of the world from enslavement, has been allowing itself to bleed to death because of failure to face the facts as they exist and to take appropriate action.

A trend can only be stopped or reversed if the underlying causes are discovered soon enough and eliminated. This we have not done. We have preferred optimistic forecasts and pleasant prophecies. Can we not agree that our recent years have been dominated by inflation? Why should we expect this trend to stop? We are now caught in a vicious circle; the more the Government spends, the more inflation; the more inflation, the higher the Government expenses. Another vicious circle is the continuing increase in labor costs; the higher the prices, the more inflation; the more inflation, the higher the labor costs and prices — until the bubble bursts, as it must.

Budgets — Federal, state and local — have been rising and will continue to rise despite pious speeches made about cutting government expenses. Consumer prices, which have doubled since 1939, will continue to go up as they have in recent years despite promises made by those who ought to know better. Confiscatory taxes of business firms and the individual will continue to go up despite talk of tax cuts and they will continue to go up at the Federal, state and local level unless the underlying reasons for their rise are changed or eliminated. There is no indication that those who promise tax cuts are doing any more than wishful thinking. As a nation, we seem to prefer dealing with symptoms rather than the disease itself.

FEATHERBEDDING AND RESTRICTIVE practices by labor unions sap the great productive power of our country and will continue to do so unless the trend is reversed. Restrictive practices are reducing employee productivity and potential productivity, soaking up the benefits that should be derived from automation and better tools and machines.

It is predicted that by 1975 we will have a population of 220 million and that 12 to 15 per cent of that population will be over 65 years of age, with fixed incomes steadily purchasing less as the value of the dollar is reduced. This inflationary squeeze will make it exceedingly difficult for this group to exist except at the lowest living standard. Further, in 1975, despite increased automation and greater productive know-how, the labor force to support a population of 220 million will be inadequate because of the higher proportion of those under 21 years of age and those over 65 years of age.

Unless labor statesmanship reverses its present type of leadership, which still behaves as if we

Published weekly at 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. • Copyright 1957 by HUMAN EVENTS, INC.

were living in the depressed 30's instead of the prosperous 50's, the present trend of giving less and less work for more and more money will so reduce our productive power that we may achieve full employment in a decaying economy. If the average worker knew where this process will lead him and our country, I am certain that he would stop, look and listen; for the inevitable results of continuing these policies will be the complete elimination of the profit incentive — resulting in socialism and slave labor. Russia is a good example of a country with full employment, bureaucratic mismanagement (as evidenced by recent proposals for reorganization), captive unions, and a very, very low standard of living.

It is significant that a person of the economic persuasion of writer John Dos Passos says that the best way to put a man in the frame of mind to learn is to give him a "good scare." His "scare" follows: "One of our problems today is how to control and direct our own American type of socialism. If we don't, socialism will run mad as it has in Russia and China." Dos Passos is calling a spade a spade and correctly characterizing the present trend of our economy.

Here is another "scare" which I hope will arouse the American people out of their lethargy before it is too late. Dr. Karl Fuerbringer (Viennese economist, translated by H. Howard Thurston), says: "If socialism, a scheme of mediocrities rather than men of proven ability, is financially unworkable, what happens when the United States is at last socialized by confiscatory income taxes and strangulation of industry in the British manner? Without a capitalist nation to produce wealth, civilization may expect chaos."

WHAT GOOD WILL IT do labor to get higher and higher wages, shorter and shorter hours, more and more restrictive and featherbedding practices if in the end union members become the victims of labor dictators, or find themselves paid with a dollar that is almost worthless? Somehow we must get across to the working man in this country that the ideas contained in a letter sent by Walter P. Reuther to President Eisenhower on Nov. 28, 1956, apply to labor as they do to the other segments of our economy. Reuther stated:

"Ours is the challenge of achieving the delicate economic balance within the framework of our free economy in which we encourage maximum voluntary economic decisions, with a minimum of Governmental economic directives. The degree of Government interference into our economic life will be determined in a large measure by the degree of social and moral responsibility and concern for the general welfare that free economic groups demonstrate in making their voluntary economic decisions. When free economic groups fail to carry out their basic social and moral responsibilities to the community as a whole, the vacuum created by such failure will inevitably be filled by greater Government intervention into the economic sphere and the area of voluntary economic decisions will be narrowed in like proportion."

I would like to emphasize one sentence from this letter:

"The degree of Government interference into our economic life will be determined in a large measure by the degree of social and moral responsibility and concern for the general welfare that free economic groups demonstrate in making their voluntary economic decisions."

Reuther, by his actions, seems to think that the "social and moral responsibility and concern for the general welfare" applies to every segment of our society *except labor unions.* I insist, on the other hand, that labor unions have a decided moral and social responsibility for the general welfare of our economy and society and that with very few exceptions, present labor leadership is not supplying it. The moral and social responsibility of labor unions to the general welfare of our economy may in the end be the determining factor of our whole way of life because of the great strength of labor unions both in numbers and accumulated wealth. I suggest also that political parties may give in to the demands of labor unions to win support of their members, although such "friends" may prove labor's worst enemy.

We have heard a great deal about labor's productivity; but the fact is that labor's productivity is the result of better tools, better machines and innovations in production know-how. We must not forget also that in past years there has been a shift of workers from the farm to industry, from low productivity on the farm to very high output in industry, thus accounting for part of the increase in labor productivity. How long these factors will be able to counterbalance featherbedding and restrictive practices artificially forcing a low output per man-hour is a crucial question.

The Congress of the United States should at the earliest possible opportunity make a thorough investigation into the featherbedding and restrictive practices which will ultimately strangle our economy if unchecked. It must protect labor against itself as it is now protecting labor's

rights and pension and welfare funds — which apparently the labor unions were unable to do for themselves.

An investigation into the building industry, for example, will show that it is riddled with featherbedding and restrictive practices. In the April issue of *Fortune* magazine, there is a statement which I know to be true from my own experience as a builder of branch stores for a large department store.

"The building industry has done nothing to end labor practices that demand a day's pay for an 'engineer' to press a button starting a cement mixer at the beginning of the work-day, press the button once again at the day's end."

This is not an isolated example. I remember having to discard about $25,000 worth of metal shelving and substitute wooden shelving because two labor unions insisted that each had the right to make the installation and each threatened to strike if the other did the job. If one union struck, all the other unions on the job — and there are many on a building project — would walk off too.

I remember one man sitting on the roof of the building under construction, day after day, doing absolutely nothing, but he had to be there to represent his union because of some restrictive and featherbedding interpretation union leaders made for the particular job.

The high cost of building, which practically makes it impossible to produce housing at prices the general public can afford to pay, will continue so long as we permit restrictive featherbedding practices to exist in the building industry today. In this connection, *Fortune* quotes a pertinent excerpt from *House and Garden:*

"Costs hardly seem to matter if you could just get FHA to cover them in its appraisal. . . . We learned to hide increased costs under easier terms. What difference did it make if your price went up from $10,000 to $12,000 if extending the mortgage from 15 to 20 years made the monthly payment lower on the higher price. The truth is that it made virtually no difference at all to the builder so long as the easy mortgage money lasted, and so long, of course, as climbing costs had not too drastically narrowed his market."

Mr. Peter Drucker in his recent book, *The Next Twenty Years,* has this to say: "Housing will be a major political issue — nationally as well as locally. We are at present building in the new industrial areas some of the worst slums this country has ever seen. . . . These new slums are expensive but the fact that a tar paper shack costs $14,000 does not make it any less of a shack."

Those who keep agitating for cheap Government money as the answer to building more and more houses, and of course at higher and higher prices, are following the dangerous pattern of the times. Getting a Government subsidy has become a matter of "each for himself" rather than a matter of ethics and the well-being of our total society. Something is happening to the moral fibre of our society. The so-called robber barons of the past would be shocked at the kind of invisible robbery we tolerate today.

THE TRAGEDY SLOWLY unfolding for us is the more serious because the big companies are no longer in the hands of the owners but in the hands of professional managers. Inevitably there must be a difference, and there is, between an owner and a paid manager. I believe it is not unfair to say that it is easier and safer for professional management to give in to union demands, no matter how unreasonable, and then pass the increased costs on to the consumer. I think that is exactly what has been happening. Once that pattern has been set, the small businessman is completely helpless and must accept higher costs whether he can afford them or not. As a matter of fact, in many cases, such as the building industry, for example, the contractor works under the authority of the labor unions rather than vice versa.

If what I have said thus far prompts someone to suggest that I am anti-union, I must state very emphatically that I believe in labor unions. I believe they could be and have been in many ways an asset to our economy. I believe in the rights of labor to bargain collectively but I also believe that labor must voluntarily give of itself freely to raise production to even a higher level and make its moral contribution to our total social structure. I believe in higher wages when tied to increased productivity. I believe the working man is first a citizen of the United States and only secondly a member of a labor union — and labor leaders must not be allowed to behave as though a worker is first a member of a union and only secondly a citizen of the United States.

The great economist, Joseph Schumpeter, just before his death in 1949, stated that he was pessimistic about America's ability to survive because he felt that the American public does not understand the danger of inflation and that inflation is destroying our society.

This is a very serious indictment of the leadership of both our political parties because they

know that to prevent inflation we must resort to unpleasant and uncomfortable measures. They know that those measures, for a time, may be even more unpleasant than those which were taken to combat depressions. But they have been reluctant to educate the public to the fact that it is not a depression that threatens our economy but that the imminent danger is inflation and the destruction of the middle class. For, historically, inflation has usually destroyed the middle class.

The recent political campaign is a clear example of the lack of public interest in issues that vitally affect the future of our country but are not debated. The public's lethargy to the basic economic problem and the failure of courageous leadership to wake them up is a very serious threat to our country.

In the face of what has been happening in the past, can those who glibly talk about any significant reduction in Federal, state and local expenditures or significant reduction in Federal, state and local taxes be serious? Our people must not be misled by false promises and prophecies. As a matter of fact, the people who talk about reduction in Government expenditures must know, for example, that at least 30 per cent of the increase in defense procurement expenditures in the last ten years is due to the fact that prices have risen. Inflation accounts for at least 20 per cent of all increased Government spending in the last ten years. How can anyone promise significant cuts when month after month prices go up and the value of the dollar is eroding?

The Economist, the noted British weekly, in a recent issue presented "Parkinson's Law," which states that British Government employees multiply by about 5 per cent a year, even though their total output does not increase in proportion. This should have a familiar ring for us too!

The National Bureau of Economic Research found that in the United States, between 1900 and 1950, labor rose about 125 per cent, while the number of government employees increased almost 500 per cent. In 1900 one employee in 25 worked for the Federal, state or local government. Now it is one employee in every eight. In this connection the First National City Bank of New York concludes that, "if these trends are projected into the future, one finds that in the year 2069 we will *all* be working for the government."

I HAVE STATED that, unless the trend of the last 25 years is reversed, we will end up in the same plight as Great Britain and France or perhaps even worse. There, featherbedding on the part of labor, restrictive practices and confiscatory taxes have almost destroyed the economy and put them on the brink of, if not into, socialism. The incentive to expand and to reinvest earnings in better and more productive machinery has been lost in these countries, knowing as they do that increased productiveness of machines will be soaked up by labor and any better profit will be consumed by taxes.

If the trend here is not changed or stopped, it must inevitably bring us also to the brink, if not directly into, socialism and an economic system abhorrent to freedom-loving Americans. The real danger is that we are rapidly approaching the hour of decision, and it will take many courageous men of stature who would "rather be right than President" to turn this tide.

If the American people, *all* the American people, understand the real meaning of recent trends and where they are leading us, they will face up to the situation. It will not be necessary to feed them political tranquilizers in order to keep them ignorantly happy.

I have great faith in the common sense of the American people and therefore I cannot help but believe that the right kind of leaders will emerge from labor, from government, and from industry, in time to save us from losing the social and economic system which has proved to be the bulwark against communism, nazism, and fascism and is the only strong social system left that the rest of the world can count on to keep it free.

Professor Wess is a former Vice President of R. H. Macy & Co. He is now Program Director of the School of Business Administration, The American University, Washington, D. C.

HUMAN EVENTS was founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen. It is published weekly at 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. and reports from Washington on politics, business, labor and taxes. It is usually published in two parts: a 4-page news section and a 4-page article. $10 per year.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, new subscribers only: 5 weeks for $1.

ORDER BLANK

HUMAN EVENTS, 1835 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

Send me.....reprints of "WHAT IS PAST IS PROLOGUE"

at $..... ☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Bill me

Additional copies of this 4-page article: single copy 20¢ (coins, not stamps); 10 copies $1; 25 copies $2; 100 copies $5; 500 copies $20; 1,000 copies $30. In 5,000 lots $25 per thousand. News section sold separately — at same rates. Unless otherwise ordered, reprints are sent by fourth-class mail which takes ten days to two weeks for delivery. For first-class mail delivery, add one cent a copy, for airmail, add two cents a copy.

Enter my subscription ☐ 5 weeks for $1 ☐ 1 year for $10

Name.....

Street.....

City.....Zone.....State.....

February 19, 1958

REC-18 62-102576-7
EX.-126

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/81 BY sp2 mac/ep

b6
b7C

New York, New York

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of February 13, 1958, with enclosure, and your most generous remarks concerning the FBI, its personnel and my administration of its affairs, are deeply appreciated.

It was thoughtful of you to send me your views concerning the peril to our internal security represented by political subversion, and while, as you are aware, I cannot comment regarding information contained in the publication concerned, you must be equally aware of my position and that of the FBI on this subject.

As of possible interest to you, I thought you might like to have the enclosed copy of my remarks before the American Legion National Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on September 19, 1957.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

FEB 19 1958
COMM-FBI

Enclosure
CFM:lmh:hpf (4)
cc - Mr. Jones

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable in Bufiles. He enclosed copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" 2/10/58. Smoot, former SA, EOD 3/23/42 and resigned 6/15/51. During inspection of Dallas Office in Spring of 1951 he made several unfounded charges against his SAC, and as result of his failure to inform Bur. earlier of certain matters, he was censored, placed on probation, transferred and shortly thereafter resigned. Attitude prior to his resignation and subsequently was antagonistic and unjustified, and he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement. He has been formerly associated with "Facts Forum

1958

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

February 13, 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/97 BY spr mar/ep

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

DAN SMOOT

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This letter is prompted by a sincere desire to find out the truth and status about certain information I have been the recipient of in the form of what might be called political news letters -- which if true, definite action should be taken in some form to protect our Republic.

My reason for writing you is based on my deep appreciation and respect for you and the F.B.I. In the past few years I have had the privilege to hear you speak before certain organizations and was greatly moved by your exposures and explanations of problems and conditions facing the nation. I also have had the opportunity to know a few men who worked for the F.B.I. and I must say with all honesty that they were among the cleanest cut, sharpest group of men with great devotion to duty that I have ever met. I personally feel that our nation owes a great debt of gratitude to you and the people who make up the F.B.I.

EX. - 126 REC- 18 62-102576-7

Among the "news letters" that I have been receiving, and I single it out because it seems to make the most logic and patriotic appeal, is one called "The Dan Smoot Report". I enclose such a report. I have been receiving these for several months and they reveal supposed facts of current un-American activities -- not so much of previous years. Recent hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities are quoted to justify facts which one never reads in newspapers or news magazines. I had been aware that during the 30's, 40's and early 50's that our country was in great internal danger -- but from the various news letter reports I've been receiving, it's in even greater danger because our guard is now down.

ENCLD. ATTACHED

EX. - 126

1-ENCLOSURE

FEB 20 1958

FEB 14 1958

EXP. PROC.

PERS. FILE

nml
ack 2-19-58
CFM

2 auto copy
2-28-58

If the facts that have been presented by Mr. Smoot in the past twelve reports are true, in part or whole, it seems that concentrated action should be taken by you, the Attorney General and the President. If political roots prevent normal approaches, certainly the situation would warrant direct action with the President to Congress and, if necessary, the people.

The average citizen like myself cannot prove the facts, we can become alarmed, vote and write our public servants, but that's about all. I believe it needs the active exposure by crusading and informed men such as you. I appeal to you to do something very positive if the situation warrants it. From the facts available to me the normal routine approach will not do it.

As to my request about the truth or distortion of the facts in the news letters -- I know that it would be unwise for you to put your stamp of approval on any such publication or private enterprise or political side -- and I certainly do not desire to put you in that position. I do, however, request, if possible, some type of gauge or measure to analyze the evidence that is today being put to many Americans as the truth. I frankly tend to believe a lot of the information in the reports -- based upon past actions and exposures by the F.B.I.

May I again thank you for your great contribution of effective service to our nation.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

spi/cw

b6
b7C

A... ...TION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/77 BY sp2 mu/ep

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 4, No. 6 Monday, February 10, 1958 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

Operation Abolition

Last week (February 3, 1958) I quoted from an August 30, 1957, report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, to the effect that the communist party has set up over 200 front organizations to carry out the communists' campaign of political subversion in the United States. A principal purpose of the campaign is to eliminate the security system of the United States: to destroy all anti-communist laws and to stop all FBI and congressional investigations of communists.

I pointed out that the first objective of this communist campaign, destruction of America's anti-communist laws, has already been reached: Supreme Court decisions in 1956 and 1957 have made it virtually impossible for either state or federal governments to take any effective legal action, against individual communists or against the communist party itself.

On November 8, 1957, the House Committee on Un-American Activities released an official report called "Operation Abolition."

"Operation Abolition" deals with current communist efforts to complete the campaign for crippling America's efforts to protect herself against subversives.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities says that the campaign is spearheaded by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a communist front, and that it has four distinct objectives:

"1. Destruction of the House Committee on Un-American Activities;

"2. Extinction of the investigative powers of the Congress in the field of subversive activities;

"3. Restriction of important functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the investigation of subversive activities; and

"4. Creation of a general climate of opinion against the exposure and punishment of subversion."

In my discussion of communism last week, I explained how the communists—although a despised bunch of shabby people themselves—manage to get non-communists (liberals,

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas, Telephone DAvis 8-2464 (Office Address, 1032-A Knob Oak). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas

62-102576-7

dupes, do-gooders, politicians, and sympathizers) to do the real work of the party.

This feat is accomplished (in part) through a system of "official fronts," (that is, organizations whose communist-control is recognizable); and secondary fronts (that is, organizations which cannot be characterized as communist-controlled, and which may even appear to be anti-communist).

The communist party line is set in Moscow. It is announced in America by the communist party organization. The line is then filtered through the "official fronts" to the "secondary fronts," and from there to a multitude of respected organizations which do the real work of moulding public opinion.

Let's trace an actual example of this remarkable process.

As the House Committee on Un-American Activities November 8, 1957, report, "Operation Abolition," sets out, the communist campaign to cripple America's security system and to brainwash the public into opposing the exposure and punishment of subversion, is spearheaded by an official communist front, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

The Religious Freedom Committee is working hand-in-glove with the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, but the RFC operates one step above the ECLC—"above" in the sense that Religious Freedom Committee has not been officially classified as a communist front.

The Religious Freedom Committee's objectives are clearly stated in a letter which Janice M. Roberts, Secretary of the Committee, sent to the membership of the organization on December 27, 1957.

Miss Roberts says:

"Religious Freedom Committee . . . has worked for years to reform the Un-American Activities and Eastland Committees—with almost no results. We are among the growing number who have come to realize that they cannot be reformed, and have taken the major step of advocating their abolition as the only sure way to stop their continuing defiance of the Bill of Rights.

"As you know, your Executive and Administrative Committees voted to make this campaign a major part of our program this year. . . .

"Our aim is to see the end of both the House and Senate bodies, but our first efforts must deal with the House Un-American Committee . . ."

It is fairly certain that neither the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, which is a known Communist front, nor the Religious Freedom Committee, whose objective is clearly identical with that of the communist party, could sell their ideas directly to very many sound Americans.

They don't really expect to. Their role is to filter the communist line into other organizations that can have profound influence on American thought.

The most active member of the Executive Committee of Religious Freedom Committee is Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, pastor of Central Methodist Church in Detroit. Dr. Crane, who has been associated with numerous communist causes for many years, is one of the most popular church speakers in Detroit. Thus, Dr. Crane's "message" can be spread not only from the pulpit of his own church, but from hundreds of other influential rostrums.

One extremely influential organization that makes a special point of getting Dr. Crane before a large and important audience every year is the Detroit Council of Churches.

Every year, the Council of Churches stages a special "Good Friday Service." They secure great auditoriums (usually, theaters) all over the city. Most of the biggest churches in

Detroit help to promote, through their own congregations, mass attendance at the Good Friday Service.

Every year for several years now, the preacher whom the Detroit Council of Churches honors as a principal speaker for the city-wide Good Friday Service is Dr. Henry Hitt Crane. His speech is always broadcast on radio and television.

Thus, countless hundreds of Christian clergymen and countless hundreds of Christian laymen can get Dr. Crane's "message," wrapped in the beguiling cloak of a Christian sermon.

The Detroit Council of Churches is an affiliate of the National Council of Churches. When you consider that the newly elected president of the National Council of Churches — Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg — has had his name associated with several communist causes; that one of the past presidents, and still active officials, of the National Council is Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, whose name has been associated with a score of communist causes; and that several other active officials of the National Council have been associated with communist causes — you can begin to see just how far the communist line can go, once the filtering process starts.

On January 13, 1958, *Time* magazine reported that the National Council of Churches is promoting a new "organized Protestant witness in Washington." This is a polite name for a mammoth, organized church lobby.

Dean Francis Sayre (prominent Episcopalian educator in Washington, nationally famous as a virulent "anti-McCarthyite," and also an official of the National Council of Churches) says that the National Council's "Protestant Witness" is not a lobby.

Dean Sayre says:

"What we are going to try to do is to throw into the discussion of national and world affairs down here what might be called ethical dimension."

What Dean Sayre might call the *ethical dimension* is what any objective observer would call a determined and undeviating stand for one-world socialism.

For years, the National Council of Churches has stood shoulder to shoulder with Walter Reuther and the extreme left-wing of unionism in agitating for Federal Aid to Education, foreign aid, all United Nations programs, expansion of government-owned electrical power producing facilities, extension of compulsory social security, and so on.

The official hierarchy of the National Council of Churches is solidly on record as opposed to what the communist party calls "mc-carthyism" and is hot for curbing the investigating powers of what the communists call the "House Un-American Committee."

Now, add to all of this the fact that the press seldom, if ever, mentions the National Council of Churches without reminding readers that the Council "speaks for 37,000,000 protestants in the United States" — and you can get some feeling of the power of this "church" organization which seems to work exclusively in the field of political agitation.

* * * * *

Brotherhood with the Chinese Communists

On January 26, 1958, Dr. Hollington K. Tong, Ambassador of the Republic of China (Nationalist China, Formosa) to the United States, made a speech at the First Baptist Church, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Tong alleged that "a minority of the Protestant clergymen and laymen in this country" have allowed themselves to become the victims of Chinese communist propaganda, by joining "in the agitation for the establishment of cooperative relations with the communist-controlled Christian churches in Red China."

Dr. Tong said:

"In the December 3, 1957, issue of the *Daily Worker,* former official organ of the United States Communist Party, I read these surprising words:

" 'Dr. Eugene Carson Blake predicted today that the National Council of Churches would arrange an exchange of visits with protestant leaders of (Red) China, whenever it appears that the Chinese churches themselves wish and are prepared for such a project'. . . .

"I have no doubt that their intentions are good, but . . . unwittingly, they are playing the anti-Christ communist game. . . .

"It is true that organizations still exist in Red China which call themselves Christian churches. . . . But the tragedy is that they are not Christian, except in name. They are police agencies of the communist state. Former church members are allowed to preach, provided they accept the discipline and supervision of the atheist masters of the state. The texts of the sermons are handed to the preachers by the communist functionaries. . . .

"(Genuine Christians in Red China) are endeavoring, at the risk of liberty and life, to continue their Christian services in secret and hiding. . . .

"(To uproot true Christianity, the communist regime) has wiped out in less than a decade the missionary work done by Western Christians during the last one hundred years. It has confiscated and turned to political use the churches and institutions of the foreign missions in China, most of them paid for by the contributions of the American churches, including nickels and dimes given by American children."

Strangle Hold, as Predicted

The following is a quotation from Richard E. Byrd (the father of Senator Harry Byrd), Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates on March 3, 1910. The 16th, or Income-Tax, Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was pending at that time: Virginia never did ratify the Amendment.

"It (the 16th Amendment) means that the state must give up a legitimate and long established source of revenue and yield it to the Federal government.

"It means that the state actually invites the Federal government to invade its territory, to oust its jurisdiction and to establish Federal dominion within the innermost citadel of reserved rights of the Commonwealth.

"This amendment will do what even the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments did not do — it will extend the Federal power so as to reach the citizen in the ordinary business of life. A hand from Washington will be stretched out and placed upon every man's business; the eye of a Federal inspector will be in every man's counting house.

"The law will of necessity have inquisitorial features. It will provide penalties. It will create a complicated machinery.

"Under it, businessmen will be hauled into courts distant from their homes.

"Heavy fines imposed by distant and unfamiliar tribunals will constantly menace the taxpayer.

"An army of Federal inspectors, spies and detectives will descend upon the state. They will compel men of business to show their books and disclose the secrets of their affairs. They will dictate forms of bookkeeping. They will require statements and affidavits. On the one hand, the inspector can blackmail the taxpayer; and, on the other, he can profit by selling his secret to his competitor.

"When the Federal government gets a strangle hold on the individual businessman, state lines will exist nowhere but on the maps. Its agents will everywhere supervise the commercial life of the states. . . .

I am not willing by any voluntary act to give up revenue which the State of Virginia herself needs, nor to surrender that measure of states' rights which was, and the construction of the Federal courts have permitted to remain."

* * * * *

Those Lincoln Day Blues

Mr. L. A. Delaney, 3917 Linden Avenue, Long Beach 7, California, received an invitation, from the Republican Central Committee of Los Angeles, to attend a Republican Party fund-raising Lincoln Day luncheon.

On January 14, 1958, Mr. Delaney sent the Committee the following reply, believing that, if large numbers of people would take a similar stand when solicited to support political parties, the total effect would soon be profound and wholesome:

"I have voted Republican all of my voting career, but since the so-called modern Republicans have taken control of the party and do, in my opinion, continue to lead our great nation into a socialistic state and a one-world government under the communist dominated U.N., I will support only those candidates who actively endorse the following platform:

"1. Repeal of the 16th Amendment, re-establish a sound and stable dollar by adoption of the H. J. RES. 355.

"2. Restore the independence of the United States. Get out of the U.N. and get the U.N. out of the U. S. End all treaties and executive agreements which supersede the Constitution.

"3. Maintain peace with honor. Enter no more vain and futile foreign wars. Protect the western hemisphere by keeping the Monroe Doctrine. Maintain an overwhelming air power.

"4. Recover the Constitutional rights of the 48 States and the people. Federal officials must obey their oath of office, to support the Constitution, including Articles IX and X of the Bill of Rights.

"5. Eradicate socialism in America. Support Congressional investigations into communist-socialist activities. Uphold the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. Withdraw diplomatic recognition of communist countries. Abolish monopoly and special privileges in business, labor and government. End compulsory unionism. Stop and eliminate Federal interference with state and local schools.

"This letter is in answer to your invitation to attend the 1958 Lincoln Day Luncheon, in which you state the program will be based on our Party's responsibilities as 'trustees of the great American Heritage FREEDOM.' It is my opinion that both the Republican and Democrat parties have violated that responsibility in their apparent blind march toward Socialism and Internationalism."

Mr. W. H. Kellogg, 1322 Avenue O, Huntsville, Texas, also received an invitation to a Republican Party Lincoln-Day fund-raising affair.

On January 27, 1958, Mr. Kellogg wrote the following letter to Mr. H. J. Porter, State Republican Chairman, 4019 Montrose Blvd., Houston, Texas:

"I am highly flattered in being invited to the $100.00-per-plate dinner honoring the Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.

"Please reserve me one ticket, payment for which depends upon receipt of favorable replies to this appeal being sent also to Speaker Martin, our Honorable Senators and GOP leaders.

"By way of apology for my past reactionary views and to prove that I now merit your cordial invitation to break bread with the modern progressives, I must explain the incident that brought about my conversion.

"I manage certain lands, parts of which, in the past, some Negro neighbors have been allowed to cultivate as tenants. Knowing how little cash any

small farm enterprise yields, for several years I had asked little or no rent of these tenants. Then I noticed that these small patches of land were being left idle and concluded that, even with no rent payments, our poor neighbors just couldn't make it pay. Recalling my own days of walking behind a mule and a plow, my heart was full of pity and Christian charity.

"Quite by accident, however, I discovered that, in at least two cases, the tenants had included these acres of ours with their own, and were being paid by the rest of us (i. e., the government) for not doing anything at all with this land they did not own. One man's check was for several hundred dollars, just for not growing anything on our land.

"Obviously an old-fashioned American Republican or Democrat is just out of step with the times. I might just as well join up, I guess, and maybe this $100.00-per-plate dinner is the proper way to start. But I will need your help along with that of others to whom this letter is being sent.

"You see there is quite a lot of land I do not own too, and I do nothing with every acre of it. All told, the acres that I do not own, and do nothing with, run into uncalculated millions. I do not even know how to start to figure how much our Government owes me; but I'm sure it's important enough to justify my calling on Bernard Baruch to advise me. Or does Mr. Baruch limit his advice only to our various Presidents and not bother with mere precinct chairmen of our two parties?

"Would the GOP honor a draft for $100.00 on the billions that I have coming to me from the Treasury? If you can push this through the Congress by February 10, the date of the dinner, I pledge myself to bring nearly all of several counties to this dinner— if ex-Democrats as well as ex-Republicans would be welcome.

"If I thought Congress would extend credit to me as they do to the British and Israel, I would beg this crumb of them. However, this could never be, since I do still cling to certain shreds of my reactionary past in being for American Independence and against World Federation. Maybe I can learn, though.

"To indicate how hard I'm trying to learn, I recently attended a Council meeting of my Church where the delegates continued to support the National and World Councils of Churches —of Christ (as they usually add). These super-church organizations, you know, working with and through various front organizations, urge upon the Congress all sorts of political action in the name of Christianity. Thus, they do good by taking money and property by the full force of 'government' from some people and giving it to people they decide must need it more than those who earned and saved it.

"I will continue my Church attendance and also my study of the Bible and Karl Marx and try my very best to reconcile the two, and to subdue certain so-called Christian training with which I was indoctrinated in my early youth. Maybe I can yet bring myself to steal the hundred dollars from someone I feel has more than I but, in the meantime, I must save what I have— for income tax time is just around the corner.

"I do appreciate being invited to the dinner. There is so much more I could learn by sitting at the feet of the masters.

"Your help and suggestions as to how I may do so will be appreciated. Thanks millions!"

* * * * *

What Can I Do?

The letters of Mr. Delaney and Mr. Kellogg, quoted above, provide some good answers to the questions which thousands of Americans are asking: What can I do?

If you have the viewpoint of Mr. Delaney and Mr. Kellogg, you can refuse to support — with money or votes — political candidates or political parties, or other organizations, who do not stand solidly for your principles.

That negative action could have tremendous effect. But it is not enough. You must find and support political candidates who will stand for your principles. Inasmuch as there is no major political party to offer a slate of candidates who will stand honestly for American constitutional principles, you must help to create and build such a party.

But before you can have effective political action, you must have widespread political education. In practically every major political campaign, there are good constitutionalists who offer themselves for election; but they are generally defeated, because there are not enough who know enough, or care enough, to reject the well-known political candidates and support the good men.

We could learn an important lesson from the extreme left wing.

The National Committee For A Sane Nuclear Policy, 202 East 44th Street, New York 16, New York, is running a series of huge newspaper ads all over the United States. I have before me a three-quarter page ad which this Committee ran in the Medford, Oregon, *Mail Tribune* on January 13, 1958.

The ad has a scare headline which reads: "We are facing a Danger Unlike any danger that has ever existed."

The text is devoted to sensational comment about the armaments race between the United States and the Soviet Union — every paragraph hammering the theme that the race will end in the extermination of all human life: if we don't do something.

The *something* that the Committee wants us to do is simple: we must stop developing and testing nuclear weapons; and we must convert the United Nations into a one-world government strong enough to enforce disarmament upon the United States and the Soviet Union.

That, of course, would put an end to the United States of America as an independent Republic.

Who do you suppose signs this newspaper ad as members of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy? Why, a batch of the most notorious communist-fronters and extreme left-wingers in the United States!

What can constitutionalists and patriots learn from all this?

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

In this big newspaper ad are three blocks, outlined in heavy black lines. One block contains a letter addressed to President Eisenhower — calling upon him to support the objectives of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. The reader is urged to clip the letter, sign his own name and address, and mail it to the President. Another block is a memo addressed to the Committee, and gives the reader a convenient opportunity to send money to the Committee and request further information.

The third block is captioned "What you can do." The text in this block says:

"1. What you say and what you do make public opinion. Let the people who serve you in public office know of your apprehensions and your hopes. Above all, make your ideas known to the President of the United States.

"2. You can join the signers of this statement.

"3. You can help make it possible for this statement and other statements like it to appear in newspapers throughout the country and the world.

"4. You can talk to your friends and neighbors about the points in this message. You can discuss these matters in your church or synagogue, your club, your school, your union."

In other words, the communist fronters and the extreme left-wingers, who have proven that they know how to get things done, concentrate on *political pressure* and *political education* — knowing that if they get enough individual Americans agreeing with them, and stirred to action, the *political action* will come automatically.

That is what patriots must do.

When you know of a radio or TV program or a publication that applies sound constitutional principles to the discussion of current events, there is plenty that you as an individual can do.

You can encourage the sponsors of that radio or TV program, by buying their products and letting them know why. You can subscribe to the publication and get others to subscribe. And you can *talk* — to the people you know and have dealings with. Talk to them about the ideas and facts and principles expressed in the broadcasts and publications you like — and get them to listening, and reading, and talking.

This is the only possible way to create in America the "climate of public opinion" which is absolutely necessary before we can have effective political action to restore freedom and constitutional government.

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report,* please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____ years) (_____months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for_____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY AND STATE

62-103576-7

August 12, 1957

AIRMAIL

62-102576-1

SE 3

[redacted]
Wheless Tank Lining Company
727 West Page Avenue
Dallas 8, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/12/71 BY spr mar/gp

b6
b7C

Dea[redacted]

I have received your letter dated August 6, 1957, regarding your [redacted]

In an effort to be of assistance, a search was made through our Identification Division files but I am sorry to tell you we were unable to identify your brother-in-law on the basis of the data furnished. If you will send us his full name and complete description, including date and place of birth, I shall be pleased to have another file search made. It will be helpful if you can also give the date that you last heard from him.

I regret we cannot further help by conducting an active investigation to locate him inasmuch as there does not appear to be a violation of a Federal law within our jurisdiction.

With regard to Mr. Dan Smoot, I wish to advise that he voluntarily resigned from the position of Special Agent with this Bureau on June 15, 1951. I am unable to comment on the other information you desire as data in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Note on next page.

EAB:dlb
(3)

71 AUG 21 1957

MAILED 9
AUG 13 1957
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 79-1-4870

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

NOTE: Writer states that in 1953 while he and his wife were vacationing in Los Angeles, she went to the Missing Persons Bureau to try to find out about her brother who was last heard of in that city. It was suggested that they write to the FBI for possible info. Unable to ident subj in CI. More info requested in order to make effective search and give consideration to placing MPN if missing less than 7 years. Corres says "I am an ardent admirer of Dan Smooth that used to work for you, He publishes The Dan Smoot Report in this city. The report is going the rounds here that he is a card-carrying Communist, And that you fired him from the FBI. I will more than appreciate your answer." Personnel file of Howard D. Smoot reflects he entered on duty on 3/23/42 and resigned 6/15/51 as a SA. Bu file shows that during an inspection of the Dallas office in 1951, Smoot was censured, placed on probation, and transferred, and shortly thereafter, resigned. His attitude before his resignation & subsequent thereto was extremely antagonistic and unjustified; therefore, he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

EAB:dlb
(3)

Phone: WInfield-1896
If no answer call LA-4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols

WHEL[illegible]

727 W. Page Ave. Dallas 8, Texas

Plasite, Polyethylene Flame Spray, Metallizing and Cement linings.
A lining for every tank.

AN INVESTMENT NOT AN EXPENSE.

* * *

August 6-57.

10-1

Hon.J.Edgar Hoover
Administrative Head FBI.
Washington,D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/10/77 BY

EXP PROC

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 79-1-4870

Dear Mr.Hoover:

Back in 1953 my wife and I were visiting in Los Angeles and she went to the Missing Persons Bureau to try and find out something about her brother that was last heard of in that city.

The man in charge of that department found where he has last resided but did not know where he was at that time,He requested that we write the FBI. and that they very likely could give us some information on him.His name is Roy O.Daly.Any information that you can give us will be very much appreciated.

There is also another very inportant question that I would like for you to give me the answer by return mail. I am an ardent admirer of Dan Smoot that used to work for you,He publishes The Dan Smoot Report in this city.The report is going the rounds here that he is a card carrying Communist,And that you fired him from the FBI.I will more than appreciate your answer.

Use the enclosed stamped envelope.

Dan Smoot Speaks
(62-102576)

162-102576-1/5

NOT RECORDED
76 AUG. 16 1957

SE 3

AUG 7 1957

Yours truly,

CRIME REC

b6
b7C

EX-110

June 10, 1958

F. B. CLARK REC- 65 62-102576-8

Mr. Franklin B. Clark
District Superintendent of Schools
Athens, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/99 BY sp1-mar/ep

JUN 10 5 51 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. Clark:

Your letter of June 3, 1958, has been received, and the interest prompting you to write is appreciated.

In connection with the matters you mentioned, I wish to point out that I have maintained a policy over the years of not injecting my name or that of the FBI into local issues of the nature you described. For your personal information, Mr. Howard D. Smoot entered on duty as a Special Agent of the FBI on March 23, 1942, and voluntarily resigned effective June 15, 1951. Since his resignation he has had no official affiliation with this Bureau, and, of course, any personal comments or observations by him should not be construed as having FBI sanction. Our position in his case is no different than it is for all other former employees. In addition, it is not within my province as Director of a Federal investigative agency to issue clearances or endorsements of any type for individuals, publications or organizations. I know you can understand the reasons for these rules, and why it is not possible for me to assist you with your problem.

MAILED 9
JUN 11 1958
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no derogatory information regarding Clark and no prior correspondence with him. Smoot EOD 3/23/42 as SA, resigned 6/15/51. Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to a dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely unjustifiably antagonistic and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement. Obviously, the Director has no desire to become involved in this controversy mentioned by Clark. It is believed, however, that we should clearly point out that Smoot's opinions and comments are his own and do not in any manner represent the FBI.

CBF:glj (3)

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Gamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM

59 JUN 23 1958

1 auto copy
6-13-58

THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FIRST SUPERVISORY DISTRICT OF GREENE COUNTY

FRANKLIN B. CLARK
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

ATHENS, NEW YORK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Blundit
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

June 3, 1958

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/97 BY spr mail/jp

Dear Sir:

The DAN SMOOT REPORT, published in Dallas, Texas, for May 5, 1958, on the subject of World Health Organization, is being quoted and circulated by a local group which is in opposition to the appointment of a county mental health board and the appointment of a school psychologist. On page 7 appears the following:

"WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

"In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard...

"He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover."

62-102576-8

REC-65

On page 2 it states, "Alger Hiss also wrote the preface to Dr. Winslow's report on the World Health Organization..."

17 JUN 13 1958

EX-DIC

ack 6-10-58 (nml) cbf

1 auto copy 6-19-58

EXP. PROC. JUN 5 1958

PERS. FILES

On page 3 it states, "Thus, WHO has a charter to use tax money (most of it taken away from Americans) for promoting the establishment of a one-world socialist state--the same objective that Alger Hiss was promoting when serving as a Soviet spy."

The Greene County Committee for Preservation of Sanity, as our local opposition group call themselves, stated in a newspaper advertisement May 16, 1958, "The Greene County Board of Supervisors has committed its constituents to one of the WORST SCHEMES ever devised by the plotters in the United Nations World Health Organization...

"A former F. B. I. agent, administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover and nationally known commentator, Dan Smoot, reports that this mental health program is the most dangerous scheme ever devised to get rid of 'bothersome persons' or those in opposition."

The New York Times for May 30, 1958, stated: "MINNEAPOLIS, May 29 (AP)-- Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the United States, was elected president today of the World Health Organization."

Can you send me a statement either disassociating yourself from the private opinions of the DAN SMOOT REPORT, or affirming your confidence in the loyalty of Dr. Burney, or both? Please state whether or not I may quote your reply.

Respectfully yours,

FBC:fdc

F. B. Clark

June 11, 1958

62-102576-9

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/11 BY sp2 mal/g

Azusa, California

Dear [redacted]

The letter from [redacted] and you, with enclosures, was received on June 6, 1958. While I would like to be of assistance, I must advise that the function of this Bureau as a fact-finding agency does not extend to furnishing evaluations or clearances of individuals, organizations or publications.

b6
b7C

Supplying information of the type you have requested would, in effect, constitute an approval or disapproval of the publications you mentioned; therefore, I regret I am unable to comply with your request. I am sure you will understand the necessity for this policy and will not infer that we do or do not have in our files the information you desire.

Many thanks for your comments concerning "Masters of Deceit," and I appreciate very much the fact you are recommending this book to your friends.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 4
JUN 11 1958
COMM-FBI

FBI
JUN 11 11 15 AM
REC'D-READING ROO

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information on [redacted] Enclosed with their letter was the May 15, 1958, issue of "The New Letter" and "The Dan Smoot Report" issue of November 18, 1957.

DWB:hjf
(4)

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

53 JUN 19 1958

MAIL ROOM

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-102576-9

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

Azusa, California

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/81 BY sp mac/4

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover,

We would appreciate your advising us if "The New Letter" published by [redacted] Calif., is true. We have read the last few issues and they certainly print facts that stir us.

Also, can you advise us about The Dan Smoot Report, which comes from Dallas, Tex.

We have no way of knowing if the facts expressed by them are true and thought your office might be able to help us.

Sincerely

[redacted]

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

FXP PROC

62-102576-9
NOT RECORDED
145 JUN 16 1958

16 JUN 13 1958

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

(Ack. 6-11-58 OWB)

P.S. We read your book, "Masters of Deceit" and are greatly stirred about our Nation and the threat of Communism. We have urged all our friends and those we come in contact with to also read this book.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/77 BY spr-mcc/g

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 3, No. 46 Monday, November 18, 1957 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

Strength Without Courage

When the first Sputnik was launched on October 4, well-informed constitutionalists were aware of the danger that Washington politicians would use the excitement to scare taxpayers into more "buckling down" and "tightening up" — more silent endurance of outrageous federal taxes.

That is exactly what Washington politicians started doing. Republicans and Democrats, "liberals" and "conservatives" — all of them, in one way or another, hammered the theme that America had been spending too much on luxuries, too little on defense.

Ever since World War II, Americans have carried a heavy and harmful tax load. Every year, they are told by their President and their Congressmen and their Senators that at least two-thirds of every tax dollar is spent on defense of America or defense of the free world.

Yet, every intelligent constitutionalist, who has given the question any thought, has known all along that America was spending much too much on what our internationalist leaders called defense — but that our spending was not buying defense.

Our defense and foreign policies have been built on the concept of collective security: a sickly concept of fear and cowardice — the concept that America, the most powerful and productive nation on earth, cannot defend itself without allies.

We have gambled the security of our nation — the lives of our people — on collective security arrangements and alliances which we have financed at ruinous cost and which leave us at the mercy of the foreign governments involved.

It is admitted — even boasted about — by administration leaders (both the Eisenhower administration and the old Truman administration), by our military leaders, and by our congressional leaders that the defense of America has been inescapably involved with the

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas, Telephone DAvis 8-2464 (Office Address, 1032-A Knob Oak). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. FOREIGN: by regular mail, $13.00 a year; airmail $18.00. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas

62-102576-9

defense of Western Europe. If our costly defenses of Western Europe should collapse, then we don't really have any effective defense of America.

Our defenses of Europe have been built on NATO — the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Since 1949, we have put so much into NATO that we have had little left over to provide full protection for the north American continent.

Today, how strong is NATO — America's first line of defense?

Today, NATO is exactly what it was when it was first conceived: an assortment of socialist and semi-socialist nations which will hang together as long as they are subsidized with American tax dollars; which would leave us instantly if they felt the Soviets had surpassed us in military and economic strength; and which, in any event, would be worse than useless as allies of America in an actual shooting war with the Soviet Union.

You can prove these broad assertions about NATO by reading any reliable report on present conditions in Europe.

Consider, for example, these passages from a report on France, gathered by *U. S. News & World Report* in Paris and published November 15, 1957:

"France's real troubles are about to begin.

"America's No. 1 ally on the mainland of Europe is on the verge of bankruptcy. . . .

"The treasury is empty. . . . Prices are rising rapidly. . . . Trade unions are threatening mass strikes. There is no end in sight for the expensive Algerian war. . . .

"If France blows up, the resultant explosion is almost certain to wipe out the whole defense system in Western Europe, as now laid out. . . .

"France is trying, at one and the same time, to fight a war in Algeria, develop a vast colonial empire, invest huge sums in Europe's most rapid industrial expansion and maintain the highest living standards in its history.

"This effort — far beyond what France normally could afford — has been financed for two years out of dollars saved from past U. S. aid. But the time of reckoning has come. France's supply of dollars is exhausted. . . .

"At stake for the U. S. is the future of an ally without which the present defense system in Europe would be impossible.

"France is the main supply, communications and tactical air base for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's central front from the Baltic to the Alps. Almost a dozen U. S. and Canadian tactical air wings are based here. The five U. S. divisions along the Iron Curtain in Germany depend on France for their supply line to the Atlantic. This country is the political and military headquarters of NATO, and is regarded by defense planners as the most important piece of military real estate in Europe. . . .

"American officials have no illusions about the dangers in the game now being played out in Paris. They know that, if France goes, the whole fabric of NATO and the defense of Western Europe will be ripped to shreds."

On the "Worldgram" page of *U. S. News and World Report* for November 15, 1957, appear these briefs of reports from other foreign capitals:

"Soviet prestige has soared. Wherever men see the stars they look for the Soviet Sputniks. . . .

"U. S. prestige has sunk. Wherever men

see the stars they ask why the United States, leader of the non-communist world, is not up there, too. . . .

"Outside the communist world, the spinning Red satellites spread doubts. Allies of the U. S. are wondering if maybe they're on the wrong band wagon. . . .

"In Western Europe, there is a new question. Some used to ask *if the U. S. would* defend them if war came. Now Europeans are asking *if the U. S. could* defend them. . . .

"Asians are asking if the Americans are concentrating too much on butter and new automobiles, too little on science and guns.

"Neutrals (India, for example) are wondering whether to shift further toward the Reds. . . .

"In Arab countries, extremely sensitive to shifts of world power, there is new pressure on wavering neutrals, a new outburst of anti-U. S. sentiment. . . .

"The French are more friendly toward the U. S., suddenly a loser. Until recently the French felt weak, bitter and impotent beside their powerful U. S. ally. Now they ask Americans with a friendly smile: '*How does it feel to be a second-class power?*' And French officials expect the shock of the earth satellites to beef up European support for the Western military alliance with U. S."

England — another indispensable link in our NATO alliance chain — also wants Western European military defenses "beefed up," but it wants us to do the beefing.

The British government, while expecting the United States to increase spending for the defense of Western Europe, has been sharply reducing its own expenditures for defense. Last week, the British government announced that it was increasing expenditures for socialism in England: making a general boost in "social security" benefits — higher pensions for widows and old people, bigger benefits for the ill and the unemployed.

A few months earlier, the British could not have afforded these increases in welfare benefits, because the British pound was wildly unstable and Britain's economy was in desperate condition. All of that was fixed — recently and temporarily — by a loan from the United States Export-Import Bank.

It is fairly certain that we will have to bail the British out again next year, because the nation is plunging further and further into socialism. The socialist-communist controlled British labor unions — dissatisfied because socialism has not produced utopia — are presently in a mood, and in a position, to call a general strike which will wreck England's shaky economy.

Since 1945, we have spent hundreds of billions of dollars to make the defense of America dependent upon the strength and stability of England and France, the cornerstones of our NATO alliance.

Now that the whole thing is obviously a failure; now that Soviet achievements have proven that the American people have been deceived (if not betrayed) by their own government — where do we go from here?

According to our President, we are going to do more of the same disastrous things we've been doing.

On November 7, 1957, President Eisenhower made a radio-TV talk to the nation, on the subject "Science in National Security."

The President dealt in generalities, assuring the people that, while we have a fine

national defense, the government is not complacent and is taking steps to correct any dangerous deficiencies.

The President made only one specific proposal for countering the Soviet accomplishments in the development of super weapons.

He said:

"I shall support, along the lines of the agreement reached with Prime Minister Macmillan, a scientific committee organized with NATO to carry out an enlarged Atlantic effort in research. Similar action in SEATO (Southeast Asia Treaty Organization) and comparable organizations will be studied."

On November 5, Secretary of State Dulles said:

"The danger of standing alone is so great that I think there is an increasing tendency to draw together."

How terrifying, and humiliating!

The great American giant which has been carrying the world on his back for 18 years whimpers for help from the nations which have been riding him!

How can any of the 73 foreign countries to whom we have given our wealth protect us — to any degree, whatever — against a Soviet guided missile?

Why do we listen to the Washington politicians who tell us that "economy" in government has held back our research and development of guided missiles? What economy?

Why, when the American people have been taxed to support a 72 billion dollar budget, has their government not spent 100 million dollars required for the launching of an American satellite?

Why did the government pay out last year almost 100 million dollars to dairy farmers to subsidize the cheese business?

If we would spend on national defense one-tenth of what we now waste and squander on harmful programs all over the world, we could build an adequate national defense — and still eliminate the excessive taxation that is destroying our nation.

If we follow the program recently outlined by Prime Minister Macmillan and President Eisenhower, we will lose our national independence; we will lose our freedom; and we will lose the armaments race with the Soviet Union.

If we had the courage to rely on our own strength, we would find that we are incomparably stronger than the Soviets. The rest of the world would follow us, because of our strength. If we continue trying to drag the rest of the world along with us, the Soviets will outrun us; and when they do, we will have no friends.

* * * * *

Looking Ahead

The following paragraphs were taken from *Looking Ahead,* published by Dr. George S. Benson, President of Harding College and Director of National Education Program, Searcy, Arkansas:

"We certainly need to spend adequate money on the missile program, on the development of earth satellites, and on other vitally important research and explorations. But we should obtain whatever additional money is needed above present allocations by a sensible cutting down of the swollen Federal Budget.

"Here are the items that make up the record Budget: military, $38 billion; foreign military aid, $3.2 billion; foreign economic aid, $1.5 billion; other defense activities, $2.9 billion; aid to veterans, $5 billion; welfare and labor programs, $3.4 billion; aid to farmers, $5 billion; power, reclamation, etc., $1.4 billion; aids to housing and commerce, $2.1 billion; interest on debt, $7.3 billion; all other programs, $1.5 billion.

"The Budget items add up to $72 billion. This is almost $200 million more than the government had planned to spend before Congress began its widely publicized 'cutting of appropriations.' Look at the Budget items carefully. Do you approve of the amounts? Are your taxes not burdensome? What are you doing about it?"

* * * * *

Whither France—and America?

Reprinted from "Things to Watch and Watch For," (P. O. Box 726, Rochester 3, New York), a newsletter edited and published by Robert Kazmayer, who travels widely—almost continuously—on the Continent.

The French have devaluated the franc. Regardless of what they call it, that's what it's amounted to. Nor is this the end. There'll be more, further devaluation within the next three to six months.

For most of us in the United States, the important thing is not so much what is happening in France but why it is happening.

France is one of the wealthiest and most prosperous countries in Europe today. It's a country with abundant natural resources, has some of the finest agricultural land in the world. Its rivers furnish hydro-electric power and its mines yield iron ore, coal, bauxite. It has untapped pools of gas and oil.

More, contrary to certain superficial impressions, the French are actually a great people, brilliant and brave. Their industrial workers are efficient, highly skilled. Their farmers are hardworking and thrifty.

Of all the nations involved in World War II, France is not only one of the wealthiest, but it suffered the least, had the lightest reconstruction load. Because France capitulated so early in the war and sat out the remainder of it, its industry was not as badly damaged as that of England, Germany or Italy. Then after the war, the U. S. poured nearly $4 billion into France.

France should be one of the strongest nations on the Continent, have the most stable government, the soundest currency, the highest living standard and the happiest people.

In contrast here's the actual situation: France has had 23 governments since the war, has some 28 political parties, its devaluated franc is still wobbly, civil dissension and strikes are in the offing. The people of France are irritated, irritable and distrustful.

What's the matter with France anyway?

To get a realistic answer to this, one has to go back to the period directly after World War I. At that time, attempting to find a quick way out of the debt and destruction left by four years of war, the French began experimenting with socialism.

They started out by nationalizing the tobacco and match industries, went on to telephones and telegraphs, then nationalized the potassium mines of Alsace. When one socialistic program would not work of and by itself, the French did what voters almost always do in similar situations: they decided that the remedy was merely to take more of the same medicine.

Today, though we seldom think of it as such, France is actually one of the most highly socialized countries in the world. Its coal mines, gas and electric companies, its railroads, airlines, steamship lines, banks, insurance companies, its largest automobile works, most of its arms industry — are all government owned.

Today the French government is the largest employer in France. Labor unions participate in the control of all privately owned industrial plants.

In addition, the French Government provides cradle-to-grave "security," insurance against accidents, against sickness; it provides farm subsidies, wine subsidies, baby subsidies, and so many others that it's impractical to attempt to mention them here. Government "controls" ("controls," is put in quotation marks, because, in reality, the controlling is in theory rather than in practice), rents, prices and wages.

France's problems are inherent in every socialized economy. Socialized industries pay no taxes. Managed by giant bureaucracies, they operate in the red and have to be subsidized. Subsidies, whether to individuals or to industries, cost money. The money has to be raised by taxation or added to the national debt. The national debt of France has been going up ever since World War I.

Every public debt is inflationary. As a nation's debt goes up, the value of its currency comes down. When the debt went up in Italy, the value of the lira came down. When the debt went up in England, the value of the pound came down. As the debt goes up in the U. S., value of the dollar comes down. As the debt went up in France, the value of the franc came down.

If a Frenchman had 1,000 francs per year income at the beginning of World War I, he could live on it. Today 1,000 francs is only little over $2.00; it will barely buy a decent meal in Paris.

But what happens to the citizens and to the character of a people when the economy is diseased by chronic inflation? Inflation wipes out those who have savings, impoverishes those who are dependent upon pensions and insurance, squeezes hardest those who have stated incomes. It destroys those who have tried to provide for their own old age. It makes a mockery of thrift, hard work and foresightedness.

At the same time inflation favors the fast-talking, fast-figuring sharpsters who are not particular about how they turn a fast buck. It puts a premium on all manner of devious schemes, rewards those who produce nothing.

Inflation destroys not only money but human values, basic moralities, ordinary decency. It plagues men with regrets for the past and fears for the future. It erodes business ethics, corrodes honor, dissolves the bonds of respect and trust. It destroys faith in government.

Today, business taxes in France are abnormally high, in many instances much higher than they are in the United States. But in France, those taxes just aren't paid.

The French say cynically, "If you're in business you keep two sets of books; if you have a partner, you keep three."

Based on the known amount of gold that's disappeared in the last ten years, Frenchmen are estimated to have nearly $4 billion stashed away in their homes, buried in their fields or cellars.

In such a society, without faith in one's government or trust in one's fellow men, a

man eventually comes to live more and more for himself alone.

For years now, while Frenchmen have recognized the evils of inflation, have wanted to cut the public debt, have wanted government spending slashed, no Frenchman has been willing to have his own government handouts curtailed.

Thus the familiar patterns of political give-and-take, compromise and eventual shouldering of the common burden, patterns which still prevail in England and the U. S., are gone in France. The deadly virus of socialism, the something-for-nothing philosophy is in the blood. In France it's every man for himself, with every Frenchman mistrusting every other Frenchman.

Once such a mood has seized the body politic of a people, government grows bigger, taxes go higher and the economy heads down a dangerous, slippery road. Governments institute "controls," but controls cannot replace incentives.

The labor unions of France are among the strongest in the world. Their strikes are effective, force wages up. But a living standard depends not upon money, but rather upon what the money will buy. If things are not produced, then neither government nor labor unions can provide them. In the absence of production, the only thing government and labor unions can do is provide more and more money which buys less and less.

Where does France go from here?

If the French can find some way of renouncing their something-for-nothing philosophy, they may yet develop a sturdy, healthy economy. If they don't, they may turn sharply to the right, follow some sort of a Poujad, perhaps develop a radical, dictatorial state as did the Italians under Mussolini; or, they may continue to drift into the backwaters of history, become a French edition of Spain.

The big thing for us here in the United States to recognize at this point is: In numerous instances we seem to have started down the same road the French embarked upon some thirty years ago. And the question is, where are our children going to be some 35 years from now? And who'll provide the Marshall Plan for them then, if we fail them now?

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report.*

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

Enlightened Self-Interest

On November 10, 1957, Mr. Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, released a report prepared by the U. S. Office of Education. The report gave results of a study of educational practices in the Soviet Union and in the United States.

The report said:

"All Russian students, under the compulsory Russian curriculum, are introduced to biology in the fourth grade. They start foreign languages in the fifth grade. Physics and algebra and geometry come in the sixth grade. Chemistry is taught in the seventh grade. Astronomy and a beginning in calculus are taught in the tenth grade, which is the last year of secondary school.

"All Russian students graduating from the tenth grade in 1955 had completed five years of physics, four years of chemistry, six years of mathematics above the level of arithmetic. In the same year, less than one third of American high-school graduates had taken a single year of chemistry. About 1 in 4 had had a single year of physics: Only 1 in 15 had taken advanced mathematics."

In other words, America's compulsory, tax-supported state schools putter around with "life adjustment" and "rounded personality" — turning out students who are neither adjusted to life nor have rounded personalities, much less any worthwhile learning or discipline of any kind.

While American schools turn out semi-literates, American taxpayers are also financing UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization), designed to bring enlightenment to 'backward peoples' everywhere.

At a UNESCO national conference (which began on November 6 in San Francisco), Dr. Luther H. Evans (Director General of UNESCO since 1953) told reporters that UNESCO's money was 'being spent in strange ways.'

In Hungary, Dr. Evans said, UNESCO funds have been used to help rebuild schools where children are being taught that the U. S. is a nation of war-minded imperialists.

Supporting UNESCO is part of our foreign policy which, according to President Eisenhower, promotes our "enlightened self-interest."

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report,* please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____ years) (_____ months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for_____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$13 for Foreign mailing
$18 for 2 years

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY AND STATE

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Holmes

July 31, 1958

The attached was sent to the Director's home address from [redacted] G. C. Murphy Company, McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Attachment
bak

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/77 BY sp 7 mar/cp

REC-15 62-102576-10

15 AUG 7 1958

53 AUG 14 1958

ENCLOSURE

REC-15 EX-108

EX-108

THREE

PERS. FILES

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 4, No. 28 Monday, July 14, 1958 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE
DATE 3/23/78

UN Emblem In The Sky

The June, 1958, issue of *United Nations Review* (published by United Nations Department of Public Information) has a two-page article entitled "United Nations Emblem in the Sky."

The article reports that United Air Lines has had the United Nations emblem painted on every plane in its fleet — "just beside the passenger entrance where it may be seen by all who go aboard."

All who go aboard are given a leaflet explaining why the UN emblem is there. The explanation begins:

We have placed the emblem of the United Nations on our aircraft. We have done so in order to reaffirm our belief in the principles and purposes of the United Nations as set forth in the Preamble to the Charter.

The emblem and this brochure represent participation in a program designed to enlist the support of all people in behalf of the United Nations.

United Airlines has received protests from patriots and patriotic groups; and the company has replied with a letter which says:

We deeply regret that our action in placing a part of the United Nations insignia on our airplanes has been interpreted as an endorsement of United Nations and its actions. I can assure you that United Air Lines is not supporting the United Nations as such.

There is something less than plain truth here.

Why the hedging? Well, most of the people who complain have said that they will not patronize United Air Lines as long as the company has the UN emblem on its planes.

Why do patriots object?

Practically all American patriots who have complained about United Air Lines' advertising the UN emblem are people who have tried to participate in "Americanism" activities — activities which emphasize reverence for the American flag, for the American Constitution, for the American Declaration of Independence; activities which stress *national* pride

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

62-102676-10

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1958. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

ENCLOSURE

in *American* ideals, in *American* history, in *American* accomplishments.

Forever and always, American patriots who try to organize Americanism programs meet massive resistance.

The federal government readily gives tax-exemption to outfits (like the American Association for the United Nations) which are organized to engage in political propaganda for the United Nations; to outfits (like the National Council of Churches and the National Education Association) which work hand-in-glove with unions to lobby and engage in political propaganda for legislation designed to socialize the American economy; to outfits (like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Anti-Defamation League) which engage in dangerous racial agitation and propaganda; but the government will not grant tax-exemption to outfits organized for propagandizing the basic American ideals written into the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

Patriots trying to conduct Americanism programs find it difficult to get help, because Americanism is considered controversial; but people who want to support United Nations internationalism don't seem to have this trouble.

Consider, for example, how easy it was for one UN enthusiast to develop a simple idea into a program which may rapidly become international in scope.

The enthusiast was Captain Charles C. Dent, of Allentown, Pennsylvania, a veteran United Air Lines pilot.

About a year and a half ago, on a flight from Denver to New York, Captain Dent originated the idea of having the United Nations emblem put on all commercial airplanes in the United States. Captain Dent discussed the idea with his co-pilot (Richard Munger) and his flight engineer (James Dunn). By the time they arrived in New York, the three airmen were ready to go.

"United Nations Emblem in the Sky," in the June, 1958, issue of *United Nations Review* tells how quickly Captain Dent's idea mushroomed:

Discussing the plan with airline personnel in Europe and the United States... the three enthusiastic airmen encountered a favorable response which encouraged them to approach airline presidents and boards of directors.

The program has been endorsed by the International Federation of Air Line Pilots Associations, representing pilots of thirty-two different countries, and by the Air Line Pilots Association of the United States. The International Air Transport Association, representing seventy-nine international airline companies, and the Air Transport Association of America, representing forty airline companies, have agreed to coordinate the program among those carriers which wish to participate.

Meanwhile, Captain Dent received a $5,500 bonus from his company for a skillful and safe landing at Los Angeles when he was unable to lower the plane's landing gear; he donated the entire amount to the United States Committee for the United Nations to help promote the program....

The United States Committee (for the United Nations) asked Captain Dent to serve as a member of its Executive Committee as a symbol of its wholehearted support of his "basic concept for marshalling the support of American industry behind the principles of the United Nations."

The United States Committee also established a new division — the Industry Participation Division... whose function will be to develop and administer a program for the extension of the project to all branches of industry and commerce. Already, even before the program is fully in operation, much interest has been aroused... and many inquiries have been received as to how commercial firms and individuals can assist.

Captain Dent hopes that the use of the United Nations emblem will be extended to many industries in many countries throughout the world. He already has had an indication that several steamship companies may endorse the plan, and other firms and individuals are requesting permission to use the emblem in various ways....

"Pilots are in some ways citizens of the world who know that international cooperation is vital to international security..." he says. "We as individuals must do our part in trying to build international understanding and a will for peace."

Seeing such easy success in the promotion of United Nations internationalism, while

their own efforts to promote Americanism meet universal resistance, must be, to patriots, very much like eating sour grapes. But "sour grapes" is not their real reason for resenting the United Nations emblem on United Air Lines planes.

The official United Air Lines letter, denying that the company is supporting the United Nations "as such," closes with this explanatory paragraph:

It was our feeling that an insignia evidencing a desire for world peace is something of which we should all be more conscious in our day-to-day relations and evaluations of some of the complex problems confronting all of us; and it was with this thought in mind that we placed the peace emblem on our airplanes.

The United Nations insignia a *peace emblem!* That is the propaganda idea which disturbs American patriots who have studied the UN record. No one accuses Captain Dent or United Air Lines of subversive intent or of unpatriotic motives. They apparently believe they are helping the cause of peace; but the peace which the UN would bring to America is the peace of the grave.

If it's a peace emblem they want, why not something about Jesus, who was the Prince of Peace?

* * * * *

The UN Peace Record

One obvious danger of the United Nations is that it provides the cover of diplomatic immunity for communist spies, saboteurs, and secret police agents sent into the United States.

Communist agents, attached to UN delegations from communist countries, enter and leave the United States at will. They serve as couriers for the Soviet world-wide espionage network. They bring in tons of propaganda material. They direct espionage and sabotage activities in the United States.

The case of 21 Russian seamen in 1956 proved that the Soviet secret police, under the cover of UN diplomatic representation, actually operate inside the United States, terrorizing refugees who have sought asylum here, contemptuously defying American laws and American law-enforcement agencies.

A group of Russian seamen who had been given asylum in America were working and living in New York and New Jersey. Soviet secret police, with UN credentials, went into their homes, beat them into submission, kidnapped them, and forced them to return to Russia. American law enforcement agencies knew what was happening. In fact, they stood by and watched but did nothing, because the Soviet secret police *would not permit* them to do anything — in New York City, mind you.

Obvious proof that the United Nations as a "peace organization" is a fraud can be seen in the record of what has happened since the UN was established to "save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

Since the UN was formed, communists in the Soviet Union and in China have murdered millions of people — have actually destroyed whole races and classes of people.

The communists have conquered China, Tibet, most of Indo-China, part of Indonesia, part of India, and a whole tier of Eastern European states from the Baltic to the Adriatic. The communists have conquered an estimated 800 million people since the UN was formed to keep peace in the world.

* * * * *

UN Record in Korea

UN idolators still talk about the Korean war as a UN police action which stopped the spread of communism. Actually, the UN police action in Korea did more for the spread of communism than anything else has ever done.

American and South Korean soldiers did virtually all the fighting in Korea, and the United States bore practically 100% of the cost. The UN acted merely to hamstring American operations so that our soldiers sent into battle to die could not use their best

weapons to destroy the enemy. The Korean war was the worst disaster in American history: it cost us the lives of over 50,000 American soldiers; it built Red China into a menacing military power; it lost us the respect of all of Asia; and it ended, on enemy terms, as the first war America ever lost — primarily because of the United Nations.

Let's review some of the specifics.

In July, 1951, General Ridgway sent a confidential report to the United Nations, setting out documentary and eyewitness evidence to prove that thousands of American soldiers had been murdered or tortured to death by the communists.

What did the UN do about it? The UN suppressed the report — would not even put it on the agenda for discussion.

Why? They did not want to offend Russia or the Chinese communists.

Just two weeks before the UN received General Ridgway's report on communist atrocities in Korea, Jacob Malik, Russia's delegate to the UN, had suggested a cease-fire in Korea for peace talks.

The communists at that time were in bad shape. We had them on the run. Our generals in the field there had made it clear to Washington that we could destroy communist power if we would take the wraps off our armies and let them fight, instead of merely holding them on the front lines where they could be slaughtered.

The UN did not want to destroy the communists. Our allies said that if we started talking about communist atrocities, we would agitate the communists and make it difficult to talk peace with them.

Endorsing this argument, our State Department tried to keep all information about the torturing and murdering of our men concealed from the American people.

Knowing that we were dealing with barbarians, we entered into truce negotiations, which turned out to be nothing more than a trap to give the communists a chance to bring up reinforcements, regroup their strength, and prepare for surprise attacks against our forces.

In November, 1951, there was a serious leak. Lieutenant Colonel James Hanley, then Chief of the War Crimes Section of the Eighth Army in Korea, created consternation in the United Nations and in the American State Department by telling the press in Korea about evidence that the communists had murdered approximately 8,000 American prisoners of war.

Colonel Hanley was rebuked and transferred.

The senior American military commanders who fought in Korea — Generals MacArthur, Clark, Stratemeyer, Van Fleet, Almond — have all testified that we could have won the war in Korea and destroyed communist power in Asia, without precipitating a general war and with fewer American casualties than it cost us to lose the war. But Washington officials wouldn't let our soldiers win the war, because the United Nations didn't want them to win.

A wild, unfounded allegation?

Look at the record.

In mid-1951, just as the United States Eighth Army had completely routed the enemy in Korea and was in a position to annihilate him, Russia suggested that we stop the fighting and have a conference with the communists.

We leaped with unseemly eagerness at Russia's proposal, and gave the communists the breathing spell they needed for entrenching and re-supplying themselves.

We suggested that the talks be held on the Danish hospital ship, *Jutlandia*. The Reds wanted Kaesong: we gave in.

The communists kept us talking in Kaesong until they had repaired their military position. They broke off the talks with trumped-up charges that we had bombed the neutralized zone.

While we were busy investigating their out-

rageous charges, the communists struck; but later, when again beaten and needing time to build up strength, they came back for more conferences.

Before the truce talks, we had occupied, off the northern coast of Korea, several important islands. The communists said they would have to have those islands back before they could talk truce. We gave them back.

When the truce talks first began, we decided to take advantage of the lull in fighting to bring in fresh soldiers and take out the battle-weary. The communists complained, saying that we should effect no troop rotation at all during the talks. We accepted communist-imposed limitations on our troop rotation plans. The communists continued to bring in fresh troops and supplies as they pleased.

Inasmuch as our air force had put every North Korean airfield out of commission, we asserted that, while the truce talks were going on, the communists could not build new airfields or repair old ones. They backed us down on this one, too. We finally agreed to let them build new airfields and rehabilitate old ones for what they called "civilian use."

We broke off the fruitless talks in October, 1952. But in April, 1953, we entered into a good-faith agreement with the communists to exchange all sick or wounded prisoners of war.

The Reds merely used the hoax of prisoner exchange to bring up ammunuition and supplies for their front line troops.

Although we knew the communists were holding back thousands of wounded Americans in desperate need of decent medical care, we kept our part of the bargain and went through with the prisoner-exchange deal.

We returned more than 6,000 of their sick or wounded. They returned 120 Americans.

When the 120 exchanged American prisoners came back in the spring of 1953, they told stories of brutality, starvation, exposure, physical and mental torture, and of Americans shot in the back of the head or kicked off a road to die.

Our government placated American public opinion by blustering and talking about the communist atrocities; but we nonetheless continued our negotiations for an armistice.

In July, 1953, we accepted an armistice, largely on enemy terms.

The most important provision of the Korean armistice agreements had to do with the exchange of prisoners. We promised to repatriate all communist prisoners who wanted to return, and they promised to release all American prisoners who wanted to come home.

We returned all of their people. They held 951 (or more) of our soldiers.

At the time we signed the Korean armistice agreement, our government had the names of 951 American soldiers who were listed in our own records as missing in action but presumed to be prisoners of war in the hands of the communists — but whose names, however, were not on the repatriation lists that the communists were giving us. They were presumed to be prisoners of war because all of them, subsequent to the time when they were first reported missing in action, had been mentioned in communist radio broadcasts as being alive or had actually been seen in communist prison camps by other American prisoners.

In answer to our protests that they were not returning all American prisoners, the communists made it very clear that they were holding some Americans as political prisoners, although they would never tell us who or how many.

Pentagon brass finally devised a way to stop public pressure on this issue. It started killing these American boys off in the files.

In other words, instead of continuing to report the 951 as missing in action or as still being held by the communists, the Pentagon began to report them as dead.

And thus it reduced the number of American soldiers held as political hostages by the

communists — not by rescuing them, but simply by writing them off.

Why?

You remember a few years ago (November, 1954) when the Chinese communists abruptly (and defiantly) announced that they were still holding 13 American soldiers — which our own government up to that time had never mentioned? The United Nations Secretary General went to Red China, hat in hand, begging the communists to release the prisoners.

After much delay, the communists released 11 of them. For weeks thereafter, UN idolators in America — including President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles — talked about the "debt of gratitude" we owed the United Nations. They forgot all about the other two Americans that the reds admitted they had — and they never mentioned the uncounted hundreds of Americans we know are still there.

It is obvious that our government wants the American people to believe the UN did something good in Korea: the American people must be made to idolize the UN, because the UN is the keystone of the internationalist program that is bankrupting our nation, destroying its independence, and dragging it relentlessly into world government.

* * * * *

UN Declaration of Human Rights

In some quarters it does no good to recite the UN's failures. UN supporters will say, "Well, you can't expect perfection. The UN means well, and we must keep trying."

As long as we keep trying to do anything in the United Nations, we are headed for ruin — because the UN is an international socialist conspiracy whose aim is to produce a socialist one-world. The best way to prove this is to examine the United Nations' "Bill of Rights."

On June 21, 1946, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations established a UN Commission on Human Rights. The task of this Commission was to write the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, America's representative on the Commission, was the first chairman. One of Mrs. Roosevelt's successors as chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission was an internationally famous socialist, Dr. Charles Malik, now foreign minister in Lebanon.

Writing later of his experience in the UN Human Rights Commission, Dr. Malik candidly admitted that the activities of that Commission "responded for the most part more to Soviet than to Western promptings."

The Human Rights Commission completed the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948; and, on December 10 of that year, the General Assembly of the United Nations unanimously adopted the Declaration as the formal statement of United Nations' ideals.

Every year since 1948, the President of the United States has set aside December 10 as UN Human Rights Day.

The State Department distributes tons of "educational material" about the UN and sends representatives throughout the nation to make speeches.

Newspapers usually give front-page headlines to whatever the President has to say about UN Human Rights Day; and radio, television, schools, colleges, churches, women's organizations, and businessmen's service clubs help to amplify the great national song of praise for the UN.

The UN Declaration of Human Rights has been broadcast throughout the world, published in millions of copies, and given wide free distribution over the earth for the purpose of setting the standard — the goal — toward which all nations should strive.

In other words, the United States government in endorsing the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights has made a promise to the world that it will try to bring its institutions up to the ideals here proclaimed.

Those ideals were, in large part, copied from the Constitution of the Soviet Union.

To wit:

Article 23 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights:

Everyone has the right to work . . . and to equal pay for equal work.

Article 118 of the Constitution of the Soviet Union:

Citizens of the USSR have the right to work . . . and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

Article 23 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights:

Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions.

Article 126, Constitution of the Soviet Union:

Citizens of the USSR are insured the right to unite . . . in trade unions.

Article 24 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights:

Everyone has the right to rest and leisure.

Article 119, Constitution of the Soviet Union:

Citizens of the USSR have the right to rest and leisure.

Article 24 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights:

Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.

Article 22 of UN Declaration:

Everyone . . . has the right to social security.

Article 120 of the Constitution of the Soviet Union:

Citizens of the USSR have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or loss of capacity to work. This right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance of workers and employees at state expense, free medical service for the working people and the provision of health resorts for the use of the working people.

Article 26 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights:

Everyone has the right to education.

Article 120 of the Soviet Constitution:

Citizens of the USSR have the right to education.

Article 25 of the UN Declaration of Human Rights:

Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 122 of the Soviet Constitution:

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report.*

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men . . . by granting them an equal right with men to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and by state protection of the interests of mother and child, prematernity and maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens.

These are just samples. Compare this United Nations Declaration of Human Rights with Chapter X of the Constitution of the Soviet Union. They are identical in philosophy; and the UN Declaration is, in many instances, a direct lift from the Soviet Constitution.

The American notions of individualism; of limited, negative government; and of the divine and inalienable rights of human beings are never even suggested in the UN Human Rights Declaration.

The first American patriots founded this great nation on the belief that man's rights come from God and not from government.

Hence, the essence of Americanism is religious.

The American experiment in government began with a religious assumption:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights.

On that rock our nation was built.

The most telling characteristic of the 20th Century is the degeneration of this ideal of the sacredness of human freedom.

Today, all over the globe, people are promoting a philosophy of government which they like to call liberal and progressive, but which, in its essence, is a return to the dark ages of human civilization.

It is a philosophy which holds that government has the power and the responsibility to do something for the people; that the force of government must be used to control all the lives of all the people all the time, in order to insure them economic security.

The real threat to civilization in our times is this deification of the state, this worshiping of all-powerful government as the man-made god which can solve all our problems.

The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights is a specific and accurate reflection of this frightful modern concept of the role of government.

The UN Declaration of Human Rights does not even pretend to stand for freedom. It stands for peace and plenty, guaranteed by government; and it sacrifices freedom to these materialistic goals which socialists and communists believe that government can attain.

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report,* please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____ years) (_____ months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for _____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

REC- 19 62-102576-12

September 16, 1958

EX. - 133

[redacted]

East Orleans, Massachusetts

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/88 BY [illegible]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of September 8, 1958, has been received, and I am very pleased to learn of your interest in my book, "Masters of Deceit."

Although I would like to answer the inquiry in your letter, I must advise that the files of the FBI are confidential and available for official use only. I would like to also point out that it is not within the province of this Bureau's defined jurisdiction to make recommendations in regard to matters of this nature. I know you will understand my position in this regard and will not infer that we do or do not have derogatory data in regard to this publication.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI SEP 16 3 45 PM '58

MAILED 11
SEP 16 1958
COMM-FBI

1 auto copy
9-29-58

NOTE: No record in Bufiles re [redacted] Dan Smoot, who issues "Dan Smoot Report," EOD 3/23/42 as SA, resigned 6/15/51. Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to a dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely unjustifiably antagonistic and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

LH:lmh (4)

MAIL ROOM

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
W. C. Sullivan

5 OCT 1 1958

TEL: ORLEANS 601

F. L. VAN BUSKIRK
KESCAYOGANSETT ROAD
E. ORLEANS - CAPE COD
MASSACHUSETTS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/77 BY spr war/p

Sept. 8, 1958

Att. of J. Edgar Hoover
Fed. Bureau of Invest.
Washington, D. C.

EX. ROC
SEP 12 1958

Dear Sir:

I am reading with interest your book - "Masters of Deceit".

A recent publication has come to my attention "Dan Smoot Report" - I have subscribed to same. However, it has raised

EX. - 193 REC. 19 62-102576-12
nml ack 9-16-58 LH 1 copy typed 9-16-58 bmf
12 SEP 12 1958
CRIME REC. PDF, FILE

some questions in my mind as to whether it is altogether anti-communist and pro-American.

Please advise me as soon as possible what you know and recommend in regard to the publication and its author.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely yours,

b6
b7C



TRUE COPY

[redacted]

Tel.: ORLEANS 601

E. Orleans - Cape Cod
MASSACHUSETTS

Sept. 8, 1958

Att. of J. Edgar Hoover
Fed. Bureau of Invest.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am reading with interest your book - "Masters of Deceit."

b6
b7C

A recent publication has come to my attention, "Dan Smoot Report." I have subscribed to same. However, it has raised some questions in my mind as to whether it is altogether anti-communist and pro-American.

Please advise me as soon as possible what you know and recommend in regard to the publication and its' author.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/78 BY sp2 mar/gr

nml
ack 9-16-58
LH

1 copy 9-16-58 [illegible]

1 auto copy
9-29-58

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: August 22, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: ARTICLE, "A YANK NAMED YANKUS"
"THE DAN SMOOT REPORT"
AUGUST 11, 1958

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
W. C. Sullivan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/23/77 BY

SYNOPSIS:

Mr. Emmett C. McGaughey, former Bureau Agent, by letter dated 8/19/58, forwarded to Director a letter he received from Mr. Reese Taylor, Los Angeles, California, oil executive, enclosing 8/11/58 issue of "The Dan Smoot Report" which contains above-captioned article. Mr. Taylor commented it would be interesting to see Mr. Hoover's reaction to the article. The Director commented: "Let me have memo promptly so I can discuss this." (McGaughey letter and its enclosures attached as exhibit #1) Detached 12-16

b6
b7C

Above-captioned article refers to [redacted] poultry farmer, Dowagiac, Michigan. File 93-17094 reflects that in March and April, 1958, the Detroit Office conducted an ascertaining financial ability investigation on [redacted] The investigation was predicated on a letter from USA Wendell A. Miles, Grand Rapids, Michigan, dated 2/6/58. A review of the USA's file reflected that judgments had been taken against [redacted] in the United States District Court, Grand Rapids, Michigan, on May 15, 1956, January 22, 1957, and December 9, 1957, totaling $3001.60 based upon penalties assessed against him for wheat quota violations in the years 1954, 1955 and 1956, as provided in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended. In addition, court costs were taxed to [redacted] in connection with judgments. On March 27, 1958, case discussed with AUSA who described [redacted] as hostile to USA's office and apparently continuing his wheat quota violations despite default judgments of Government. AUSA felt [redacted] should not be interviewed.

REC-93 62-102576-13

B. APPROX. 19 9 ... 62 ILL.

Report of Detroit Office, 5/7/58, reflects that [redacted] was age 39, white, married [redacted] Dowagiac, Michigan. He is an [redacted] Daken Produce Company, Benton Harbor, Michigan, during interview, furnished details of typical transaction with Yankus. Others interviewed included [redacted] Dowagiac Daily News and [redacted] advised that [redacted] (Case now in pending inactive status to determine if USA has received any money to apply on [redacted] indebtedness.) Bureau's sole role in [redacted] case was strictly to conduct ascertaining financial ability

b6
b7C
b7D

93-17094-4-15-12

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Enclosures (3)
1 - Mr. Nease
1 - Mr. Rosen CFM/FCS:abs (7)

REC-93

SENT DIRECTOR 8-23-58

CRIME RECORDS PERS. FILES 8/28/58

1 auto copy 10-20-58

Memo to Nease

51 OCT 22 1958

investigation and it has had nothing to do regarding his original difficulties with Agriculture Department or any attempts to collect the judgments, such as garnisheeing of income or attaching his bank account.

Review of captioned article reflects it is based on article by George Melloan in the "Wall Street Journal," July 14, 1958. Melloan's article indicates that he conducted an on-the-spot investigation of [redacted] matter and recounts interviews with three local citizens by Bureau Agent concerning [redacted] two of whom, [redacted] and [redacted] reportedly furnished information to the interviewing Agent reluctantly. Third individual identified as "reporter" for Dowagiac Daily News. Bureau first learned of "Wall Street Journal" article through Smoot Report. Both Smoot and Melloan extremely sympathetic toward [redacted] attempting to picture government regulations on wheat quotas as dictatorial. Neither directly critical of the FBI, but depict Bureau's investigation as part of over-all Government apparatus to regulate private citizens. ("Wall Street Journal" article attached as exhibit #2) Bufiles reflect "The Dan Smoot Report," a weekly publication, issued by Dan Smoot, former Bureau Agent, who has been antagonistic to Bureau. Melloan not identifiable in Bufiles. Comments regarding [redacted] case have previously come to the Bureau's attention. On 5/8/58 the Bureau's position in [redacted] case clearly outlined to [redacted] of Senator Potter's office, and to Mr. Don O'Connor of the "Detroit Times" following inquiry based on impression that FBI Agents were investigating [redacted] violation of the wheat quota under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and had impounded [redacted] Congressman William S. Broomfield on 5/12/58 inserted editorial from "Detroit Times" in the "Congressional Record" quoting [redacted] as stating the FBI had called on his egg buyer, asking questions about him. Congressman Broomfield's office was given clarification of Bureau's position in this matter shortly thereafter and expressed his appreciation. Senator Potter's office on 7/28/58 advised certain newspapers and individuals in Michigan were trying to make a martyr of [redacted] who was still prominently mentioned in the press and advised that the Detroit American Legion Post had gone to bat for [redacted] and another individual in similar straits. Inspector DeLoach subsequently contacted the Chairman of Un-American Activities Committee, The American Legion, Detroit, Michigan, who has been most cooperative in the past, who advised that although his Department had discussed the matter at its convention in July, the FBI was not mentioned. The Detroit American Legion is sympathetic toward [redacted] feeling he is being unfairly penalized for violating the wheat quota. Inspector DeLoach explained the extent of our official interest in the matter and indicated the Bureau would appreciate not being injected into the [redacted] case in any manner whatsoever. By letter dated 8/14/58 [redacted] San Marino, California, enclosed a copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" in letter to Director, asking for clarification of Bureau's role. On 8/20/58 the Director replied, advising Bureau's

b6
b7C

investigation was limited strictly to ascertaining [redacted] financial ability and referred her for further information to the U. S. Department of Agriculture or U. S. Attorney Miles at Grand Rapids, Michigan. (Congressman Broomfield's insert in "Congressional Record" attached as exhibit #3.)

The Bureau, as reflected above, has consistently presented its position on [redacted] to meet all criticisms. It is felt, however, because of date of the "Wall Street Journal" article (7/14/58) no effort should now be made to contact its author, George Melloan. In addition, it is felt that Bureau should not endeavor to contact the individuals mentioned by name in the "Wall Street Journal" article as having commented on the Bureau's investigation, because the [redacted] case is currently an explosive situation in Michigan and they would be partial t[redacted] Moreover, because of the antagonistic attitude and unsavory Bureau record of Dan Smoot, it is also felt we should not contact him. Background information concerning "The Dan Smoot Report," Dan Smoot, Reese Taylor and Emmett C. McGaughey set forth.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For the Director's information.

I do not understand how we missed Wall Street Journal article of 7/14/58 which started whole affair in this matter.

- 1b -

DETAILS:

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Reese H. Taylor, Chairman of the Board, Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, California, on 8-14-58 addressed a letter to Mr. Emmett C. McGaughey, former Bureau Agent, enclosing a copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" of Monday, August 11, 1958, indicating it would be interesting to see Mr. Hoover's reaction to the article, which relates to Stanley Yankus, Jr. Mr. McGaughey by letter 8-19-58 forwarded to the Director Mr. Taylor's letter with enclosure, indicating that Mr. Reese Taylor had expressed interest in discussing the matter with the Director.

The Director noted "Let me have memo promptly so I can discuss this. H"

ANALYSIS OF AN ARTICLE IN "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT"

"The Dan Smoot Report" of August 11, 1958, contains an article entitled "A Yank Named Yankus" in which he (Smoot) discusses the case of [redacted] in Pokagon Township, near Dowagiac, Michigan. [redacted] a chicken farmer, had been fined, starting in 1954, by the Agricultural Stabilization Committee (ASC) for growing more wheat than the ASC quota had allotted him. He refused to pay his fine. By the end of 1957, according to Smoot, accumulated fines and penalties totaled $3,848. Smoot adds: "Then the naked power of government was unsheathed to show [redacted] and others like him that they are criminals in contemporary America if they try to live and work as proud, free men." b6 b7C

Smoot quotes extensively from an article entitled "Farmer Yankus Ignores Planting Rules; Federal Fines Rise and the F.B.I. Comes" by George Melloan (not identifiable in Bufiles) in the July 14, 1958, issue of the "Wall Street Journal."

Melloan, in his article, detailed [redacted] background and difficulties with the Government, representing him as "a surprisingly eloquent 39-year-old poultry farmer" who quoted the words of the statesman Edmund Burke in his fight against the fines.

Melloan, in his article quoted by Smoot, then asserted that the U.S. District Attorney, Wendell A. Miles at Grand Rapids, Michigan, "after two years of trying gentle persuasion, this spring brought force to bear."

In April, according to Melloan, an FBI Agent visited egg buyer [redacted] in Benton Harbor and determine[redacted] income from his eggs. According to Melloan, [redacted] was reluctant but opened his books to the Agent. "'I was impressed by the badge,' he says. 'I'd seen it on TV.' A request that he not tell [redacted] about the visit 'sounded like an ultimatum,' [redacted] said." Did we so request Dalam? b6 b7C

Next, according to Melloan, [redacted] is quoted by Melloan as followed: "'I don't like that sort of thing, but if you tried to stop them you'd be in a mess all of the time.'" The FBI Agent also paid a call on a reporter for the Dowagiac "Daily News," according to Melloan, "and asked a few cryptic questions about [redacted] past."

On April 24(1958) according to the Melloan article, [redacted] by Federal court order and later a court judgment gave the Government [redacted] As a result he has been forced to sell 1,100 of his flock of 6,000 chickens to get working capital, reducing his egg income by about 20 per cent. Melloan quotes "an impassioned local businessman" as saying concerning [redacted] has a right to live. He's not waxing rich. His wife and kids have to work gathering, sorting and candling eggs. Why does the Government do this to him?"

It is noted that Smoot does not quote the last portion of the "Wall Street Journal" article. Melloan, in this section, tells of efforts by [redacted] and his friends to interest other individuals in his case. In this connection, Melloan mentions a Detroit Attorney, Charles Lockwood, as objecting strongly to the use of the FBI in Federal civil action against [redacted] Melloan also mentions that "From the political right, Dan Smoot, a former F. B. I. man himself and champion of right-wing causes through the Dallas-based 'Facts Forum' movement, hopes to make use of the [redacted] story." MICA.

Smoot concludes his article with the comment: "Clinging (on Yankus) stubbornly to his belief that the Constitution guarantees his God-given right to mind his own business as a free man." Smoot then gives an extensive quotation from [redacted] (which is not included in the "Wall Street Journal") asserting his determination to fight for his "rights." Among [redacted] comments are the following: "It's stealing--nothing more than stealing. But here's something that worries me even more. I learned that an FBI agent had been over asking my egg

buyer in Benton Harbor a lot of questions about me. The awe that people have of the FBI makes that very damaging to me. People get leery of doing business with a man if they think it will bring the FBI down on them."

It is noted that the August 11, 1958, issue of "The Dan Smoot Report" contains other articles concerning individuals involved in difficulties with the Government because of agricultural regulations. On page 5 in an article entitled "Administrative Tyranny" Smoot severely criticizes the Agricultural Adjustment Act, commenting that it "sets up the principle of Administrative Law which is as autocratic as anything ever conceived of by the nazis or the communists."

Copies of the August 11, 1958, "The Dan Smoot Report" and the July 14, 1958, article in the "Wall Street Journal" are being attached.

It is to be noted that the Bureau first learned of the July 14, 1958, article of the "Wall Street Journal" through "The Dan Smoot Report."

RE: THE BUREAU'S INVESTIGATION TO ASCERTAIN FINANCIAL ABILITY OF

Bureau files reflect the following data concerning and the extent of FBI investigatio born Dowagiac, Michigan. He is white, married, has

b6
b7C

United States Attorney Wendell A. Miles, Grand Rapids, Michigan, by letter 2/6/58 conveyed through our Detroit Office a request for investigation to be conducted to determine the financial ability of to pay certain judgments totaling $3001.60 levied against him in United States District Court at Grand Rapids for violating wheat quotas under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, for the years 1954, 1955 and 1956, no payments having been received. Additional levies were filed against on 8/29/57 and on 12/13/57.

On March 27, 1958, the matter was discussed with Assistant U. S. Attorney of Grand Rapids, who described as a debtor to the United States who had been hostile to the United States Attorney's office. At that time indicated was continuing his wheat quota violation despite the default judgment that had been taken and the efforts of the Government to collect the money due. We were specifically instructed not to interview the subject in view of his feelings, and he has not been interviewed.

b6
b7C

The report of SA dated 5/7/58, at Detroit in this matter reflects that information was obtained from various citizens and officials at Dowagiac, Michigan, to the effect that sells about 900 to 1200 dozen eggs a week at an average price of about 37 cents per dozen, and one Sam of the Daken Produce Company of Benton Harbor, Michigan, during interview furnished the details of typical transactions with

b6
b7C
b7D

Letterhead memorandum of the same date furnished by the Detroit Office with the investigative report previously mentioned reported that information had been obtained to the effect that

This information was obtained by SA on 4/23/58, from and was not to be made public except in a usual proceeding following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

b6
b7C

ACTION TAKEN BY THE BUREAU TO CLARIFY OUR POSITION IN THIS MATTER

On 5/8/58, Senator Potter's office contacted Mr. Nease's office, indicating that the "Detroit Times" had gotten

the impression that FBI Agents were involved in the matter concerning [redacted] violation of the wheat quota established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and had impounde[redacted] Both [redacted] and Mr. Don O'Connor of the "Detroit Times" were advised on the same date by SA [redacted] [redacted] of the facts in the matter, and it was made clear to them that the FBI did not garnishee or attach [redacted] had no power to do so and did not investigate [redacted] under the quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, but did conduct investigation at the request of a United States Attorney to determine the financial ability of [redacted] to settle judgments entered by the Federal Government against him. b6 b7C

On May 12, 1958, Congressman William S. Broomfield inserted in the Congressional Record an editorial from the "Detroit Times" quoting [redacted] as stating that the FBI had called upon his egg buyer, asking questions about him. We subsequently advised Congressman Broomfield as to the facts in this matter, and he expressed his appreciation.

[redacted] Senator Potter's office on 7/28/58 called Mr. Nease to advise that some newspapers and other individuals in Michigan are trying to make a martyr of [redacted] who is still prominently mentioned in the press. [redacted] had recently noted that the Detroit American Legion Post had gone to bat for [redacted] and another individual named [redacted] who was involved in apparently the same sort of difficulties.

Nease to Tolson memorandum dated 7/29/58 recommended, and the Director approved, that we take steps, either through Inspector DeLoach's contacts or those of the Detroit Office, to discreetly advise The American Legion of our position in this matter to make certain that the Bureau not be again drawn into this local situation.

b6
b7C

Subsequently, Inspector DeLoach contacted [redacted] Chairman, Un-American Activities Committee, The American Legion, Detroit, Michigan, who has been most cooperative in Legion affairs for a number of years and is well known to Mr. DeLoach. [redacted] revealed that the Department of Michigan, The American Legion, had brought this matter up at its annual convention in July. The FBI was not mentioned, however. [redacted] stated the only concern of the Legionnaires is that [redacted] was possibly penalized because he was trying to grow wheat to feed his family and a large number of chickens which he had at his home.

[redacted] indicated he would keep a close eye on this matter, was fully apprised of the nature of our official interest in this matter and stated he would prevent the FBI from being injected into the case in any manner whatsoever. (93-17094)

b6
b7C

In reply to a letter of inquiry from [redacted] b6 b7C [redacted] San Marino, California, pertaining to this matter, the Director, by letter of August 20, 1958, clarified the Bureau's investigation concerning [redacted] and referred her for additional information to the Department of Agriculture or U. S. Attorney Miles.

BACKGROUND DATA CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

The following brief summaries of information concerning Reese Taylor, Emmett McGaughey and Dan Smoot have been prepared for the Director's information.

RE: REESE HALE TAYLOR

Mr. Taylor, an oil company executive, was born at Los Angeles, California, July 6, 1900. He attended Cornell University 1918-1920, received an A. B. Degree at the University of California in 1922 and resides at 617 West Seventh Street in Los Angeles. Remarried in 1944 after the death of his first wife, Taylor [redacted] b6 b7C

Taylor was superintendent at the Llewellyn Iron Works 1924-1929 and served as Director from 1925-1929. He was with the Consolidated Steel Corporation from 1929 to 1938, serving successively as Production Manager, Vice President, Executive Vice President and President from 1934-1938. He was President and Director of the Union Oil Company of California and its subsidiaries from 1938 to 1956 and has served as Chairman of the Board of that company since 1956. Taylor is a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, is a Director of the Hollywood Bowl Association, the Los Angeles Turf Club, President of the Youth Tennis Foundation of Southern California, and Trustee of the University of Southern California and the Tax Foundation, Incorporated. He served in 1942 as chief of the Iron and Steel Branch, War Production Board, and was a member of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce. He served in the U. S. Army in 1918, is a member of numerous petroleum and engineering societies and is prominent in the oil industry.

The Director met Taylor at a stag party in New York in January, 1942, and recommended him to SAC R. B. Hood, at Los Angeles as a potentially good office contact. Taylor subsequently developed into a most valuable special service contact of the Los Angeles Office and later became an SAC contact. He has furnished information in several types of cases and proved otherwise most cooperative. He is a first-name personal acquaintance of the Director, and we have had cordial relations with him since 1942.

RE: EMMETT CONNELL McGAUGHEY

Mr. McGaughey, a former Special Agent of the Bureau, entered on duty 12-9-41 and resigned 11-4-49 in order to accept a position in private industry. He has been recommended favorably for reinstatement.

He is now an Executive Vice President of Erwin Wasey Ruthrauff and Ryan, Incorporated, an advertising agency with headquarters in Los Angeles.

He has been for some time a member of the Los Angeles Police Commission and has been friendly and cooperative with the Los Angeles Office. On July 30, 1958, it was announced that Mr. McGaughey had been elected President of the Los Angeles Police Commission, succeeding Michael Kohn.

Our relations with Mr. McGaughey subsequent to his resignation have been most cordial and he has been an ardent supporter of the Director and the Bureau. He visited the Director on 5-6-58 and on 7-11-58. (67-26594)

RE: DAN SMOOT

Smoot, as Howard D. Smoot, EOD with the Bureau as SA on 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51. Shortly prior to his resignation Smoot was censored, placed on probation and transfered due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau promptly of certain matters of which he had knowledge. His attitude prior to his resignation was noted as extremely unjustifiably antagonistic, and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

Smoot, since his resignation, has been engaged in lecturing and writing articles, concerning many of which we have received inquiry from the public at large. In June, 1951, the Dallas Office advised that Smoot had been employed to head and to operate "Facts Forum News," a publication apparently financed by H. L. Hunt, millionaire oil man. The "Facts Forum" organization was organized during the summer of 1951 and conducts public opinion polls. It was expressly desirous of avoiding partisan politics and was designed to deal with studies including governmental science and other vital subjects.

Jones to Nichols memo dated 7/14/51 recommended that the Bureau not cooperate with "Facts Forum" in any way in the event a request along this line should be received. In July, 1955, Smoot severed his connection with "Facts Forum." Smoot in April, 1956, was publishing a weekly publication entitled "Dan Smoot Speaks" designed to give its readers "the important information that only an ex-FBI man like Dan Smoot can supply." This publication and its successor, "The Dan Smoot Report," which is edited and published weekly by Smoot at Dallas, Texas, has publicized the statement that Smoot at one time "was Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover." Smoot's remarks in his lectures and the tenor of many of the articles in his publication smack of right-wing arch-conservatism, make frequent references to the communist threat, oppose foreign aid by the U.S. Government, favors segregation of races, favors decreased Federal income taxes and reduced government spending and government regulation. Smoot, active in the States' Rights Party, has been the subject of considerable correspondence addressed to the Bureau by readers of his publication. Smoot himself claims an average weekly circulation for "The Dan Smoot Report" of about 10,000 and has stated that the same material is projected via radio and television largely on the west coast. He estimates his regular listening audience at 1,000,000. Bureau field offices have been advised to be most circumspect concerning any inquiries from Smoot or in connection with any contacts which he may seek to initiate. Smoot, disclaiming any other form of support for his current activities, claims that his program of using "fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues" is financed entirely from sales of "The Dan Smoot Report." (67-263689)

In view of Smoot's antagonistic attitude and unsavory Bureau record, we have avoided contact with him.

RE: GEORGE MELLOAN

b6
b7C

There is no record of Melloan in Bufiles.

OBSERVATIONS:

From an analysis of the facts regarding the Bureau's investigation of [redacted] and the thoughts expressed in Melloan's article and the comments of Dan Smoot, it is apparent that the purpose of the "Wall Street Journal" article as well as "The Dan Smoot Report" is to reflect opposition to Government regulation generally and particularly toward the implementation, in this instance, of the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and the various referendums conducted among wheat farmers under the sponsorship of the Department of Agriculture. Neither Melloan nor Smoot is actually

M. A. Jones to Mr. Nease Memorandum

With this conclusion I do not agree. D.

directly critical of the Bureau's investigation in this matter but each apparently seeks to give force to the traditional policies of the two publications concerned regarding the regulation of private citizens by the Federal Government, and each writer makes much of the fact that the Bureau, in performing what is actually a perfunctory and more or less routine investigation at the request of a United States Attorney actually serves, through innuendo, as the arm of force to insure compliance with Government regulations. While this is not, of course, the case, it is felt that the Bureau's position has been accurately delineated in the press and in response to inquiries by interested persons.

b6
b7C

The Bureau, as reflected above in this memorandum, has consistently presented its position on [redacted] case to meet all criticisms. It is felt, however, because of date of the "Wall Street Journal" article (7-14-58) no effort should now be made to contact its author, George Melloan. In addition, it is felt that Bureau should not endeavor to contact the individuals mentioned by name in the "Wall Street Journal" article as having commented on the Bureau's investigation, because the [redacted] case is currently an explosive situation in Michigan and they would be partial to [redacted] Moreover, because of the antagonistic attitude and unsavory Bureau record of Dan Smoot, it is also felt we should not contact him.

ERWIN WASEY, RUTHRAUFF & RYAN, INC.

5045 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD · LOS ANGELES 36, CALIFORNIA · WEBSTER 1-1211

EMMETT C. McGAUGHEY
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

August 19, 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/77 BY sp1 mcd/y

The Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
716 San Diego Trust and Savings Bank Building
San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You will be interested in the enclosed letter from Reese Taylor, together with the August 11th copy of the Dan Smoot Report.

Since Reese expressed interest in discussing this with you it was felt that you would appreciate having this material.

We are looking forward to seeing you with keen anticipation.

Kindest personal regards,

Emmett McGaughey

107 XII

REC-93 62-102576-18

ECM:m

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures: 2

4-ENCLOSURE
REC-93
60 JAN 7 1959 325

16 OCT 17 1958

CRIME REC.

UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
UNION OIL CENTER
LOS ANGELES 17, CALIFORNIA

REESE H. TAYLOR
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

August 14, 1958

Mr. Emmett C. McGaughey
Erwin, Wasey, Ruthrauff & Ryan
5045 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles 36, California

Dear Emmett:

It would be interesting to see what Mr. Hoover's reaction is to the Stanley Yankus, Jr. article, which is attached.

Looking forward to seeing you at your cocktail party and many thanks for including me,

Yours most sincerely,

Reese

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/81 BY sp 7 mar/4

Enc.

62-102576-13

ENCLOSURE

Mr. R. H. Taylor
This is very heady staff —

THE

Dan Smoot Report

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/13 BY SP7 MC/4

Vol. 4, No. 32 Monday, August 11, 1958 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

A Yank Named Yankus

In 1940, Stanley Yankus, Jr. — then aged 21 — left a clerk's job in Chicago to make his living and his life on the farm. Son of a Lithuanian immigrant who came to America looking for freedom, Stanley Yankus has an inordinate love for the great principles of individual freedom written into the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. And he has an understanding of those great documents which should shame every one of America's Supreme Court Justices, all officials in the executive branch of the federal government, and 99% of all Congressmen and Senators of the United States.

Yankus has never asked for any handouts from government — and wouldn't accept any that were offered. With the help of his wife — and later, of his two sons — he built his little piece of land (in Pokagon Township, near Dowagiac, Michigan) into a prosperous poultry farm.

He grows wheat, oats, and barley on about 100 acres; but he doesn't market the grain: he feeds it to his chickens.

By 1954, Yankus was producing 53,000 dozen eggs a year. He was the largest, most dependable producer in Cass County, Michigan.

In 1954, the Agricultural Stabilization Committee notified Yankus that he had been fined $900 for growing 38 acres of wheat instead of the 12 acres to which the ASC quota had limited him. The quota had been imposed on him as a result of a Wheat Referendum in which the farmers of Cass County had voted for acreage controls and subsidies. Yankus had not been eligible to vote in the Referendum, because the ASC had disqualified him by assigning him a 12-acre allotment; and a farmer had to have at least a 15-acre allotment to qualify as a voter.

The $900 fine imposed on Yankus in 1954 would have wiped out his entire profits for that year. But he didn't pay the fine. He went about his chicken business, ignoring the Agri-

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1958. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

62-102576-70

cultural Stabilization Committee's acreage allotments and fines each year.

By the end of 1957, accumulated fines and penalties totaled $3,848 — which was about $400 more than Yankus and his wife had in their joint checking account at the bank in Dowagiac.

Then the naked power of government was unsheathed to show Stanley Yankus and others like him that they are criminals in contemporary America if they try to live and work as proud, free men.

George Melloan, reporter for the *Wall Street Journal*, after an on-the-spot investigation, had this to say about Stanley Yankus, Jr. *(Wall Street Journal, July 14, 1958)*:

"The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

Stanley Yankus, Jr., a surprisingly eloquent 39-year-old poultry farmer, quoted these Edmund Burke lines recently in a letter to United States District Attorney Wendell A. Miles at Grand Rapids. Mr. Miles is employing legal action against Mr. Yankus to collect some Federal fines. For what offense against the United States? For planting too much wheat on his farm. . . .

Ever since wheat farmers voted for penalties in 1954, Mr. Yankus has refused to recognize restriction on the wheat acreage he plants to raise chicken feed. He doesn't sell wheat, so efforts to support the market are no concern of his, he insists. . . . his overplanting fines have mounted to $3,848. After two years of trying gentle persuasion, Mr. Miles . . . this spring brought force to bear.

In April, an F. B. I. agent visited egg buyer Sam Daken in Benton Harbor and quickly determined the income Mr. Yankus derives from his eggs. Mr. Daken, who regards Mr. Yankus as one of his most conscientious suppliers, was reluctant but opened his books to the agent. "I was impressed by the badge," he says. "I'd seen it on TV." A request that he not tell Mr. Yankus about the visit "sounded like an ultimatum," Mr. Daken said.

Another visit, to Executive Vice President Max Pugsley of the Dowagiac National Bank, apprised the Government of Mr. Yankus's checking account. "I don't like that sort of thing, but if you tried to stop them you'd be in a mess all of the time," says Mr. Pugsley.

The Washington operative also paid a call on a reporter for the Dowagiac Daily News *and asked a few cryptic questions about Mr. Yankus' past.*

On April 24, Mr. Yankus' checking account was frozen by a Federal court order. Several weeks ago, a court judgment gave the Government Mr. Yankus' half of the joint account, or $1,701. Advised by an attorney that he probably could not get a jury trial or win his case, Mr. Yankus did not contest the Government action.

He has since been forced to sell 1,100 of his flock of 6000 chickens to get working capital, reducing his egg income by about 20%. Plans for a new feed room and repairs to the barn and chicken coops have been abandoned.

That this could happen to "Stanley," who is friendly, open, and well-liked, perplexes his neighbors in this southwest Michigan farming area. "People tell me on the street that 'they can't do that to you,' even though they've already done it," he says. . . .

About $80 has come to him from well-wishers, $50 from a farmer-schoolteacher in another town. . . .

An impassioned local businesman, veteran of World War II's D-Day, declares: "Stanley has a right to live. He's not waxing rich. His wife and kids have to work gathering, sorting and candling eggs. Why does the Government do this to him?"

The $3848.00, for which the government seized Yankus' bank account — and threatens, indeed, to seize his farm and all the rest of his property — was the accumulation of fines and penalties for 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1957.

On July 18, 1958, Stanley Yankus received a letter from the Agricultural Stabilization Committee saying that he had been fined an additional $713.95 for his 1958 wheat — which Yankus hadn't even harvested.

Clinging stubbornly to his belief that the Constitution guarantees his God-given right to mind his own business as a free man, Yankus says:

It's stealing — nothing more than stealing. But here's something that worries me even more. I learned that an FBI agent had been over asking my egg buyer in Bentor Harbor a lot of questions about me. The awe that people have of the FBI makes that very damaging to me. People get leery of doing business with a man if they think it will bring the FBI down on them.

You see, they are getting afraid of their own government.

My neighbors think this whole thing is ridiculous and wrong, but they have gone along with it, either because they are afraid of the government and don't want to stick their necks out, or because they don't care where the money for their wheat comes from.

I'm frightened too, but not for myself. I'm frightened for this country I love. What happened to me is the action of a police state — the sort of life we were brought up to detest.

If I don't stand up and fight, I'll be helping to lose all our American freedoms; and a lot of them are already gone.

My wife has asked me to go along and be sensible in order to save our chicken farm; but I just cannot. I don't want my kids to grow up in a world where they are going to be shipped around like pigs.

Maybe I'm stubborn, but I've read enough history to know that the men who wrote the Declaration of Independence were stubborn too. There were a lot of "sensible" people in those days who didn't want to stick their necks out; and who wanted to go along with the British and be reasonable and avoid trouble.

But the stubborn men who wrote the Declaration of Independence — the men who came to be known as the greatest statesmen of all times — wouldn't accept the British government just because it was the government. They wanted a voice in it.

I know I'd be "better off" if I went along. Now the government fines me for just trying to make a living for myself and my family. If I'd go along, the government would pay me for not growing wheat. I read recently where President Eisenhower's farm earned $2,000 for not raising crops.

But I'm fighting for principle, and I'm not going to give up. I don't have money for legal defense; and, besides, the federal courts have been refusing to follow the Constitution in cases like mine. Money is secondary anyway. If we lose our freedom, the money won't mean anything.

I don't want sympathy. I can find that in the dictionary. I'm just trying to get more Americans to help in this fight to save freedom.

* * * * *

The Stangland Case

In 1954, Ethan Stangland planted 30 acres of wheat on his little farm, rural route 2, Albion, Indiana. He had not voted in any Wheat Referendum, had not applied for or accepted any government subsidies or price supports, and had not even been given an acreage allotment.

But the Agricultural Stabilization Committee, after the fact, decided that Stangland should have planted only 14 acres. By a complex mathematical formula, the ASC fined Stangland $394.24 for growing "excess wheat" on 16 acres.

Stangland did not market the wheat. He fed it to cattle on his own farm. The specific charges against him were that he failed to sell his excess wheat to the government.

Stangland ignored repeated threats. In May, 1955, the Department of Justice filed suit against him in Federal District Court. Farmers cannot go into the federal courts to get relief from the arbitrary fines imposed by the Department of Agriculture, but the Department can go into federal court to collect fines from the farmers.

Stangland asked for a jury trial, which was denied. On February 14, 1956, Judge Luther M. Swygert, Federal District Court at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in a summary judgment which denied Stangland a trial by jury or any other relief in the courts, ordered Stangland to pay the $394.24 fine.

An Appellate Court upheld Judge Swygert.

Stangland never did pay. The government kept dunning him and warning him — and adding 6% interest to the fine.

A United States Marshall attached Stangland's bank account, but the account had only $9.00 in it.

By June, 1958, the $394.24 fine assessed against Stangland had grown (with interest and court costs) to $489.09.

The early spring of 1958 was wet in the midwest. Crops were late. When the rains finally stopped, farmers were hard pressed to get their crops made in time to harvest them.

The federal government waited until Stangland had his hay on the ground where it would rot if he couldn't take it up, and until

his corn and bean crops badly needed plowing.

On June 26, 1958, government agents showed up at Stangland's farm and hauled away both of his tractors — leaving him helpless to save his crops and run his farm, unless he could borrow equipment from neighbors.

One of the tractors — almost new — was valued at more than enough to pay the total amount of the government's judgment. The other tractor — very old — was worthless for resale, worthless as something for the government to auction off. But Stangland could have used it. It would have enabled him to save his crops.

The government agents took *both* tractors and stored them, at Stangland's expense, in Fort Wayne.

When asked why they took both tractors, when the new one was obviously worth more than enough to settle the government's claim, government officials would not answer.

The answer is no doubt to be found in the fact that Ethan Stangland, a 56-year-old independent American of proud and sturdy character, had become President of the Independent Farmers of Indiana and chairman of the National Council of Farmers for America. He is becoming a real thorn in the side of bureaucrats. They intend to put him out of business and destroy his influence — frighten into quiet submission all who may have been inspired and encouraged by his example.

Ethan Stangland says:

This is not a question of money. It involves a principle on which I feel deeply — a man's constitutional right to run his own farm, mind his own business, and earn an honest living.

I could pay the judgment, but to do so would be to betray my conviction that Americans must assert themselves if they are to stop the spread of socialism and the loss of freedom.

I want to protect the freedom our ancestors shed blood to get for us, before our grandchildren have to shed their blood to recover it. I have five grandchildren.

Before I moved onto my present property, I received checks from the government — for doing things that any self-respecting farmer has to do anyway to keep his farm in shape and producing. I always returned the checks.

When the federal farm employees used to come around asking me to get in certain programs and benefit from the handouts of tax-money, I gave them all the same standard answer:

"Go on down the road."

Mr. Stangland's son, Robert E. Stangland, a bank employee in Churubusco, Indiana, says:

The Government, in its prosecution of this case, dared not allow the decision to rest with a jury. They dared not allow Mr. Stangland the right to testify on his own behalf and to call witnesses. Nor did they dare call their own witnesses and grant him the right of cross-examination. . . .

The wheat in question was not involved in interstate commerce. In reality, the wheat was not even involved in commerce. Yet the government, in order to circumvent the right of trial by jury, and even to prosecute in the beginning, had to state that he was engaged in interstate commerce.

They had to say, in effect, that white is black; that whether or not the wheat was involved in interstate commerce, it could have been, and thereby posed a threat to the market.

The actual court ruling reads in part:

"the point of emphasis was on the economic effect of such intrastate activity on interstate commerce."

Mind you, the wheat never left the farm!

This is how a man was declared guilty by court decree for something he didn't do!

The undeniable and irrevocable fact remains that Mr. Stangland was denied a trial by jury. . . .

Mr. Stangland has chosen not to become a parasite to the taxpayer through government subsidies. It has been demonstrated to us all what fantastic steps will be taken to force an individual to become such a parasite.

* * * * *

Whiteleather Case

Dr. P. Scott Whiteleather, physician who lives and practices in Minerva, Ohio, has a 150 acre farm which he runs as a sideline.

Having refused all subsidies and other government "benefits," Dr. Whiteleather paid no attention to wheat acreage allotments assigned him by the Agricultural Stabilization Committee. In 1954, the ASC fined him $420 for more wheat acreage than his allotment. He didn't pay. He planted wheat as usual in 1955,

and the ASC ignored him; but in 1956, the government agency fined him $115.56 for overplanting.

By March, 1958, Dr. Whiteleather owed a total of $608.56 — fines plus costs and interest.

On March 14, 1958, the United States Marshall drove down from Cleveland and seized the doctor's car, parked outside his office. The car was stored in Cleveland, at the doctor's expense, to be auctioned off to satisfy the government's claim.

At about this same time, the Agricultural Stabilization Committee notified Dr. Whiteleather that federal agents would come onto his farm on April 1 and survey his wheat fields, in order to determine how much he was to be fined for his 1957 fall planting of wheat.

Dr. Whiteleather politely notified the ASC that his farm was private property and that it was posted against trespass by federal employees. Dr. Whiteleather said that if the federal agents came without an official search warrant, he would not let them on his place.

The federal agents showed up, without search warrant, on April 1. But 215 of Dr. Whiteleather's farmer friends and neighbors had arrived first. They were milling around carrying placards which revealed in large letters what they think of the "Wheat Police" in particular and about the whole government program for socializing American agriculture in general.

The federal agents didn't even get out of the car.

But they didn't go get a search warrant. They had no legal grounds for a search warrant. They merely went into federal court and obtained a court injunction, enjoining Dr. Whiteleather and others from interfering with their trespass on Dr. Whiteleather's farm!

If Dr. Whiteleather and his friends had tried to keep the federal agents off the farm after the issuance of this injunction, they could have been put in jail, without a trial, for contempt of court.

They didn't interfere, and the federal agents made their trespass upon and survey of Dr. Whiteleather's farm — in defiance of the Bill of Rights which guarantees American citizens against illegal entry and searches without warrant.

Dr. Whiteleather made no effort to redeem the automobile the government took away from him. In fact, he suggested that the Department of Agriculture just take over his farm and run it; but said that he would not compromise his principles by paying the ASC fines and going along with its programs.

Dr. Whiteleather said:

They can take my car, and they can take my farm, but they can't run my business.

The stern measures against Dr. Whiteleather may be explained by the fact that he is President of the Independent Farmers of Ohio.

Administrative Tyranny

Separation of the powers of government is a basic principle of the American constitutional system. The Constitution separated the federal establishment into three branches —executive, legislative, judicial—giving each a check on the other and prohibiting each from encroachment upon the authority of another.

In the execution of law upon citizens in an organized society, this principle of separation of powers is far more ancient than the Constitution. Even the old English system — which American colonists rebelled against because they thought it tyrannical — distinguished between the functions of the police, of the prosecutor, and of the judge.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (as amended) eliminates this principle of separation of powers, so essential to freedom, and sets up the principle of Administrative Law which is as autocratic as anything ever con-

ceived of by the nazis or the communists.

The Act makes the Secretary of Agriculture a czar of agriculture. The Secretary and his underlings have a wide and vague grant of power to make whatever rules and regulations they may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. Their rules and regulations have the force of law; and the bureaucrats can change the "law" any time they wish, without consulting anyone. All they have to do is promulgate a new rule or regulation and publish it in the *Federal Register*. It then is a binding law.

The citizens who are bound by this "law" frequently cannot find out what it is. The *Federal Register* is almost impossible to obtain — unless you have access to a large library or can afford $20 a year for a subscription. If you could afford to subscribe, it is doubtful that you could understand the Administrative Law (the bureaucratic rules and regulations) published in the *Register*, unless you are a trained and experienced lawyer. Even if you had the money to subscribe to the *Register* and the necessary training to understand it, you would have to spend practically all of your time reading the thing just to keep up with the thousands of new and changed "laws" which the bureaucrats spend all of their time writing.

The complexity of Administrative Law which fills the *Federal Register* is so vast and senseless and contradictory that the bureaucrats themselves don't know what the latest law is.

This is the body of "law" which (superimposed on the normal complex of law) controls the farming operations of Americans.

What happens when a farmer runs afoul of one of these "laws"? The bureaucrats who made the "law" are the ones who bring the charges. They investigate their own charges. They make determinations of guilt or innocence (frequently without even letting the accused know that he has been accused) and they arbitrarily assess penalties.

The case of Evetts Haley, Jr. is merely one of hundreds of perfect illustrations.

The Agricultural Stabilization Committee of Stillwater, Oklahoma, arbitrarily decided that Haley had grown more wheat than he should have grown. The ASC "investigated" (presumably), decided that Haley was guilty, and assessed a fine of $506.11 against him. Haley took a load of his wheat into town one day to sell it on the "free" market and discovered that he couldn't sell it because he had no Wheat Marketing Card.

When he went to the ASC office to find out about the card, he discovered that he had been accused, investigated, tried, found guilty and fined for growing too much wheat.

What if the wheat farmer thinks he has been unjustly treated and wants to appeal this arbitrary decision of bureaucrats? The only people he can appeal to are the bureaucrats who made the decision. Hundreds of farmers have tried to appeal to the regular courts. The federal courts say that the Agricultural Adjustment Act gives the Department of Agriculture authority to make the rules, to determine violations, and to assess penalties. All that the court will do is to determine (usually in about 15 minutes) that the Department of Agriculture agency has followed its own rules.

Numerous farmers have tried to test the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. When the Department of Agriculture assesses a penalty against them for violating some Department of Agriculture regulation, such farmers admit that they did not obey the regulations; they ignored the bureaucrats' acreage allotments because they regarded themselves as free men; they owned their land and felt that they should be free to farm it; they accepted no handouts from

government — hence they felt that government had no right to tell them how to farm.

In every such case that has been heard to date (and there have been hundreds) the courts have denied the farmers the right to test the constitutionality of the law which governs their lives. The federal judges merely say that the Agricultural Adjustment Act is the "law of the land" and that farmers are bound by it.

In one such case at Toledo, Ohio, in January, 1956, Federal Judge Frank L. Kloeb (much irritated because so many farmers were coming into his court trying to test the constitutionality of the AAA) said that the farmers' efforts were "preposterous" and that he was going to start "handing out stiff sentences" to farmers who tried to question the validity of the law. The judge said that the AAA is the law of the land and that he would refuse "absolutely to go into the question of constitutionality."

The Evetts Haley, Jr. case may turn out to be the first exception. Whereas other Federal Courts have consistently dismissed farmers' wheat penalty cases, throwing the farmers back on the tender mercies of the bureaucrats who assessed the penalties in the first place, the Federal District Court for the Northern Division of Texas (Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, Dallas) has arranged to give young Haley his day in court.

The Haley case is now set for trial in Judge Davidson's court, without a jury, for September 8, 1958.

The Referendum

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (as amended) provides for referendum voting. If two-thirds of all farmers voting want compulsory controls of a particular crop, all farmers planting that crop are subject to the controls — which have the force and penalties of law.

Every year when the Department of Agriculture conducts a Wheat Referendum, or some other crop referendum, official reports of the total vote show that from 70% to 90% of the farmers favor the compulsory crop controls and subsidies.

Thus, the general public is led to believe that the farm programs must be helping farmers, because an overwhelming majority of farmers want them.

If 2/3 of the farmers vote for something they think good for the farm economy,

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report.*

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

shouldn't the other 1/3 be bound by the expressed desires of the majority?

Actually, this referendum principle written into AAA violates a basic premise of American constitutional government—namely, that the rule of the majority is limited by inalienable rights of individuals.

The referendum — on its face — gives one class of Americans (farmers) the privilege of voting, for themselves, subsidies that are to be paid by all taxpayers. Truckdrivers, businessmen, doctors, lawyers, elevator operators — the majority of American taxpayers who live in cities — don't have a vote on the question of whether their money should be taken to pay subsidies to farmers.

And, when you get right down to it, most of the real farmers themselves don't have a vote.

The Department of Agriculture has absolute power to set the dates of the referendum, determine all the rules, officiate at the elections, count the vote, and decide who is eligible to vote.

In the Wheat Referendum, the Department of Agriculture arbitrarily decides that farmers with wheat allotments of less than 15 acres cannot vote. By this means, about 2/3 of all farmers east of the Mississippi River are denied a vote in the Wheat Referendum. A small minority of large western wheat growers — many of which are big city syndicates, or tax-exempt co-operatives, or absentee-owned company farms — have most of the votes in a wheat referendum.

In the Wheat Referendums held in 1957, "farmers in 36 wheat growing states voted overwhelmingly to support the federal program of acreage allotments and marketing quotas" — according to press releases handed out by the Department of Agriculture.

Just what kind of choice did the farmers have in that referendum? By voting "yes" in the referendum, they got federal price supports of $1.78 a bushel for their wheat. If they had voted "no" — their only other choice — they would have been voting for federal price supports of $1.18 a bushel.

With most of the small, independent family-type farmers ruled ineligible to vote; with there being no possibility for farmers who believe in freedom and American principles to vote for what they believed in; with the only choice being to vote for $1.78 wheat or $1.18 wheat — is it surprising that most of the nation's farmers refused to participate in this Soviet-type wheat referendum — whose results, nonetheless, became binding on all farmers?

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report*, please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____ years) (_____ months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for _____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

62-102576-13

Controls Fighter

Farmer Yankus Ignores Planting Rules; Federal Fines Rise and the F.B.I. Comes

By GEORGE MELLOAN

DOWAGIAC, Mich.—"The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

Stanley Yankus, Jr., a surprisingly eloquent, 39-year-old poultry farmer, quoted these Edmund Burke lines recently in a letter to United States District Attorney Wendell A. Miles at Grand Rapids. Mr. Miles is employing legal action against Mr. Yankus to collect some Federal fines. For what offense against the United States? For planting too much wheat on his farm.

The evil that Mr. Yankus sees is the surrendering of individual freedom to the Federal Government in exchange for economic security. Sitting before a large framed copy of the Declaration of Independence in his living room, farmer Yankus declares his own independence and his willingness to continue to make personal sacrifices for that principle as he sees it.

"I feel there is nothing to be gained in losing the right to control one's own destiny," he says. "Some people feel that it is possible to get something for nothing, but I know that it is impossible."

Fines of $3,848

Ever since wheat farmers voted for penalties in 1954, Mr. Yankus has refused to recognize restriction on the wheat acreage he plants to raise chicken feed. He doesn't sell wheat, so efforts to support the market are no concern of his, he insists. The law decrees otherwise, but offers farmers who feel unfairly restricted the right of appeal. Mr. Yankus, like some other farmers, has refused all such remedies and his overplanting fines have mounted to $3,848. After two years of trying gentle persuasion, Mr. Miles, who was handed the case by Department of Agriculture attorneys, this spring brought force to bear.

In April, an F.B.I. agent visited egg buyer Sam Daken in Benton Harbor and quickly determined the income Mr. Yankus derives from his eggs. Mr. Daken, who regards Mr. Yankus as one of his most conscientious suppliers, was reluctant but opened his books to the agent. "I was impressed by the badge," he says. "I'd seen it on TV." A request that he not tell Mr. Yankus about the visit "sounded like an ultimatum," Mr. Daken said.

Another visit, to Executive Vice President Max Pugsley of the Dowagiac National Bank, apprised the Government of Mr. Yankus's checking account. "I don't like that sort of thing, but if you tried to stop them you'd be in a mess all of the time," says Mr. Pugsley.

The Washington operative also paid a call on a reporter for the Dowagiac Daily News and asked a few cryptic questions about Mr. Yankus' past.

On April 24, Mr. Yankus' checking account was frozen by a Federal court order. Several weeks ago, a court judgment gave the Government Mr. Yankus' half of the joint account, or $1,701. Advised by an attorney that he probably could not get a jury trial or win his case, Mr. Yankus did not contest the Government action.

He has since been forced to sell 1,100 of his flock of 6,000 chickens to get working capital, reducing his egg income by about 20%. Plans for a new feed room and repairs to the barn and chicken coops have been abandoned.

That this could happen to "Stanley," who

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
Washington, D. C.
July 14, 1958

62-102576-13

is friendly, open and well-liked, perplexes his neighbors in this southwest Michigan farming area. "People tell me on the street that 'they can't do that to you,' even though they've already done it," he says.

He has told his story to the Dowagiac Rotary Club and the township supervisors, received handshakes and sympathy. About $80 has come to him from well-wishers, $50 from a farmer-schoolteacher in another town.

Robert A. Wilson, a printer and one of Dowagiac's two justices of the peace, reprinted newspaper stories of the case and has been mailing them to newspapers, Congressmen and Senators at his own expense.

An impassioned local businessman, veteran of World War II's D-Day, declares: "Stanley has a right to live. He's not waxing rich. His wife and kids have to work gathering, sorting, and candling eggs. Why does the Government do this to him?"

Mr. Yankus has joined the Independent Farmers of Michigan, about 15 to 20 men who are resisting controls. Last year was the first that Michigan farmers voted in favor of penalties (4,000 out of an eligible 22,000 voted) but only 30-odd cases still are in litigation, most from the first year. There are other "independent" groups in Ohio, Indiana, North Dakota and Montana, one Ohio group headed by Dr. P. S. Whiteleather, whose car was confiscated by Federal agents because of his fines. A Texas farmer, Evetts Haley, Jr., is fighting wheat penalties in the courts and plans to go to the Supreme Court if necessary. Mr. Yankus keeps track of these doings in the "Wheat Police News," put out by the Montana group.

Sitting at a wooden desk in his sparsely furnished living room, Mr. Yankus writes 10 to 20 letters a night to other rebels, newspapers, magazines and political organizations. Having dived into an ideological maelstrom, he is being thrown a variety of ideological rescue lines.

Charles Lockwood, a Detroit attorney who is a Democrat and a local board member of the American Civil Liberties Union, objects strongly to the use of the F.B.I. in a Federal civil action against Mr. Yankus.

Won't Give Up

From the political right, Dan Smoot, a former F.B.I. man himself and champion of right-wing causes through the Dallas-based "Facts Forum" movement, hopes to make use of the Yankus story.

Support of a more moderate type comes from farm publications. Senator Potter (R., Mich.) arranged a meeting between Mr. Yankus and Mr. Miles two years ago, trying for a settlement. It failed after a sometimes-heated two-hour discussion.

Through all this welter of conflicting ideologies, Mr. Yankus clings to his belief that the Federal Constitution guarantees him the right to mind his own business without interference.

"I'm not going to give up," he declares with characteristic stubbornness. "I'm not going to pay any fines or make any deals." Nodding towards two young lads, nearby and only seemingly engrossed in books, he adds: "I don't want my kids to grow up in a world where they are going to be shipped around like pigs."

It's a Free Country, but—

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 12, 1958

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, those who stand up for the dignity of the individual are becoming fewer and farther between. When these people do assert their constitutional rights, all too often it is the Federal Government which attempts to knock them down. I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an article which appeared in the Detroit Times on May 7, written by E. A. Batchelor, Jr. It is a sad story of what can happen under our present agricultural acts.

IT'S A FREE COUNTRY, BUT—
(By E. A. Batchelor, Jr.)

DOWAGIAC, May 7.—By the proud, unyielding code of Stanley Yankus, Jr. it is wrong to accept somebody else's money for nothing.

For years on his Cass County farm Yankus, 39, made sure he never had to.

His formula was simple. He grew grain on his farm, fed it to his chickens and took their eggs to market.

He never grew rich but his wife and three children did not want.

And Yankus had his independence. It was for that he left a humdrum clerk's job in Chicago 18 years ago to start life as a farmer deep in debt and willing to learn by his mistakes.

Independence is a precious heritage to Yankus. It was for freedom that his father left Lithuania. An uncle who remained behind is in a Russian concentration camp today.

But the Government that he reveres has seized the $3,403 he wrung from his farm and put in a savings bank here.

Yankus is a frightened man.

"I am not frightened for myself," he said today. "But I am frightened for this country I love.

"What happened to me is the action of a police state—the sort of life we were brought up to detest.

"And I find my friends and neighbors are afraid of the Federal Government. Don't they realize you and I and all other citizens are the Federal Government?"

This is what happened to frighten and bewilder Stanley Yankus: Four years the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Board, Federal agency, fixed the amount of land that farmers could sow to wheat.

The move was to control wheat surpluses. By preventing wheat from reaching the market, prices are kept up artificially.

It was done in Cass County by referendum by the farmers to whom the ASC had arbitrarily granted an allotment of 15 acres of wheat. Only they are eligible to vote in this annual referendum.

Yankus said, "This is not a free election. It is a price-fixing election by special interests. The consumers who buy bread can't vote in it."

But Yankus' wheat does not reach the market. It goes to feed his chickens.

In 1954 Yankus was told he was fined $900 for growing 38 acres of wheat instead of the 12 to which the ASC quota limited him.

It was a bad year to fine Yankus. Disease killed ~~ruined~~ his chickens. The fine came within $25 of wiping out his profit for the year; he did not pay. He has not paid for 4 years during which he has shown a modest profit and managed to save $3,403.

That's the bank account that the Government impounded last week until Yankus pays his fines which now amount to $3,848.

Yankus said, "Yet, if I signed up with the Government to grow only 12 acres of wheat, they would buy it from me at $2.08 a bushel and put it in storage to rot."

He said many of his farmer neighbors thought the whole thing was ridiculous but had gone along, either because they don't want to stick their necks out or because they don't care where the money for their wheat comes from.

He is not an easy man to appease, this Yankus. He admits it, and adds:

"I've read enough history to know that the men who wrote the Declaration of Independence weren't easy to do business with, either. They didn't accept the British Government just because it was the government. They wanted a voice in it.

"There were plenty in those days who didn't want to stick their necks out. But we call them Tories in the history books and we look down on them."

There is a strange eloquence to Yankus as he voices his creed.

The Constitution is his bible and he points to that section which says that no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

"Who made the law that seized my savings?" asks Yankus. "I didn't vote on it and you didn't. If I had robbed a bank I would have had my day in court. But they tell me I can't get a jury trial for my crime."

Since his bank account was impounded Yankus has been forced to sell 1,000 pullets to get some ready cash.

"That hurt," he said, "but here's something that worries me even more. I learned that an FBI agent had been over asking my egg buyer in Benton Harbor a lot of questions about me.

"This awe people have of the FBI makes that very damaging to me. People get leery of doing business with a man if they think it will bring the FBI down on them. You see, they are getting afraid of their Government."

Yankus said the Cass County ASC board urged him to plant corn instead of wheat, explaining:

"They told me I could raise all I wanted and feed it to my chickens or sell it. In the first place, to raise corn I would have to buy about $2,000 worth of specialized farming equipment.

"Then if I did sell the corn, I would have to take the money and pay ridiculous high prices for the wheat my birds need.

"It's just too much like somebody telling me what I have to serve for supper each night. I can't go for it."

To try and get the Government explanation you go to the offices of the Cass County ASC board which administers the law Yankus is fighting.

The Federal Government is represented there in a remodeled old railroad depot by Office Manager Russell Leach and five women clerks.

The walls are lined with filing cabinets. They are bulging with the form E-16's and the J-11's so essential to the bureaucrat's existence.

Leach, 49, is a little man with a tiny mustache. He gets $5,400 a year for checking and reporting on men like Stanley Yankus and seeing that the girls file the multiple reports correctly. He also owns a farm nearby.

Yankus, he seems just as bewildered as Yankus.

The first thing he tells you is, "I'm just working here. My job is just to see that his excess wheat is reported."

Just a cog in a big Government wheel?

"Yes, that's all," says Leach.

True, he said, Yankus is the only farmer in Cass County who is violating the law by growing excess wheat solely for his own use. But the law as written didn't take that into account and "I didn't write the law."

"I don't see why he won't be reasonable and put the land into corn. I think his chickens would do better on that than wheat," said Leach.

They looked pretty healthy on their present diet, the visitor suggested.

Leach smiled wanly and offered no argument.

"I want to get along with everybody, I'm sorry this Yankus thing has caused so much trouble," he said.

"But if I'm not in this job somebody else would be."

As Stanley Yankus had said, "this Government thing has gotten so big and involved a man doesn't even know who he's fighting any more."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/77 BY sp2 mcf/ep

Congressional Record
May 12, 1958
Pages, A4334 & A4335.

62-102576-

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/23/77 BY spr mar/ep

DATE: August 27, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ARTICLE, "A YANK NAMED YANKUS"
"THE DAN SMOOT REPORT"
AUGUST 11, 1958

The Director has raised two points concerning the memorandum dated August 22, 1958, captioned as above. He commented: "I do not understand how we missed Wall Street Journal article of 7/14/58 which started smear of FBI in this matter." Also in connection with the "Wall Street Journal's" mention of the Bureau's interview [redacted] egg dealer, Benton Harbor, Michigan, in which the Journal commented that a request by the Bureau Agent that he [redacted] not tell [redacted] about the visit "'sounded like an ultimatum,'" the Director commented, [redacted]

b6
b7C

(1) Inquiry reveals that the "Wall Street Journal" is not reviewed on a regular basis at the Bureau. Likewise, this newspaper is not reviewed on a regular basis by the New York Office. For that reason, the article of July 14, 1958, did not come to our attention. We have determined that a yearly subscription to the "Wall Street Journal" is $20 while single issues are 10 cents a copy which would amount to $26 a year by purchase at the newsstand. It is felt that the Bureau should subscribe to the "Wall Street Journal" for a year and then evaluate whether sufficient information is contained therein to merit a continuation of the subscription.

EX 105 REC-93 62-102576-14

(2) In response to the Director's inquiry concerning the interview [redacted] the Detroit Office on 8-26-58 was contacted. By teletype of the same date the SAC, Detroit advised that SA [redacted] who conducted the [redacted] at Benton Harbor, Michigan, on April 24, 1958, had no clear recollection at present as to whether [redacted] was asked to keep the inquiry confidential. According to the SAC, however, SA [redacted] feels he probably told [redacted] he would appreciate it if [redacted] did not disclose to [redacted] that inquiry had been made concerning [redacted] added that [redacted] was not reluctant to be interviewed (as indicated in the "Wall Street Journal") and that the interview was of a very friendly nature.

b6
b7C

93-17094-

94-3-4-1512-

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

57 OCT 21 1958

FCS:mlw (7)

SENT DIRECTOR 8-27-58

CRIME REC.

(Continued next page)

1 out copy 10-20-58

Jones to Nease memorandum

It would appear that in the interview of [redacted] SA [redacted] made some mention of the confidential nature of FBI investigations. It is noted that SA [redacted] indicates that [redacted] was not reluctant to give information, as indicated in the "Wall Street Journal" article, and that the interview was of a friendly nature. Accordingly, it would further appear that in the attempt to "blow up" the story the "Wall Street Journal" has twisted the facts.

b6
b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Bureau immediately enter a year's subscription to the "Wall Street Journal," which newspaper will be regularly reviewed at the Seat of Government. After a year an evaluation should be made to determine whether sufficient data concerning our operations has been secured to merit a continuance of the subscription.

This will be done.

GDB

8/27

Handled (4)

REC- 24 62-102576-15

November 3, 1958

Mr. William F. Billings
Billings and Donovan
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
109 Meadows Building
Dallas 6, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/98 BY spr mac/jp

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Billings:

Your letter of October 27, 1958, has been received, and I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me the "Dan Smoot Report" of September 22. It was good of you to furnish me the information concerning the [redacted] case and the part played in it by former Agents of this Bureau.

NOV 3 2 14 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Dan Smoot (Howard D. Smoot) is a former Agent, EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51 shortly after he was censured, placed on probation and transferred because of unfounded charges made against his SAC and his dereliction relative to advising the Bureau about certain information. He was not recommended favorably for reinstatement. Daniel L. O'Connor, mentioned in Billings's letter, is a former Agent, EOD 6-26-39, resigned 10-15-45, services satisfactory. Billings EOD 9-3-40, resigned 8-3-51, services satisfactory and relations cordial since resignation.

COMM - FBI
NOV 3 1958
MAILED 20

DWB:blr
(3)

3 auto copies 11/13/58

66 NOV 17 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

oward D. Smoot - Former Special Agent
OD: 3-23-42; Resigned: 6-15-51
hortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been
ensured, placed on probation and transferred due to
everal unfounded charges made by him against his SAC
nd due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of
ertain matters. His attitude before his resignation
nd subsequent thereto was extremely and unjustifiably
ntagonistic and he was not recommended favorably
or reinstatement.

**

aniel L. O'Connor - Former Special Agent
OD: 6-26-39 and voluntarily resigned 10-15-45;
esently practices law in the District of Columbia.
s services were satisfactory.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BILLINGS & DONOVAN
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW
109 MEADOWS BUILDING
DALLAS 6, TEXAS

WILLIAM F. BILLINGS
JAMES P. DONOVAN

October 27, 1958

Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/58 BY spr mac/ep

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing as of possible interest to you a copy of the Dan O'Smoot Report of September 22, 1958, containing the decision of Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson in United States Versus [redacted] and I represented the defendant who grew wheat on his own farm for farm consumption and refused to pay the penalty for growing non-allotment wheat. Judge Davidson's decision was the subject of front page comment in the N. Y. Times, an editorial in the Wall Street Journal, and generally was carried by the nation's press. It declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 unconstitutional in so far as it applied to growing wheat for farm consumption, and was a stirring declaration of fundamental property rights of the individual. [redacted]

b6
b7C

Dan O'Connor of Washington, D. C. was of material help in getting together data which was used in evidence; while Dan O'Smoot was the first to publicize this significant case.

In view of the part played by former F.B.I. agents in this case, I thought you would be interested in having a copy of the decision.

Very truly yours,

William F. Billings

William F. Billings

EXP PROC
OCT 29 1958

EX-102

ENCLOSURE

REC- 24

62-102576-15

NOV 6 1958

3 auto copies 11/13/58

EX-102

ENCLOSURE

PERS. FILES

THE

Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 4, No. 38 Monday, September 22, 1958 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

God Bless This Honorable Court

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/98 BY sp2 mal/sp

SYNOPSIS

Here is a synopsis of the entire contents of this *Report*:

Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson entered a judgment in favor of Evetts Haley, Jr., who had been fined for growing wheat without a government allotment.

The federal farm program is destroying basic Christian concepts of freedom which our Constitution was designed to protect; and the program is unlawful, Judge Davidson says, because there is nothing in the Constitution authorizing government to tell a farmer what he may plant or how he must run his farm.

The Interstate Commerce clause of the Constitution does not authorize such laws. If it did, then all the rights of the sovereign states would be wiped out.

The General Welfare clause does not authorize such laws; because this clause has no affirmative part in our Constitution. Judge Davidson says that if we accept the General Welfare clause as a part of the Constitution which authorizes federal law, we destroy our Bill of Rights.

Department of Agriculture officials, while saying that they cannot afford to let Judge Davidson's Haley Case decision stand, release statistics which prove how much harm their agricultural program has done to America.

Congressman Poage's statement about Judge Davidson's decision is a bald admission that the federal farm program is not designed to help farmers, but is designed to help men like Poage buy votes from their farm constituents, to the detriment of farmers, consumers, and taxpayers in other areas.

That is a summary of this entire issue — the full *Report* follows:

Background of the Haley Case

The government's wheat penalty case against J. Evetts Haley, Jr. went to trial in Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's federal district court at Dallas on September 8, 1958 (for complete background, see: *The Dan Smoot Report,* November 26, 1956; February 11, 1957; May 6,

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1958. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

ENCLOSURE 62-102576-15

1957; March 10, 1958; August [illegible], 1958). The government had imposed a $506.11 fine on young Haley for growing 43 acres of wheat on his 1660 acre cattle ranch in Oklahoma, during a year (1956) when the Agricultural Stabilization Committee had given him a zero allotment.

Haley, who had never taken any kind of government subsidy, who raised the wheat to feed his own cattle on his own land, and who thinks that all government subsidies and controls on farmers (and the enforcement procedures that accompany) violate God-given freedoms which the Constitution clearly protects, refused to pay the fine — hoping to test the constitutionality of the whole agricultural program.

It seemed a vain hope at first. Numerous other farmers have tried to do the same thing, but federal courts have refused to hear their cases on constitutional grounds. Making such a test, moreover, is expensive.

After Haley's case had received some publicity, freedom-loving Americans everywhere, feeling that his fight was theirs, sent donations. A Wheat Penalty Defense Fund was set up in Dallas, and, thus far, has paid all legal costs in the Haley case.

In the hands of Attorneys William F. Billings and James P. Donovan (Meadows Building, Dallas, Texas) the Haley Case has now made history. Trial of the case (without a jury) lasted two days. At the conclusion, September 9, 1958, Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson — one of the greatest legal scholars and finest patriots in America — handed down a decision which startled Washington officialdom.

The government will appeal Judge Davidson's decision. Most observers predict that it will be reversed in the higher courts; but, whatever the final outcome, Judge Davidson's decision in the Haley Case will always stand as a significant and inspiring statement of American ideals and constitutional principles.

Full Text of Judge Davidson's Decision

Here is Judge Davidson's decision, verbatim and in full, exactly as it was taken down by the Stenographer in Court on September 9, 1958:

Gentlemen, we were inclined to withhold our opinion and reduce it to writing. We doubt, however, if we can say what we want to say, or what we believe, any better in writing than we can say from the bench.

This case, in so far as dollars and cents are concerned, is of small moment, but it involves a question that affects millions of our citizenship. The whole agricultural industry of the nation is affected by this decision, if the Court sustain, or if the Court refuses. In other words, the ultimate decision and the ultimate action of our Government on the question here involved will determine the future of the agricultural population to a very large degree.

In this case the defendant has been sued, we might say prosecuted, for planting wheat. For planting wheat and for harvesting it and feeding it to his stock — the allegation is that he has, within the bounds of the Constitution, violated the Agricultural Act and is due to be penalized, in the sight of the law.

There is such a thing as allowing a time-honored practice, sentiment and feeling to go on for ages until it becomes part of the warp and woof of the people themselves.

Nineteen hundred years ago a man uttered these words,

I have a right to do as I will with mine own,

and for nineteen hundred years that has been one of the pillars and fundamental belief and faith of our people.

You may scoff at the idea of Christian civilization, if you wish. You will find it expressed in 46 of the 48 Constitutions of the states of of the Union; you will find it expressed in words like this,

Humbly invoking the help of Almighty God we do now ordain and establish this Constitution.

We have a people in favor of constitutional government. And on that supposition we have lived, starting with the declaration,

I have a right to do as I w[illegible]ith my own.

I had never heard that questioned until about 1941 when one of our leading economists, who was widely accepted at that time, gave out a statement that when the World War was over we would not return to the former days of free enterprise and freedom of activity that we formerly had and enjoyed in the days of our fathers, because,

We are now entering into a managerial revolution.

It was discussed among the lawyers at the Bar meeting. I couldn't conceive of its really coming into effect, but when we hear the evidence in this case, when we hear the testimony of Mr. Benson, we realize that the managerial revolution is, in fact, here. A man cannot longer do as he pleases with his own.

We might, in addition, look to the father of free government, the father of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson,

Let every man, with the gift that God has given you, work out your own fortunes with a just government.

A little further he said,

The government that governs least governs best.

And in our own generation a great jurist, Judge Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, says that the inalienable right of man is to be let alone. Man in his efforts to make his fortune has a right to be let alone, unless he is interfering with somebody else.

Now, the law has been attacked by counsel for the defendant. It has been sustained by our higher courts. I hardly think, however, that the court that sustained this law had before it the record that has been made here, with its direful effect upon the public. They probably had no information of what the ballot was that was submitted to the farmers. And if you take into consideration that when this balloting takes place the farmer is made to know that he has a guarantee of a certain price if he cooperates and none if he does not. Suppose a different ballot, worded thus:

Do you as a farmer, favor the government supervision of production?

Then could you forecast the result?

It is not a question of marketing; it is a question of whether production is unlawful and in violation of the Constitution.

There are some eighteen different things that the Constitution says Congress may or may not do. We might just casually look at some of those: It has a right to borrow money; a right to regulate commerce; make a treaty with foreign nations; a right to coin money; a right to establish post offices; a right to declare war; and provide maintenance to the navy; and in all about eighteen.

There is nothing in there that says Congress shall have the power to regulate production in agriculture. There is nothing in there that says you may levy an income tax. There is nothing in there that says you might enact national prohibition, but we did enact a constitutional amendment for each and did enact a law of national prohibition and one for income tax. We have as yet no constitutional amendment authorizing either the Congress or the Secretary of Agriculture, or the Department of Agriculture to tell the farmer what he may plant and what he may do in his farm work.

When the Constitution was adopted many objections were urged because there was not a Bill of Rights.

North Carolina adopted a most excellent Bill of Rights; Virginia adopted one not quite so lengthy; so did Rhode Island and others. Then it was referred to Congress, and James Madison worked those things over and reported them, and it was submitted to the people, and ten of them were adopted. So they became immediately a part of the Constitution of the United States.

The Tenth Amendment says:

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

Now, it is said the Constitution authorized this law. If it authorizes it under anything it is under the 8th sub-section of Article I which deals with commerce among the states. It is sub-section 3 of Sec. 8 — to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states and with the Indian tribes.

So this legislation we now have before us is sought to be made constitutional under that provision.

Therefore, we are relegated immediately back to the word "commerce." Production is not commerce. It has been held in the years gone by, by our courts, and it appears in almost every dictionary you consult, that production is not commerce. It may pass into commerce, but it is not commerce until it does. I am not changing my views; I am adhering to decisions I have heretofore rendered.

On one occasion we were called upon to determine whether the cotton that the cotton farmer still owned was in commerce; he put it in a warehouse and he hadn't sold it. We held it was not in commerce, and was not until he sold it. The fact that it is production that could go into commerce is only a possibility and a contingency.

One of our former Justices of the United States Court, Judge White, who was Chief Justice about the time some of you older men were born, lived in Louisiana, and was one of the most eminent justices of our nation, says in the case of Hooper against California:

If the power to regulate interstate commerce applied to all incidents to which said commerce might give rise, and to all contracts which might be made in the course of its transactions, that power would embrace the entire sphere of mercantile transactions in every way connected with trade between the states, would exclude the states' control over many contracts that are purely domestic in nature. 155 U.S. 648-655. The Hooper Case.

If this law is finally upheld, I think it should be definitely stated by our courts that intrastate commerce has been abolished and that the states have no control over even their domestic commerce.

Now, out of sixty million acres of land planted in wheat this defendant planted forty. I won't take a pencil and see what percentage it would be, but it would be a very small percentage. Well, you say it is small but we notice it because it is the far-reaching principle involved. If it is unlawful for him to produce something on his 40 acres that *might* get into interstate commerce; then if a woman goes into her garden and gathers a gallon of beans, or, if it is red beans and a farmer gathers them out of his field and consumes them on his table, maybe he has done something that affects commerce, because if he hadn't raised them and hadn't eaten them he might have bought them from the trade and therefore someone in New Mexico would have sold him a gallon of beans, because these things *could* enter into interstate commerce. Let this be established so clearly that we and the members of the Congress will know that there is no such thing as intrastate commerce any more.

Now, I am not going to base this decision solely on this point, because if there can be a definite decision of an issue or controversy between men without denouncing any act as unconstitutional it is better to put it on the other paragraph where one is present.

I am going to notice now for a moment the tendency of doing things under the so-called General Welfare Clause of the Constitution.

In Curtis' Constitutional History, written a little over a century ago under the auspices of Daniel Webster, who was one of the great constitutional lawyers of the land, he definitely stated, as contended by counsel today, that the General Welfare Clause was not an affirmative provision of the Constitution authorizing any act whatever. What is the general welfare? I would daresay that the 30 tyrants of Athens thought they were acting in the general welfare of Athens.

I would daresay that the Imperial Caesars, at times at least, thought they, too, were acting for the general welfare.

General welfare is what we think it is; and if you are doing what you believe to be the best, then you may be doing it for the general welfare. If we adopt general welfare as part of the Constitution authorizing us to act on laws, we do away with the Bill of Rights. If you pass a law prohibiting the freedom of the press, and can get a judge to hold that it is in the interest of the general welfare, what becomes of that limitation in the Constitution? If you pass a

law doing away with freedom of religion, and you can get a judge to hold that it is in the interest of general welfare, what becomes of that guarantee of the Constitution?

General welfare has no place as an affirmative part of the Constitution, any more than if we had said when we adopted the Constitution that the good of the people shall be one of the moving purposes of the Congress.

When everything moves well, when the law is enforced and people prosper, we have general welfare; and that is what the Constitution was talking about.

Not only does Mr. Curtis in his History of the Constitution say it, but so does Mr. Norton in a more modern treatment of the Constitution.

President Monroe takes the same view; so does Andrew Jackson.

The General Welfare Clause of the Constitution is not an affirmative part of the Constitution, and if it is then all of the balance of the document has gone by the board and we have a government of men and not a government of law.

Coming now, then, to a third proposition: The government has not made a case against this defendant. It has charged him with violating the Agricultural Marketing Act. Take all of the exhibits that have been offered here, and what are they called? Marketing acts, they are not production acts. All he has violated is the rule against production. He marketed nothing; he sold nothing. He produced something and he fed it to his own livestock. As Justice White said, it might enter interstate commerce, but no one knows that the cows that ate the wheat entered interstate commerce. That which is produced is not commerce. No, not until it is made such.

What is commerce? Take your best text on the subject. We have copied one here:

Commerce strictly consists in the intercourse, including the terms and negotiations and transportation, like the transit of property and persons, as well as the purchase and the sale and the barter of commodities—[illegible]*ng in* Re Green, 52, Fed. 112, *and other authorities.*

Has this man had anything to do with commerce? Only in production. You have to extend the law to production in order to administer any punishment in this case.

...But congress certainly has not the power or authority under the commerce clause, or any other provision of the constitution, to limit and restrict the right of corporations created by the states, or the citizens of the states, in the acquisition, control, and disposition of property. Neither can congress regulate or prescribe the price or prices at which such property, or the products thereof, shall be sold by the owner or owners, whether corporations or individuals.... Commerce among the states, within the exclusive regulating power of congress, "consists of intercourse and traffic between their citizens, and includes the transportation of persons and property, as well as the purchase, sale, and exchange of commodities" — 52 F, 112, 113.

...The word "commerce," as used in the statute and under the terms of the constitution, has, however, a broader meaning than the word "trade." Commerce among the states consists of intercourse and traffic between their citizens, and includes the transportation of persons and property, and the navigation of public waters for that purpose, as well as the purchase, sale, and exchange of commodities — County of Mobile v. Kimball, 102 U.S. (697), 702. 62 F. 841.

Moreover, a subject that was not discussed appealed to me. The farmer Clements who lived next to the defendant testified that defendant did plant wheat. He also testified that he had a farm and could plant 15 acres of wheat. "What do you plow with?" "With a tractor that cost $1,000; with a distributor that cost $750.00; with a reaper that cost $950.00" — and what has he got to pay it back with? The profit of 15 acres of wheat.

We asked the first witness that testified in the case, Mr. Rainwater,

Can a man support his family, pay for his equipment and own a farm under such regulations?

And I might say to the credit of the witness he agreed he could not, and the results are abundantly shown that he cannot. Just take the country over, in 1940 there was a census taken. In 1950 there was another census taken. This farm is in Oklahoma. Those farms

have reduced in number considerably during that ten years. The population in the whole state of Oklahoma has decreased during those ten years by 4 per cent. Arkansas decreased nearly as much, North Dakota almost as much. Mississippi farm population decreased, and most of the agricultural states were able to hold their own by having some large industrial cities within their boundaries.

Not only with the other states, but let us come close to home. Let us walk over the line into Kaufman County, and what happens in Kaufman County, Texas? Between 1940 and 1950 the farm population decreased from 26,000 to 16,000.

Well, go back to Red River and Lamar County. In 1940 the farm population was 31,000 and in 1950 it was 21,000. The farmers were gone.

In Navarro County the farm population in 1940 to 1950 shrank from 20,000 to 16,000.

In east Texas, the old settlement of Nacogdoches shrank in that ten years from 27,000 down to 17,000.

Cass County shrank from 33,000 down to 22,000.

It was offered in evidence here something on the trend since 1950, during the last seven years. This is compiled on the Texas farm population by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, at A & M College. According to estimate, based on a statewide survey conducted by the State Agricultural Experiment Station and the Agricultural Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1,018,000 people were living on farms in 1957. Just seven years previous the farm population was 1,387,000. Thus the number of farm residents has decreased by 369,000 during seven years, or a decrease of 26 per cent plus in these years. This in addition to loss between 1940 and 1950.

I can understand the vision that was in the the mind of Goldsmith when he said:

Ill fares the land where hastening ills prey;
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.
Princesses and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath may make them, a breath has made,
But a bold yeomanry, a country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

Public policy — while not the intent of the Congress — the Agriculture Department has so construed its powers it has created a practice which is against public policy and is unlawful. A public policy which is injurious to the entire people is unlawful. You cannot perform a greater injury to the American citizenship than to destroy even in part the agricultural population.

Whichever way you may look, the young man is not behind the plow. Before the regimentation of agriculture started, he was; but now, he can find better fields in industry; and the man that operates the farm has trouble in getting labor; he has to take the old man that industry won't use.

View it in another way: view it as Jefferson did when he advocated public education. He knew, as everybody knew, that when one man was to be taxed to educate another man's child, it was a socialistic idea, but it was justified, according to Jefferson, because it would insure the perpetuity of free government by reason of an intelligent suffrage; therefore, he felt it would be justified.

I sat at one time a few years ago with a very learned judge at a dinner table, and I regard him as one of the greatest jurists that ever graced the American bench. He asked me this question—he was discussing matters pertaining in part to elections—and he said:

We have a bloc who has one spokesman and that spokesman can cast 250,000 votes in the state, and that man can go to the headquarters of one political party and say, "If we give you our 250,000 votes how many members of the Legislature will you give us?"; or "How many seats in Congress will you give us?"; or "How many contracts with profit in them may we have?"; and after making the best bargain he can, then he goes over to the next one to get them to raise the ante; and when he has peddled his 250,000 votes back and forth the public pays for the transaction.

The more blocs, the more groups that can be voted, the greater danger to the nation. The most independent thinking group that America has ever had has been the middle class of American farmers.

We learn from this evidence in this case that the upper group of farmers, those who are able to farm on a large scale, will survive; but the middle class and the lower class are selling their farms and going away. . . .

I am thinking about an old school history, of another nation, the great civilization of France:

. . . peace prevailed; justice was impartially administered; industry flourished; the taxes were light; the towns practically possessed self-government; agriculture improved; . . .

But this age of prosperity was not to last. . . .

. . . The small farms were one by one bought up by wealthy men, who converted them into extensive cattle and sheep pastures tended by a few slaves. Thus the independent peasant population was gradually driven off the land, and agriculture declined . . .

—The Leading Facts of French History, *by* D. H. Montgomery, *page 14.*

The law, in fact, regulated everything. A man could not set a price on his own goods; the government did it for him. These oppressions destroyed all public spirit and desire for life — Montgomery's History of France, *page 16.*

I consider the interpretation of the Act given by the Department of Agriculture as being against public policy and as destructive of a great branch of our civilization, the agricultural branch.

In many places, more than half of them have been driven from their homes; and their houses are vacant. Start here and drive through Denton County, and then down through Ellis County and back to Hunt County, and those prosperous blackland counties, and go down through Kaufman County, and get off of the highways and see how many vacant houses there are. We wonder where all the people in the cities come from, but if you will go out there you will stop wondering. Fully half of the population of the rural districts are now residing in the cities.

All of this shows that the regimentation of the farm and this managerial revolution and these practices which prevail are bad; and our Congress would do well to read the testimony of Mr. Benson; they would do well to read the record that has been made in this case; and then they should ask themselves if it is their purpose and their intention to wipe out entirely that provision of the Constitution that draws a distinction between interstate commerce and intrastate commerce, and to say that everything in the way of production is also commerce.

This man's only violation of any rule has been the violation of production and not of commerce. He has marketed nothing; he has sold nothing; and he has entered no where into the marts of commerce.

We will enter a judgment in favor of the defendant.

* * * * *

A Blow for Liberty

Lynn Landrum, columnist for the Dallas *Morning News,* said of Judge Davidson's decision:

His Honor has struck a blow for liberty which deserves to go down in history with the Magna Charta, with the Bill of Rights, and with the Constitution of the United States.

God bless the United States and this honorable court.

* * * * *

Tax Eaters and Vote Buyers Are Worried

On September 8, 1958, the Department of Agriculture announced that cotton is being grown in the United States on the smallest acreage since 1876. The announcement also revealed that the 1958 per-acre yield of cotton is as high as the 1866 per-acre yield. This is the first time in the twentieth century that our per-acre yield of cotton is as high as the 1866 per-acre yield. Yet, the 12-billion-bale cotton crop forecast for 1958 will result in a huge surplus.

The 1880 census revealed that population in the United States was 50,155,783. Population in the United States on January 1, 1958, was 172,800,000.

What do these figures say? They say that today, with three times more population than we had 78 years ago, we are growing less cotton per acre on fewer acres of cotton land than we grew then. We didn't have any cotton surplus in 1880, but today we have a billion-bale-plus "surplus" that no one knows what to do with.

If the cotton crop of 78 years ago did not produce a surplus for a nation of less than 51 million people, why does a smaller cotton crop now produce a "depressing surplus" for a nation of more than 172 million people — considering the fact that American individuals today use more consumer goods than American individuals in 1880?

What has happened?

Government meddling has happened.

A September 14, 1958, Associated Press story, based largely on a speech by an official in the Department of Agriculture, said:

A hint of hopelessness is beginning to creep into discussions of federal farm officials about controlling and reducing agricultural surpluses. . . .

Administration farm officials blamed high price supports for the surpluses they inherited from the previous administration. They sought and obtained legislative authority to lower these supports. It was contended that if the government reduced the price incentive, farmers would produce less.

But for farm production as a whole, this theory has not worked too successfully. . . .

Then, too, markets have not expanded as much as officials had hoped. Big production abroad, coupled with trade restrictions, have been factors.

In other words, politicians, using tax money to buy farmers' votes, have violated the inexorable law of supply and demand in the United States. The federal government's farm programs, coupled with the federal government's programs of foreign aid and "reciprocal trade," have reduced cotton production in the United States and priced American cotton out of the world market, while subsidizing and encouraging greater cotton production abroad.

Our other major crops — such as wheat — are in the same general condition, and for the same reason.

Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's decision in the Haley Case goes to the heart of this problem and indicates a way out: get the federal government out of the unconstitutional activity of subsidizing and managing American farms and leave farmers their God-given freedom to solve their own problems in their own way.

Inasmuch as federal officials are always "worried" and "distraught" and feeling "hopeless" about our agricultural problem, won't they welcome this light of truth and sanity that Judge Davidson has focused on the problem?

No, they won't.

On September 9, 1958, Congressman W. R. Poage (Democrat, Texas), vice-chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, said the Davidson decision would damage the farm program and make it more difficult to administer.

Congressman Poage's statement clearly revealed that the federal "agricultural program" is not even intended to help American agriculture generally. It is designed to help politicians like Poage: Poage can get votes from his particular agricultural constituents by promising them benefits that will directly hurt farmers and consumers and taxpayers in other areas.

Congressman Poage said:

People east of the Mississippi want cheaper wheat because they want it to go into poultry feed. This poultry would then be sent to market in competition with beef grown in Texas and other states west of the Mississippi.

On September 10, 1958, Department of Agriculture officials said they "could not afford" to let Judge Davidson's action go unchallenged.

What they mean is that if the Judge's decision stands, they — who wouldn't know how to run their own farms but think they know how to run farmers — would be out of jobs.

What do these figures say? They say that today, with three times more population than we had 78 years ago, we are growing less cotton per acre on fewer acres of cotton land than we grew then. We didn't have any cotton surplus in 1880, but today we have a billion-bale-plus "surplus" that no one knows what to do with.

If the cotton crop of 78 years ago did not produce a surplus for a nation of less than 51 million people, why does a smaller cotton crop now produce a "depressing surplus" for a nation of more than 172 million people — considering the fact that American individuals today use more consumer goods than American individuals in 1880?

What has happened?

Government meddling has happened.

A September 14, 1958, Associated Press story, based largely on a speech by an official in the Department of Agriculture, said:

A hint of hopelessness is beginning to creep into discussions of federal farm officials about controlling and reducing agricultural surpluses....

Administration farm officials blamed high price supports for the surpluses they inherited from the previous administration. They sought and obtained legislative authority to lower these supports. It was contended that if the government reduced the price incentive, farmers would produce less.

But for farm production as a whole, this theory has not worked too successfully...

Then, too, markets have not expanded as much as officials had hoped. Big production abroad, coupled with trade restrictions, have been factors.

In other words, politicians, using tax money to buy farmers' votes, have violated the inexorable law of supply and demand in the United States. The federal government's farm programs, coupled with the federal government's programs of foreign aid and "reciprocal trade," have reduced cotton production in the United States and priced American cotton out of the world market, while subsidizing and encouraging greater cotton production abroad.

Our other major crops — such as wheat — are in the same condition, and for the same reason.

Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's decision in the Haley Case goes to the heart of this problem and indicates a way out: get the federal government out of the unconstitutional activity of subsidizing and managing American farms and leave farmers their God-given freedom to solve their own problems in their own way.

Inasmuch as federal officials are always "worried" and "distraught" and feeling "hopeless" about our agricultural problem, won't they welcome this light of truth and sanity that Judge Davidson has focused on the problem?

No, they won't.

On September 9, 1958, Congressman W. R. Poage (Democrat, Texas), vice-chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, said the Davidson decision would damage the farm program and make it more difficult to administer.

Congressman Poage's statement clearly revealed that the federal "agricultural program" is not even intended to help American agriculture generally. It is designed to help politicians like Poage: Poage can get votes from his particular agricultural constituents by promising them benefits that will directly hurt farmers and consumers and taxpayers in other areas.

Congressman Poage said:

People east of the Mississippi want cheaper wheat because they want it to go into poultry feed. This poultry would then be sent to market in competition with beef grown in Texas and other states west of the Mississippi.

On September 10, 1958, Department of Agriculture officials said they "could not afford" to let Judge Davidson's action go unchallenged.

What they mean is that if the Judge's decision stands, they — who wouldn't know how to run their own farms but think they know how to run farmers — would be out of jobs.

December 18, 1958

REC-17

62-102576-16

EX-136

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Oklahoma City 12, Oklahoma

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/93 BY sp7 mar/ep

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of December 9, 1958, has been received, and your interest in writing is appreciated.

It was thoughtful of you to afford me your comments and observations on the matters you mentioned. In response to your request, I wish to point out that, as Director of a Federal investigative agency, it has been my policy over the years to refrain from making any appraisal or evaluation of individuals, publications and organizations; therefore, it will not be possible for me to take the action you suggested. I know you can understand my position in this regard.

DEC 18 4 1 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Former Agent Howard B. Smoot, EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51 shortly after he was censured, placed on probation and transferred because of unfounded charges made against his SAC and his dereliction of certain responsibilities. He was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

CBF:cr
(3)

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

60 JAN 6 1959

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

December 9, 1958

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For some time I have been a reader of the Dan Smoot Report, published in Dallas, Texas by Smoot, your former administrative assistant.

EXP. PROC. 31.4
DEC 16 1958

Recently, I have encountered an attempt to smear and discredit Mr. Smoot's material and the implication was made that you did not approve of it, either

EX-136 REC- 17 62-102576-16

12 DEC 23 1958

4 [illegible]
PERS. FILES

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F B I
DEC 16 10 38 AM 58

RECEIVED - NEASE
F B I
DEC 22 10 37 AM '58

Director

b6
b7C

[redacted]

MR. JONES
DEC 16 11 59 AM '58

RECEIVED
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - NEASE
F B I
DEC 16 11 13 AM '58

If any of us is to help in this fight against Communism we must have the support of known patriots like yourself and, although I'm fully aware that the F.B.I. does not give out information pro or con on individuals or organizations, it seems to me - in a case such as this - some remarks could be made to indicate your opinion of Arost - and should be made.

Via Report your nothing

but facts and we should feel free to use this Report in presenting these facts to others without doubt being cast on the character of Amaat or his Report - especially when your name was mentioned as one who, perhaps, did not approve.

The day is late, as you know, in this fight for survival against Communism and surely you can say something at this time that will be helpful.

Sincerely.

b6
b7C

1 - Mr. Simpson

March 16, 1959

62-109576 17

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Odessa, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/11 BY Sp1 mal/ap

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated March 8, 1959, has been received and the motive which prompted your communication is indeed appreciated.

While I would like to be of service, the function of the FBI as a fact-gathering agency does not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. Furthermore, information in the files of this Bureau is maintained as confidential and available for official use only in accordance with a regulation of the Department of Justice. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to furnish you the information you desire concerning the organization mentioned in your letter.

I am sure you will understand the necessity for this policy and will not infer from my inability to be of assistance that we do or do not have in our files the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - El Paso (Enclosure) (See note, page 2.)
2 - Dallas (Enclosures 2) (See note, page 2.)

See note on yellow, page 3.

RDS:tam (6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI
MAR 16 11 18 AM '59
RECD-READING ROOM

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ATTENTION: SACs, El Paso and Dallas

Enclosed for the Dallas Office are two copies and for the El Paso Office one copy of correspondent's letter. Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning correspondent.

Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning "Independent Conservative Voters" allegedly headed by Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas.

For the information of El Paso, Smoot as Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the Bureau from March 23, 1942 to June 15, 1951, when he resigned while assigned to the Dallas Office. Shortly prior to his resignation, he had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges he made against his SAC and his dereliction in not advising the Bureau of certain matters. The Bureau is most circumspect in its dealings with Smoot. He now issues a weekly publication known as "The Dan Smoot Report."

The Dallas Office is instructed to furnish the Bureau any available information concerning the "Independent Conservative Voters." It is not desired that any open inquiries be made concerning this matter in order to avoid any charges that the Bureau is investigating Smoot or this new organization. Inquiry should be limited to a check of your office files and appropriate confidential sources of your office who may be in a position to furnish information concerning the officials and the aims and purposes of this organization.

This data should be furnished the Bureau under appropriate caption, with reference made to this communication.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent refers to the above group believed to be headed by Dan Smoot. Correspondent believes action should be taken to determine if subversive forces are at work through this group to create distrust of the Government. He requested any information the Bureau may have on the Smoot forces indicating communist activity so he can spearhead an effective counterattack against the group.

Although we know nothing of this new organization, and have not investigated it or Smoot (except for his Bureau employment) it is believed that such a reply to the correspondent will infer we approve of the organization and Smoot. In view of the circumstances surrounding Smoot's resignation from the Bureau, his activities since that time, and his sometimes antagonistic attitude toward the Bureau, it is believed the above reply will best serve the interests of the Bureau in this instance.

E. W. GLASS, B. S. IN PHARMACY

J. A. FOWLER, B. S. IN PHARMACY

STORE NO. 1
504 W. 4TH
DIAL FE 2-5746

Glass Professional Pharmacy

"ODESSA'S ORIGINAL PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY"

STORE NO. 2
1210 N. TEXAS
DIAL FE 2-5705

Odessa, Texas

March 8, 1959

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

Dear Sir:

Although I realize there are other agencies to whom I should perhaps address this letter, I feel, along with many other responsible citizens of this city, that immediate action should be taken to at least determine if subversive forces are at work in this community through a citizens group whose purpose is to create, not only distrust of our government, but to bring about general dissatisfaction and direct opposition to our present government.

This group, calling themselves "Independent Conservative Voters", did not particularly arouse us in the beginning in that we felt they were certainly entitled to their political beliefs and were merely exercising their freedom of speech. The group is organized using Dan Smoot and literature supplied from many of his publications along with literature the source of which is unknown to most of us. Although the extent of their activities has been mostly local, their ambitions are national in scope. The original activities of this group were against the 16th Amendment, always continuing into almost every phase of government, quoting material of a definite nature to show that all of the citizens not of their way of thinking are merely "dupes" of subversives, communists, and an all-powerful government usurping the rights of the individual.

Dallas Texas

62-102576-17

102576

6 MAR 18 1959

Although we citizens who are now seriously disturbed by the pressures and methods of this group are thoroughly in accord with their beliefs in political freedom, and free speech, we do feel that since these people are certainly not representative of our local population, and since the ideas expressed by them in the literature dispersed locally is not locally inspired nor of their original thinking, that some group

A. B.
3/16/59
1 - El Pasoline
2 - Dallas (Enc-2)
RD - Bam

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/98 BY spr mar/ep

one auto copy
3-26-59

PERS. FILES

designed to discredit our government and create dissatisfaction is behind their thinking. They, being led locally by a physician who to my knowledge, received his medical education on a government program and even his advanced training in radiology and isotopes at Oak Ridge, and has used every political measure he could muster to keep from serving his tour in the armed forces and to fight the U. N., and all agencies which might include him collectively, have made many responsible citizens here conclude that their group must have a subversive origin. Certainly, they cannot be so individually selfish as to feel that the government is merely a personal threat to them.

History shows that in those instances in which the Communists have not moved in by force, they have "gotten their foot in the door" via these forces that split the population and plant general dissatisfaction and dissension. If Dan Smoot is the brain and the source of material used, and his record as an American is unimpeachable, then we feel that he is perhaps backed by, or misled by, a force of which he is not fully cognizant.

It is sincerely and earnestly requested that any information that may be available on the activities of the Smoot forces, (or if the "Independent Conservative Voters" are not limited to our particular locale) or any group backing or supporting Smoot or this group, that may have, in the opinion of the Bureau, any connection with Communistic activity, be forwarded that we may spearhead an effective counter-attack against the type of activity as being waged by this group. Certainly an investigation by the Bureau would be welcome by most of us who believe in Americanism by, and for, the people.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Odessa, Texas

(TRUE COPY)

December 9, 1958

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For some time I have been a reader of The Dan Smoot Report, published in Dallas, Texas by Smoot, your former administrative assistant.

Recently, I have encountered an attempt to smear and discredit Mr. Smoot's material and the implication was made that you did not approve of it, either.

If any of us is to help in this fight against Communism we must leave the support of known patriots like yourself and, although I'm fully aware that the F.B.I. does not give out information pro or con on individuals or organizations, it seems to me in a case such as this-some remarks could be made to indicate your opinion of Smoot-and should be made.

His Report gives nothing but facts and we should feel free to use this Report in presenting these facts to others without doubt being cast on the character of Smoot or his Report-especially when your name was mentioned as one who perhaps did not approve.

The day is late, as you know, in this fight for survival against Communism and surely you can say something at this time that will be helpful.

Sincerely,

/s/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

Oklahoma City 12, Okla.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/87 BY spr mcl/cp

ack more
12-18-58
CBF

1 copy typed
mbh
12-17-58

Central
Christian
Church

[redacted]

b6
b7C

SIXTEENTH AND LINCOLN

Denver, Colorado

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/23/78 BY sp2 [illegible]

June 1, 1959

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Director of F. B. I.
Justice Building
9th & Pennsylvania N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The local F. B. I. suggested that I inquire of you concerning the claims made by Dan Smoot, currently residing in Dallas, Texas. Mr. Smoot is circulating a report called "The Dan Smoot Report" in which he attacks the National Council of Churches and the U.N.

His report states that he is a former F. B. I. man and this naturally gives it quite a bit of weight in the eyes of people who hold the F. B. I. in high regard. Would it be possible for you to supply me with a confirmation or denial of his claim?

In the report it reads thus:
"Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas taking BA and MA degrees.....he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work. . . . . .in 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the F. B. I. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI. . . . He served as an FBI agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years. . .. as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover. After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot regigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. . . . .In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program in order to give only one side---the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yard stick for measuring all important issues....."

EX-136 REC- 55 62-102576-19

In his report, Mr. Smoot makes some very wide, damaging charges. In order to evaluate his statements properly, we feel it is essential to know the background of the man making the charges. One of our members is consideraly disturbed by the report and we are trying to assist him in evaluating it. We will appreciate any assistance you are able to provide.

14 JUN 12 1959

Yours truly,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

EXP PROC

FBRS FILES

4(ST)

(F) "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT" -- From time to time the Bureau and field offices receive inquiries concerning a newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report," published at Dallas, Texas, on a weekly basis by Howard D. (Dan) Smoot. This newssheet deals with various topics such as communism, desegregation, etc., and its articles are frequently controversial.

For the information of the field, Howard D. Smoot entered on duty as a Special Agent of the Bureau on March 23, 1942, and resigned voluntarily on June 15, 1951. After his resignation he worked until July, 1955, for "Facts Forum." Since that time he has been engaged privately as a commentator and as publisher of his newssheet.

Any inquiries concerning Smoot or his newssheet must be handled in a most circumspect manner. Inquiries as to whether or not he was an FBI employee should be answered by merely giving the dates of his employment and no additional comment should be made. If questioned, it should be emphasized that Smoot's opinions and comments are his own and do not in any manner represent the FBI.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 65-04-21.11

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/82 BY sp7 mac/ep

62-102516
NOT RECORDED
141 APR 7 1959

7117
63 APR 9 1959

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/30/59

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (62-2730)

REC-33

SUBJECT: INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVE VOTERS

b6
b7C

Re Bureau letter dated 3/16/59 addressed to [redacted] Odessa, Texas.

The indices of this office failed to reflect any identifiable data concerning "INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVE VOTERS," supposedly headed by DAN SMOOT of Dallas, Texas.

The files of the Retail Credit Bureau, Dallas, were examined by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN on March 30, 1959, and no record could be located for INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVE VOTERS.

MR. WILLIAM F. BILLINGS, former FBI Agent, confidentially advised SA DRAIN on March 30, 1959, that the only publication that he was aware of that DAN SMOOT published was "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT." BILLINGS stated it was his understanding SMOOT was having financial difficulties keeping his "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT" going. BILLINGS stated that he felt that if the "INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVE VOTERS CLUB" was very widespread, he would know about it. BILLINGS stated he had never heard of it.

Chief of Police CARL F. HANSSON confidentially advised SA DRAIN on March 30, 1959, that he had no knowledge of the existence of such club as the "INDEPENDENT CONSERVATIVE VOTERS."

REC-33

62-102576-18

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (62-2730)

VED:HM
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/78 BY sp1 mac/ep

50 APR 8 1959

PERS FILES

REC- 55 62-102576-19

June 9, 1959

EX-13

[redacted]

Denver 3, Colorado

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/22/99 BY spr mar/jp

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter dated June 1, 1959, and appreciate the interest which prompted you to write.

With respect to Mr. Dan Smoot, please be advised that Mr. Howard D. Smoot entered on duty as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation March 23, 1942, and resigned voluntarily on June 15, 1951. Since he is no longer a member of this Bureau, his opinions and comments are his own and do not in any manner represent the FBI.

I hope that the foregoing will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. [illegible]

FBI

13 PM '59

1 - Denver
(See SAC note next page)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record concerning [redacted] SAC letter number 59-17 dated 3-24-59, Section F deals with "The Dan Smoot Report" which states that in answering inquiries concerning Smoot or his "Report" that a statement as to his period of employment should be made and no additional comment should be

b6
b7C

TWD:ss (4)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

62 JUN 18 1959 TYPE UNIT

(NOTE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE)

volunteered. It was suggested that if necessary, the person making the inquiry should be told that these comments are Smoot's and no way represent the Bureau.

ATTENTION SAC: According to the enclosed letter, you referred the correspondent to Bureau headquarters for an answer to her questions on former SA Howard D. Smoot. Your attention is directed to SAC Letter number 59-17, Section F, dated March 24, 1959, detailing the manner in which inquiries should be handled concerning Smoot. In the future, you should be guided by this reference.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 21, 1959

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: [redacted]
GLENMORE, PENNSYLVANIA

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On 7-21-59 [redacted] telephonically contacted the Director's Office and was referred to SA [redacted] Crime Research Section. [redacted] advised his purpose in calling was to congratulate the Director and the FBI on the wonderful work they are doing. He added that he has been receiving a newsletter publication from Dallas, Texas, which is entitled "The Dan Smoot Report." He advised this newsletter deals with the topic of Americanism and suggests many ways that Americans can fight communism. [redacted] stated he is mailing a copy of this report to the FBI for any use we might find advantageous. [redacted] was thanked for his interest and commended for his assistance.

b6
b7C

Bufiles contain numerous references to "The Dan Smoot Report," which is a newsletter published in Dallas, Texas, by former Special Agent Howard D. Smoot, EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51. Smoot was censured, ~~placed on probation~~ and transferred shortly before his resignation, due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC. His attitude has been antagonistic and he is not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/70 BY sp2 mar/ep

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.

1 - Mr. Holloman

NHC:jep
(3)

REC- 80 62-102576-20

EX 109 24 JUL 28 1959

CRIME

PERS. FILES

62 JUL 28 1959

February 17, 1960

REC- 27

62-102576-21

EX-130

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/87

[redacted]

Glendale 4, California

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated February 9, 1960, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, I am not in a position to express an opinion concerning Mr. Smoot since the function of this Bureau as strictly a fact-gathering agency does not extend to furnishing evaluations or clearances of any individual. I can inform you, however, that Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 31
FEB 1 1960

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

DCL:dkp
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 MAR 1 1960

[redacted]

Glendale 4, Calif.
Feb. 9th, 1960

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Sir & Bro: Dan Smoot Report
I have something before me that is baffling. A Dan Smoot Report of Dallas, Texas since he worked for you. I would like one question is he on the Square. Noble. Thanks.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

REC- 27 62-102576-21

EX-130

12 FEB 18 1960

CRIME REC.

PERS. FILES

RECEIVED F B I
FEB 12 3 13 PM '60
MP JONES

4

REC-54 62-102516-22

March 11, 1960

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Honolulu 18, Hawaii

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated February 25, 1960, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, it is not within the scope of this Bureau's authority to make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual since we are strictly a fact-gathering agency. Furnishing data of the type you desire would, in effect, constitute an approval or disapproval of the individual you named, and I am unable to answer your inquiry. Please do not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have the related data in our files.

Sincerely yours,

b6
b7C

MAILED 3
MAR 1 1960
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Prior correspondente had 7-18-55 with [redacted] RM2, USN, who is apparently identical with correspondent. He was forwarded juvenile delinquency material and was advised that Director could not comment on a matter of legislative nature. (62-26225-8-1019) Correspondent made no inquiry as to Smoot's prior Bureau employment and this fact is not being mentioned.

RWE:ldg/hmm
(3)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/80 BY spr mar/cp

Auto
3-18-60
#69

[redacted]

b6
b7C

San Francisco, California

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hoover,

There is currently a television commentary each Sunday here in Hawaii, which has created an increasing amount of curosity and doubt as to its primary purpose. This program carries the title of "Dan Smoot Reports" having a reportedly Dan Smoot give various factual comments, in addition to a few opinions of his own.

After viewing this telecast occasionally, it is our opinion the main objective in the speakers' mind is to tear down or degrade high government officials, some which may deserve it, however, all high level government leaders are not criminals.

It is believed the truth should not be twisted or distorted, to enable a person to put across their point of view; when people do this with true facts, they usually have ulterior motives. Some of the statements heard are not sufficient for libel action, however, they tend to direct peoples thinking into prescribed channels, levels and directions.

Our question to you is about whether or not your offices have any information concerning such person as mentioned above, that is available to the public? It is understood you have certain restrictions that make it necessary to refrain from releasing data on file and a negative reply should not be taken in a derogatory sense.

Your comments would be appreciated. Thank you.

Dan Smoot

Very respectfully,

b6
b7C

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/22/11 BY spr mcf/cp

REC- 54 62-102576-22

13 MAR 15 1960

EX. - 135

CRIME REC.

4-641 (12-3-59)

UNITED STATES GOV R

Memorandum

TO : Mr. McGuire

DATE: 3/30/6

FROM : W. G. Eames WGE

SUBJECT: D...

The attached ~~D...~~ has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

ENCL. ATTACHED

Enclosure

EX- 105

62-102576-23

NOT RECORDED

REC- 69 11 MAR 30 1960

ENCLOSURE

51 APR 4 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/78 BY spr marks

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson ( )
Mr. Mohr ( )
Mr. Parsons ( )
Mr. Belmont ( )
Mr. Callahan ( )
Mr. DeLoach ( )
Mr. Malone ( )
Mr. McGuire ( )
Mr. Rosen ( )
Mr. Tamm ( )
Mr. Trotter ( )
Mr. W. C. Sullivan ( )
Mr. Ingram ( )
Miss Gandy ( )

See Me ( )
Note and Return ( )
Prepare Reply ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

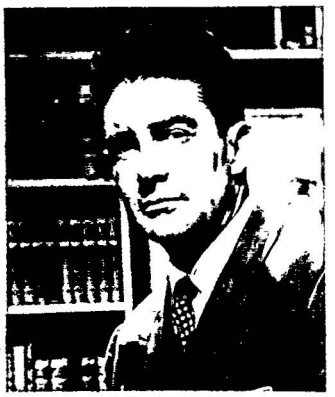
file 62-102576

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/03 BY sp7 mar/ij

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/23/78 BY spr [illegible]

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 6, No. 9 (Broadcast 240) February 29, 1960 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

62-102576-23

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

On February 11, 1960, Mr. James Wine, Associate General Secretary of the National Council of Churches, wrote a letter to Mr. Thomas S. Gates, Jr., Secretary of the Department of Defense, protesting against remarks in an Air Force instruction manual. Mr. Wine demanded that the Department of Defense repudiate the manual, withdraw it from use, recall all distributed copies — and give the National Council a complete explanation. The Air Force ordered withdrawal of the manual that same day — February 11 — and both Mr. Gates, Secretary of Defense, and Dudley Sharp, Secretary of the Air Force, expressed regrets to the National Council that the manual had ever been issued.

None of this got into the news until February 17, 1960, when Mr. James Wine released to the press a copy of the February 11, letter of protest.

The Air Force Manual in question was issued by the training command headquarters of the Continental Air Command at Lackland Air Base, Texas. A total of 6100 copies were printed. Of these, 3290 had been distributed to reserve training centers of the Air Force throughout the United States. The National Council of Churches complaint was against a section of the Air Force manual which, under the heading "Communism in Religion," said:

"From a variety of authoritative sources, there appears to be overwhelming evidence of communist anti-religious activity in the United States through infiltration of fellow-travelers into churches and educational institutions.

"The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. officially sponsored the Revised Standard Version of the Bible. Of the 95 persons who served in this project, 30 have been affiliated with pro-communist fronts, projects and publications."

As soon as the National Council of Churches forced this issue into the open, Pentagon officials issued public apologies. News stories characterized the officials variously as "appalled," "stunned," "startled," and "shocked," at this "attack on the churches of America" in an Air Force manual.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P.O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1960. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

Liberals of both parties in Congress made impassioned statements for the press. Senator Prescott Bush (republican, Connecticut) said the manual was an "unjustified and outrageous" reflection upon "the great body of American clergymen" and that its issuance was "inexcusably stupid." Congressman John E. Moss (democrat, California), chairman of the House Government Information subcommittee; Congressman Melvin Price (democrat, Illinois) Chairman of the House subcommittee on military manpower; Congressman Frank Kowalski (democrat, Connecticut) member of the House Armed Services Committee; Congressman Carl Vinson (democrat, Georgia) Chairman of the Armed Services Committee — were among those who made statements comparable to that of Senator Bush, all of them demanding or promising full-scale investigations.

At least one member of Congress, however, spoke calmly and factually about the controversy. Congressman Francis E. Walter (democrat, Pennsylvania), Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, criticized the Air Force for withdrawing the manual without even trying to find out about the accuracy of the charges of communist infiltration into churches. Congressman Walter said he had examined the Air Force Manual. He said that 30 of the 95 persons who prepared the National Council of Churches' Revised Standard Version of the Bible *do have* communist front affiliations. Congressman Walter said that if Air Force officials had looked into the charges which the manual made, they would have found that the manual is correct in what it says.

THE DOUBLE STANDARD

The most interesting thing revealed by this controversy is the double-standard of liberalism. Roscoe Drummond's syndicated article for February 21, 1960 (N. Y. *Herald Tribune* service), begins by saying,

"The U. S. Air Force has committed an awful offense against the United States . . . . by allowing one of its training manuals for reserves to be used to try to smear the Protestant churches with undocumented, unproved, false charges that the clergy are knee-deep with communists and fellow travelers."

Mr. Drummond characterizes the issuance of the Air Force manual variously as an "evil, pernicious, dangerous thing"; as "poisonous"; as "meat-ax, guilt-by-association accusations"; as "mean" and "false." Drummond then falsely implies that even the late Senator Joseph McCarthy had been outraged (in 1953) by charges that communists had infiltrated American churches; and he falsely implies that the House Committee on Un-American activities belittles charges of communist infiltration into religious institutions.

Near the end of his column, Roscoe Drummond says:

"What is needed is to find out who wrote this stuff, who had anything to do with clearing it at every level, where it was distributed, and what assurance there is that it won't happen again."

What Mr. Drummond here demands is exactly what he and all others of his kind were denouncing as "smear" and "book-burning" in 1953, 1954.

In 1953, the late Senator McCarthy, looking into operations of the government's overseas information agency, discovered that a large number of books in the agency's overseas libraries (libraries created and maintained with tax money for the ostensible purpose of helping our struggle against communism) were written by communists and communist-fronters, falsely putting communism in a favorable light. Demanding that the pro-communist books be removed from our government's "anti-communist" libraries, Senator McCarthy tried "to find out who wrote this stuff, who had anything to do with clearing it at every level, where it was distributed, and what assurance . . . that it won't happen again."

In 1954, Senator McCarthy, investigating communist infiltration into the Army (particularly at Ft. Monmouth), discovered that Irving Peress had been given a promotion in rank *after* the Army had been informed of Peress' communist connections. Senator McCarthy wanted to find out "who

had anything to do with clearing" this thing "at every level." He sought assurances that such a thing wouldn't happen again.

But in 1953 and 1954, Roscoe Drummond and all other McCarthy-hating anti-anti-communists (including President Eisenhower) accused McCarthy of character assassination and "book-burning."

THE OTHER SIDE

In 1953 and 1954, anti-communists never did find out who was responsible "at every level" for putting pro-communist books in our overseas libraries and for promoting Peress after his communist connections were known.

In 1960, the nation knew precisely who prepared the controversial section in the Air Force manual, long before liberals had quit making headlines with their demands for an investigation.

The "Communism in Religion" section of the Air Force manual was written by Homer H. Hyde, 54 years old, who has worked for 18 years as an educational specialist at the Lackland Air Force Base. He is a member of Grace Baptist Temple at San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. Hyde says:

"I would welcome a complete and full-scale investigation into all aspects of communist activities in the U. S., especially the infiltration into our churches and religious activities.

"From the records I have examined, I'm fully convinced the greatest danger to our way of life is the insidious infiltration of communists into various phases of American life, and particularly in the churches.

"The communists are using our churches because people tend to believe what they hear from the pulpit as gospel truth."

The statement that 30 of the 95 men who produced the National Council of Churches' Revised Standard Version of the Bible have communist-front records: Mr. Hyde got this information from a pamphlet published by Circuit Riders, Inc., 18 East Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. M. G. Lowman, Executive Secretary of Circuit Riders, says:

"Apparently, the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of Defense have ignored the public records of 9,000 clergymen whose names appear from once to about two hundred times each, in public print, supporting communist and pro-communist causes.

"Once these amazing facts were called to their attention by Homer H. Hyde, in the Air Force Officer Manual, both the Air Force Command and the Secretary of Defense proposed a great 'book burning' of the offending Manual to placate the outraged National Council of Churches of Christ in America.

"The public should know that both the U. S. Air Force and the Department of Defense now have copies of the public, pro-communist records of 2109 Methodist Ministers, 1411 Protestant Episcopal Rectors, 614 Presbyterian clergymen, along with the publications *Recognize Red China,* and *30 of the 95 Men Who Gave Us the Revised Standard Version of the Bible.*

"These last two publications portray the National Council of Churches as one of the most infiltrated and exploited operations in the United States.

"The Air Force can burn its manuals; but, in so doing, it has focused more light on this situation than patriotic organizations have managed to do.

"The vast majority of U. S. clergymen are loyal to God and to the United States: they have not taken part in an attempt to neutralize against world conquest by the soviets, which the liberal church programs and church organizations have done, propagandizing for peace-at-any-price and compromise-with-atheism.

"If the public would like to have some of the material which Homer H. Hyde used in the Air Force Officer Manual which outraged the National Council of Churches of Christ and, thus, terrified the Department of Defense, they can obtain it by writing to Circuit Riders."

Some of the general information about communism in religion, which Homer Hyde put in the Air Force manual, was taken from material pub-

lished by Dr. Billy James Hargis, Protestant evangelist who is President of Christian Crusade, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Dr. Hargis says:

"Newspaper stories say the "Communism in Religion" section of the Air Force Reserve Training Manual was based on: (1) a booklet entitled "The National Council of Churches Indicts Itself on 50 Counts of Treason to God and Country," which I wrote and published four years ago; (2) a Christian Crusade broadcast, still in print, entitled "Apostate Clergymen Battle for God-Hating Communist China"; and (3) a booklet entitled "30 of the 95 Men Who Gave Us the Revised Standard Version of the Bible," published by Circuit Riders, a Methodist laymen's group concerned about subversion in its particular denomination.

"I had sent all these publications to Mr. Homer H. Hyde of San Antonio, when he asked for documentations last November.

"In my opinion, the National Council of Churches of Christ has done more to nurture Communism than any other organization in the United States. It is nothing short of folly for the United States to spend $60 billions a year to defend our country against communism abroad, and here at home hide our eyes to the realities of communist infiltration.

"I would gladly debate the charges of communist infiltration of American churches with the National Council President, Dr. Edwin Theodore Dahlberg.

"Mr. Hyde is concerned about losing his job with the Air Force. I have offered him a research position at his present salary on my Tulsa staff if he is fired. Congressman Francis Walter, Chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee, has asked me to extend an invitation to Mr. Hyde to join his staff in event of his dismissal.

"As an ordained Protestant minister, I have asked the House Committee on Un-American Activities to make a thorough investigation of alleged communist infiltration into American churches. After twelve years of research and study on this subject, I am convinced that there is evidence to prove that communists have infiltrated the National Council of Churches, its affiliated denominations and the Unitarian denominations."

Edgar C. Bundy, general chairman of the Church League of America, Wheaton, Illinois, said he would testify under oath that,

"The National Council of Churches is one of the greatest enemies in regard to national security."

Bundy said his organization can give documentary proof of his charges. Bundy's book, *Collectivism in the Churches*, published by the Church League in 1958, is a heavily documented account of the left-wing political activities of the National Council of Churches.

Verne P. Kaub, President of the American Council of Christian Laymen, Madison, Wisconsin, says:

"In 1949, our American Council published a brochure, 'How Red is the Federal (now National) Council of Churches?' making substantially the same charges as those made in the questioned Air Force manual. Our brochure reports, among other things, that in 1935 Naval Intelligence branded the Federal Council of Churches as subversive. No legal action has ever been brought against us and no statement in the brochure has been successfully challenged."

Dr. Ralph I. Yarnell, general secretary of the American Council of Christian Churches, said the charges about communist infiltration into American churches can be "more than sustained." He said the Air Force withdrew the manual "merely to shield and satisfy the National Council of Churches."

Dr. Carl McIntire, President of the International Council of Christian Churches, 801 Haddon Avenue, Collingswood, New Jersey, says:

"The quick and unjustified surrender of the Air Force and Defense Department to the demands of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. leaves up in the air the truth of the Air Force manual's statements about communist infiltration of religious institutions. The manual's statements are true, and point up a serious problem facing the nation. There is no field today where the communists are more successful with their 'peace' and 'peaceful co-existence' propaganda than in the field of religion."

A BRIEF HISTORY

The Federal Council of Churches was organized in 1908. By 1950, communist infiltration into the organization was so well known that anti-communist intelligence agencies regarded it as an arm of the communist party.

In November, 1950, the Federal Council merged with a few other church organizations and formed the National Council of Churches. The old Federal Council leaders became the leaders of the National Council. Indeed, the Federal Council *Bulletin* for December, 1950, officially announced that "All the work of the Federal Council will continue under the new auspices."

The "constituting convention" which converted the Federal Council into the National Council and merged it with other similar organizations was held in Cleveland, Ohio. It was composed of delegates from 29 Protestant denominations. Delegates of 28 of these denominations took their whole denominations into the National Council. Thus, denominational churches with a total membership of something like 28 million people became members of the National Council of Churches by the arbitrary action of a few score delegates at the Cleveland convention. The question was never submitted to church congregations, or even to individual churches, for approval or ratification. Today, the National Council is composed of "33 cooperating Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations" representing 38 million people.

The National Council of Churches of Christ is provably a powerful political lobby for socialism, hiding behind the facade of a Christian name and enjoying the tax-exemption of a church institution. The anti-communists who complain about the socialism and communist infiltration into the National Council are precisely the people who want to protect the Christian churches: want to protect them from the pro-communist leadership of the National Council.

COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA

The best way to prove the pro-communist orientation of the leadership of the National Council, and of the interlocking leadership in its affiliated denominations, is to look at the record of what they do and say.

In November, 1958, the Fifth World Order Study Conference, held under the auspices of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., at Cleveland, Ohio, went on record, by unanimous vote, in favor of diplomatic recognition of red China by the United States. The Cleveland Conference was composed of about 600 delegates, two-thirds of whom were laymen, one-third clergymen. One half of the clergymen at that conference had public records of affiliation with leftwing operations which followed the communist line. During the past 20 years, 719 officers of the Federal Council and the National Council of Churches have been affiliated with one or more organizations of a leftwing character.

It is revealing to look at the pro-communist propaganda about red China which was insinuated into church publications, prior to the 1958 Cleveland Conference, thus preparing the way for the great communist propaganda victory which resulted from that conference.

Vol. II, No. 2, 1957, of the *Episcopal Overseas Mission Review*, 606 Rathervue Place, Austin 5, Texas, has an article entitled "China and the Chinese Church" by the Right Rev. Ronald O. Hall, Anglican Bishop of Hong Kong. Here are excerpts:

"To our brethren in the Chinese Church . . . all that has happened is God's answer to the prayers of the Church through the world for China and her people. That, my dear friends, is the one thing they beg you to understand.

"They do want you to know that for the first time for several centuries China has a Government of which her people are proud and for which China's Christian people thank God . . . .

"Let us with God's help adjust our thick skulls and eager hearts to the fact that the Chinese

Church has come of age. Their country has been rescued from moral corruption and seemingly irreparable war damage by a new technique for governing as yet not forty years old as far as its testing in history is concerned. . . ."

From the *Presbyterian Outlook*, Volume 139, Number 42, dated November 25, 1957:

"With a full measure of caution, Professor Walter Freytag of Germany, describes developments in the Christian church in China (after a three week visit there) . . . .

"Dr. Freytag pointed out that he was impressed with the 'look of the people' and 'a new spirit of self-respect.' Certain national evils like opium smoking, gambling and prostitution seem to have disappeared, he said . . . .

"For China, no other way has emerged than the one which it has followed, and it is unthinkable that they should give it up . . . .

"Christians are clearly impressed with the moral strength of the Communist movement."

Presbyterian Survey is a magazine published monthly under the authority of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, U. S., Presbyterian Building, Richmond 9, Virginia. In the November, 1956, issue of this magazine there is a report on a meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, held in communist Hungary during the summer of 1956. Here are passages from the report:

"Bishop (K. H.) Ting, Anglican from Peking, China, was the first Christian from his land to attend a WCC (World Council of Churches) meeting since 1948 . . . . He said that although Christians in the West may regard the new China as a judgment of God, Chinese Christians in the past six or seven years have come to see it as 'an act of God' and a demonstration of His love for China.

"The communists do not believe in God or Christ . . . . (but) we thank God for the good things they do and feel humbled . . . . We think we know the essence of the Communist. He is a child of God, and in him there is something God regards as worth saving."

The Lutheran (1228 Spruce Street, Philadelphia) is a news magazine of the United Lutheran Church in America. In the July 3, 1957, issue there is an article, "I Went to Red China," by Shiro Aoyama, who is pastor of the Lutheran Theological Seminary church in Tokyo. Here are some passages from the article:

"One leader reported as follows: . . .

" 'The Church of China and the Christians of China are fundamentally opposed to communism . . . . However, both individual Christians and the church as a whole are loyal to the policies of the government. This is true because in the present Chinese society there no longer exist such social evils as gambling, bribes, prostitution. Rather, the whole moral level has been so raised that the church need not take a hand in such matters.

" 'Further, religious liberty is guaranteed us . . . . The government merely said, worship without hindrance, only don't cooperate with the counter-revolutionaries. We have no freedom for counter-revolution, but within this limitation the government upholds us, makes church property tax-free, and grants aid in cases of need.' . . .

"All schools, social agencies, hospitals, and so forth, formerly conducted by the church have been turned over to the government, and such works have been nationalized. The government is putting much effort into this kind of work. The government pays rent to the church for its property now used in these agencies and in this way aids the finances of the church.

"Thus the church is now restricted to worship and evangelism alone. It seems that the government places no restriction on faith or evangelism and gives no directions pertaining thereto . . . ."

The communists having created heaven on earth in China, Christians need not concern themselves with temporal things any more; and they are happy in their freedom to keep their mouths shut! This whole article — which, incidentally, is the *lead* article in the July 3, 1957, issue of *The Lutheran* — could very well have been prepared by the communist minister of propaganda in Peking.

Church publications of the great denominations affiliated with the National Council still carry such obvious communist propaganda pieces — not only on the subject of red China, but on all aspects of the current communist party line.

THE TRUTH

Any one who wants to prove that the picture of red China given in the foregoing quotations from church publications is a frightful communist distortion, could begin his research by reading the March 26, 1959, publication of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, setting out the testimony of five Protestant leaders from the far east who had first hand experience with the communists.

Here are passages from the official report:

There are no longer any truly Christian churches operating in Red China . . . . The only ones in existence are propaganda churches operated by the Communists with Communist ministers "picked by the government to fill the pulpits and indoctrinate the people in communism."

Describing the incentive the Communists offer to the young people of Red China to join the Communist Party, Rev. (Peter Chu) Pong (general secretary of the Hong Kong International Christian Leadership) said:

". . . . *In fifteen years, they are told, Red China will surpass the United States. They are told they will be the masters of the whole world; that by 1965 Red China will be celebrating their victories in San Francisco. As an immediate reward, the Communist young men are given their choice of the young women and they have wine to drink* . . . ."

Rev. Shih-ping Wang, East Asia director of the Baptist Evangelization Society International, described at some length the commune system recently instituted in Red China . . . .

"The family unit is broken up. Husbands and wives are separated into different barracks. The children are taken away from the parents and placed in government-run nurseries. Husbands and wives may meet only once a week for two hours — they have no other contact. Because these places of meeting are few, couples must stand in line at the special rooms waiting their turn. And after they are finished, they must report to the commune group leader to tell the date and time and how long they stayed together. They must also report what they said and did together. The parents may see their children once a week and when they see them they cannot show affection toward their children. The idea is to have the children and the family sever their affection and direct it toward the state. Names are taken away from the children, and they are given numbers . . .

"There is no morality because the love of the family is taken away. There is no honesty and respect among men or between men. There is no human dignity, they are all like animals. There is no guilt associated with the murder of individuals for the improvement of the state. There is no prostitution on the mainland in the communes . . . . In Communist Party circles, a woman must submit herself to any party member who desires her favors. If the woman refuses a party member, she may be thrown into jail or stripped and nailed to a wall until she dies. Another pun-

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

ishment is to cut the breasts off the woman who refuses. . . .

"All the elderly people 60 years of age and above who cannot work are put in the old people's 'Happy Home.' After they are placed in the homes they are given shots. They are told these shots are for their health. But after the shots are taken, they die within two weeks. . . ."

Rev. Tsin-tsai Liu, pastor of the Gospel Baptist Church in Taipei, said that the Communists . . . began wholesale persecutions of Protestant churches in 1950. Christian leaders were placed under house arrest . . . . were blacklisted and . . . . had to be "reeducated" and attend confession classes to reveal their past associations and beliefs. If the self-confessing classes are not successful, the Communists resort to other means:

"They stop the noses of the people and pour water in their mouths. Every time the person breathes, he swallows water. After he swallows enough water, his stomach swells up, and then they stand on it. Then they use 24-hour questioning. The questioning goes on day and night with different shifts of Communists asking the questions. The person being questioned loses all sense of time. Also used are threats of violence to loved ones."

After the Christian ministers and leaders were arrested, they were replaced with Communists. The government now uses Chin Ling Theological Seminary in Nanking and the Shanghai China Theological Seminary in Shanghai to train their own "preachers." . . .

The only churches that were allowed to remain open were Communist-run churches that serve as show cases for visitors. . . .

Rev. Samuel W. S. Cheng, who received theological training at Princeton Theological Seminary and is superintendent of the Gospelaires Friends Mission in Taipei, stated that since 1949 the Communist government of China has confiscated over 20 million U. S. dollars in church property; about 140,000 mainland Christians have been killed by the Communists; 5 million Chinese have fled as refugees to Hong Kong, Formosa, and other parts of the world, and over 30 million Chinese have been killed or persecuted . . . .

Rev. Cheng described what had happened to the family of a member of the Chinese Nationalist House of Representatives on Formosa because he was intensely anti-Communist:

"his family and his cousins, brothers, all relatives, altogether 180 persons, have been killed . . . .

"This writer's sister-in-law is a very good woman. The Communists thought she had a whole lot of money and asked a lot of her, and she said she had lent it. So it made the Communists very mad at her. They used five horses. One horse was tied to her neck and the other horses were tied to her arms and legs and they went in all directions. The biggest horse ran and it just tore her body into pieces. The blood streamed all over the public square, and the people shut their eyes and cried. They could not stand to see it."

A Bound Volume of all fifty-two issues of the *DAN SMOOT REPORT* published in 1959 is available. Price: $10.00. Bound Volumes of previous years (1958, 1957, 1956 and 1955) are no longer available.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____years) (_____months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for_____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY AND STATE

April 4, 1960

REC-48 62-102576-24

[redacted]

Roswell, New Mexico

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated March 22, 1960, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that Howard D. Smoot was employed as a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, until his resignation on June 15, 1951. Although I would like to be of service to you, I am not in a position to comment concerning his activities since leaving his employment with us. I know you will understand my position.

APR 4 2 36 PM '60

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/00 BY spr-mar/cp

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 8
APR - 4 1960
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Former SA Howard D. Smoot, EOD 3-23-42, resigned voluntarily 6-15-51. He worked after resignation until 7-55 for "Facts Froum." Since that time he has been engaged privately as a commentator and publisher of his newssheet. This newssheet is entitled "The Dan Smoot Report," is published in Dallas, Texas, and deals with various current and frequent controversial topics. No record Bufiles identifiable with correspondent.

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

RWE:ncr
(3)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

APR 8 1960

22 March 1960
Roswell, N. Mex.

Dear Sir;

I have been reading for over a year the Dan Smoot Report which is printed in Dallas, Texas. I would like to know how other honest people who should really know him, feel about Dan Smoot and his "report." Before I can interpret his articles properly I would like to know more about him.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

EX-130

REC- 48

62-102516-24

6 APR 6 1960

CRIME REC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/23/xx ... BY SP7 MAC/cp

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

REC 62-102576-25

April 15, 1960

Honorable Catherine May
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/78 BY spr mcf/p

b6
b7C

My dear Mrs. May:

I have received your letter dated April 8, 1960, enclosing a letter addressed to you from [redacted] Sunnyside, Washington.

As you may know, the FBI is strictly a fact-gathering agency and, as such, its jurisdiction and responsibilities do not extend to furnishing clearances, evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. I am precluded, therefore, from commenting on the publications as requested by your constituent.

I can advise you, however, that Howard D. (Dan) Smoot was employed in the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Since Smoot has no present connection with the FBI, the views expressed by him are his own and do not represent those of this Bureau.

I trust that the above information will be of assistance to you, and I am returning the enclosure submitted with your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure
1 - Seattle (enclosures - 2) (SEE NOTE TO SEATTLE, PAGE TWO)

WGS:pw (8) SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 27
APR 15 1960
COMM-FBI

AFR 15 3 44 PM '60

Honorable Catherine May

ATTENTION: SAC, SEATTLE

Enclosed for your information is one copy each of the Congresswoman's letter and the letter from her constituent.

[redacted] wrote the Bureau on 4-20-52 requesting information concerning an individual who was involved in a controversy pertaining to the public schools in Sunnyside, Washington. The receipt of [redacted] was acknowledged by Bulet April 29, 1952, and he was advised of the confidential nature of our files. (65-10492-961) b6 b7C

Howard D. Smoot served as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Prior to his resignation he was censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC. He is the author of "Dan Smoot Report," a weekly publication which deals with highly controversial topics. Refer to SAC Letter 59-17, Section F, dated March 24, 1959. (62-107576)

"The Defender" is a monthly publication of the Defenders of the Christian Faith, the headquarters of which are in Wichita, Kansas. Bufiles disclose that this is an anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic organization which was founded by the late Gerald B. Winrod, who was one of 30 defendants indicted for sedition in 1944. This "mass sedition trial" resulted in a mistrial on the death of the judge and the indictments were subsequently dismissed. (65-4832-811)

For your information, the Bureau has had limited but cordial relations with Congresswoman May. (94-51919)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Copy of Congresswoman May's enclosure to her letter made for retention in Bufiles. See memo Baumgardner to Belmont, 4-13-60, "Catherine May, United States Congresswoman (Washington), Information Concerning, (Internal Security)," WGS:pw.

CATHERINE MAY
4TH DISTRICT
STATE OF WASHINGTON

COUNTIES:
ADAMS GRANT
ASOTIN KITTITAS
BENTON KLICKITAT
COLUMBIA WALLA WALLA
FRANKLIN WHITMAN
GARFIELD YAKIMA

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

MEMBER OF
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
FORESTS
FAMILY FARMS
DOMESTIC MARKETING
RESEARCH AND EXTENSION
LIVESTOCK AND FEED GRAINS

Encl 1

April 8, 1960

11-3 | 10-1 Encl 10-1

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

Howard D. Smoot

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed herewith is a letter from mr constituent [redacted] of [redacted] Washington, concerning television reports on Communist infiltration, which is self-explanatory.

b6
b7C

Will you be good enough to send me a report on the questions raised in the enclosed communication, which may be forwarded to my constituent?

Many thanks and kind regards.

APR 12 1960

Sincerely,

CATHERINE MAY, M.C.

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont 4-13-60
Ltr to May 4-15-60
WGS/pw.

ENCLOSURE

REC- 54 62-102576-25

13 APR 19 1960

EX-104

TRUE COPY

[redacted] Washington
Apr. 6, 1960 Send to Mr. Hoover

Honorable Catherine May, M. C.
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Madam:

Dan Smoot over TV and thru his publication is saying many things about Communist infiltration in our country which are shocking to me. My first reaction is to make an effort to determine the validity of his statements. This leads me to consult you, being on the scene so to speak. b6 b7C

Perhaps I should introduce myself by saying that you were so kind as to call on me at my bank: my job is [redacted] of the Sunnyside Branch of the Seattle-First National Bank. I am also a Lt. Col. in the U.S. Army Reserve attending training twice monthly at the Reserve Building in Yakima. My community activities include the Chamber of Commerce, the Yakima Valley Association of Chambers of Commerce, Lions Club(Dist. Gov. in 1957), and the Methodist Church.

I have attended the Armed Forces Industrial College (sometimes called National Resources Conference) which deals with Communism, and have read J. Edgar Hoover's book Masters of Deceit; and to me Communism is our No. 1 enemy in every way. Also I am pledged to fight it in every way. Consequently I'm deeply concerned when I read that the Methodist Church is involved; and if it is involved we should clean house.

People here are hesitant to act on the information we have, as there is doubt as to its authenticity, validity or truth. Our confidence in you has lead us to ask your opinion as to the correctness of such reports as those of Dan Smoot and the publication "The Defender." Some of our fine church members, including our mutual friend [redacted] feel we should act soon. We feel action should be based on fact. Perhaps you would assist us by determining for us through consultation with Mr. Hoover, etc., just how seriously we may be justified in regarding Dan Smoots reports etc regarding for example Methodist leaders either unknowingly or otherwise bolstering Communist aims. b6 b7C

Respectfully yours,

/s/ [redacted]

TRUE COPY

62-102576-25

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

May 5, 1960

REC- 97 62-102576-26

EX- 105 [redacted]

Clovis, New Mexico

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 29, 1960, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that Howard D. Smoot was employed as a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, until his resignation on June 15, 1951. Although I would like to be of service to you, I am not in a position to comment concerning his activities since leaving his employment with us. I know you will understand my position.

Regarding your second question, it is not within the jurisdiction of this Bureau to investigate individuals on the basis of their being potential candidates for the office of President of the United States.

With respect to your question concerning literature, if you are aware of material which you believe to be of a subversive nature, please do not hesitate to bring it to the attention of our office located in the Federal Office Building, Albuquerque, New Mexico. I am enclosing some material that you might find of interest.

MAILED 27
MAY - 5 1960
COMM-FBI

MAY 4 13 PM '60

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/A BY spr-mar/gr

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

HHA:mas/ldg (3)

(See NOTE and list of enclosures on next page)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAY 13 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Clovis, New Mexico
April 29, 1960

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

Dear sir:

Recently I was given a paper called the Dan Smoot Report. It says that he was an FBI agent for nine years. Beaause his writing is so radical on all issues, I would like to know how he stands with your Bureau.

Also I would appreciate knowing if the FBI investigates and to what extent the potential candidates for president of the US.

Is it possible for any thing to be done about anti-democracy literature?

Yours truly,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/81 BY spr mar/cp

EXP. PROC.
MAY 2 1960

EX- 105

REC- 97 62- 102576-26

18 MAY 9 1960

ack-5-5-60
Hala: mad

PERS. FILES

Enclosures (5)
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Statement by Dir before Committee on Un-American Activities, 1947
Where Do We Stand Today With Communism In The U. S.
God and Country or Communism
Statement by Dir concerning CPUSA

NOTE: Former SA Howard D. Smoot, EOD 3-23-42, resigned voluntarily 6-15-51. He worked after resignation until 7-55 for "Facts Forum." Since that time he has been engaged privately as a commentator and publisher of his newssheet. This newssheet is entitled "The Dan Smoot Report," is published in Dallas, Texas, and deals with various current and frequently controversial topics. No record Bufiles identifiable with correspondent.

Scientists Favor Idea Of 'International FBI'

Proposal Is Among Those in Report To Institute for International Order

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., May 4 (AP.) — A scientists' committee said tonight that study should be given to the idea of starting an "international FBI" to detect violations of any disarmament agreement.

The five-member committee suggested that disarmament detectives might spot infractions by tracing the disappearance of key specialists from peaceful into warlike activities, and by questioning such specialists after drugging or hypnotizing them to get the truth.

Suggestion In Report

The committee said international secret agents might make use of informers from a public imbued with "supranational loyalty" by promising not to disclose their names if they came forward with tips on violators.

The suggestion was in a report prepared for the Institute for International Order through arrangements made by its Committee on Research for Peace.

The report outlined a "program for research on the technical problems of arms control," which private agencies might carry out without access to confidential government information.

Committee Personnel

The committee consisted of Bernard T. Feld of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, chairman; Donald G. Brennan and David H. Frisch, also of MIT; Garry L. Quinn of the technical section of the Atomic Energy Commission in Germantown, Md., and Robert S. Rochlin of the General Electric Company.

The Institute for International Order has the stated purpose of promoting the United Nations and peace through education.

mr J Edgar Hoover
you know who
wants this
5/6/60 W.B.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/78 BY sprmac/ep

from
WALTER C. SHAW, SR.
G. C. MURPHY COMPANY
McKEESPORT, PENNSYLVANIA

Pgh. Post-Gazette
5/5/60

REC- 35 62-102576-27

EX- 105

MAY 12 1960

ENCL ATTACHED

CORRESPONDENCE

51 MAY 17 1960

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Tolson (✓)
Mr. Mohr ( )
Mr. Parsons (✓)
Mr. Belmont ( )
Mr. Callahan ( )
Mr. DeLoach (✓)
Mr. Malone ( )
Mr. McGuire ( )
Mr. Rosen ( )
Mr. Tamm ( )
Mr. Trotter ( )
Mr. W. C. Sullivan (✓)
Mr. Ingram ( )
Miss Gandy ( )

See Me ( )
Note and Return ( )
Prepare Reply ( )
For Your Recommendation ( )
What are the facts? ( )
Remarks:

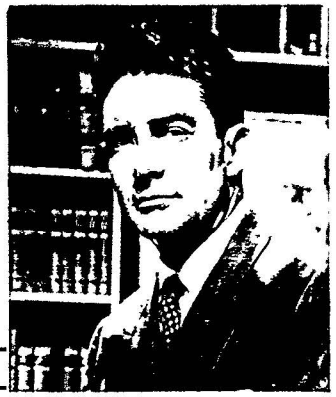
Dan Smoot Report

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/20/88 BY [illegible]

THE

Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 6, No. 14 (Broadcast 245) April 4, 1960 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/13 BY sp1-mac/sp

UNESCO

Several months ago, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) moved into its new international headquarters building in Paris, France — a building which has been described as,

"a three-million-dollar modernistic palace, featuring a 400 square-foot Picasso mural which exposes the world's largest navel on a reclining figure of undeterminable sex."

Nothing could more accurately symbolize UNESCO than such a mural: degenerate ugliness parading as beauty; confusing nonsense posing as something meaningful. And Picasso was the right man to paint this perversion of art for UNESCO: Picasso, the foremost communist 'artist' in the western world, is dedicated to a political and economic system built on human slavery, but advertises himself as one who believes in freedom for the human spirit.

With such an image of UNESCO before us, we might logically conclude that the history of this organization has been a record of futility. Not at all!

UNESCO has failed to make any advance at all toward peace on earth, its *advertised* objective; but it has been remarkably successful in its *real* objective, that is, helping propagandize the people of America into acceptance of world government. Witness the fact that on February 19, 1960, Christian A. Herter, American Secretary of State, announced a plan for world government as the only hope for peace on earth and revealed that the American government would support such a plan during disarmament conferences with the Soviet Union (and other nations) in 1960.

* * * * *

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P.O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1960. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

62-102576-27

BEGINNINGS OF UNESCO

On May 22, 1945, Karl E. Mundt (then a republican congressman, now a senator, from South Dakota) introduced a House Resolution (215) urging American participation in an international educational and cultural organization.

On May 24, 1945, Senators Robert A. Taft (republican, Ohio) and J. William Fulbright (democrat, Arkansas) jointly introduced Senate Resolution 122, which says:

"Whereas the future peace and security of the American and of all other peoples rest upon the achievement of mutual understanding among the peoples of the world: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, that the Senate of the United States urges the participation by the Government of the United States in the organization by the nations of the world of a permanent international organization for educational and cultural affairs, for the purpose of advising together and considering problems of international educational and cultural relations throughout the world, and more particularly for the purpose of organizing a permanent international agency to promote educational and cultural relations and the encouragement within each country of friendly relations among nations, peoples, and cultural groups; provided that such agency shall not interfere with educational systems or programs within the several nations, or their administration."

Fulbright's sponsorship of Senate Resolution 122 is understandable, because Fulbright consistently supports the principle that *government* should be in control of all the affairs of men.

But Karl Mundt and Robert Taft understood the old American principle that governmental meddling in the affairs of men must be kept to an absolute minimum. Those two American political leaders, who knew that it is a dangerous violation of American constitutional principles to let even our own federal government intervene in the private affairs of men, took the lead in urging our government to participate in an *international* governmental agency, for the purpose of "promoting" such intimate and private affairs as cultural, social, and educational activities!

Another odd thing: the resolutions which Karl Mundt and Robert Taft sponsored are predicated on an obvious fallacy — that wars occur because people do not understand each other. This fallacy became the keystone of the whole UNESCO structure.

Throughout all UNESCO literature is the central theme that poverty, ignorance, and disease are the basic causes of war, and that, therefore universal peace can be achieved only if everyone on earth is healthy, prosperous, and educated to "understand" everyone else!

UNESCO'S sole justification for its own existence is the assumption that if the people of the world could be brought to a common cultural, economic, and educational level, the world would have no more wars.

The assumption is absurd.

Illiterate, backward, and impoverished people have never (in modern times, at least) started or fought a major war. The most terrible wars in history were waged by nations with relatively high educational and living standards — by nations which had plenty of international understanding of each other.

Both Germany and England have high educational standards. It would be quite impossible for two foreign nations to have a more thorough understanding of each other than Germany and England had when they fought as bitter enemies in two world wars.

None of this is to argue against education and international understanding. It is merely to point out that education and international understanding, unless they are leavened with Christian love — with the teachings of the Prince of Peace — will not prevent war. And UNESCO programs, substituting government for God, are necessarily atheistic.

In UNESCO literature you will find no reflection of the American philosophy of limited government, no slightest tinge of the old American notion that human rights come from God and must be protected from government. You will find, however, that UNESCO, under the guise of promoting international understanding, has rendered invaluable service to communism by spreading the basic doctrines of Marxian socialism.

It is understandable that the United States Senators and Congressmen in May, 1945, could not readily perceive these things which now seem so obvious. UNESCO was formed before Congress knew about the network of Soviet spies who held important jobs in the United States government.

Later investigations by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee revealed that Alger Hiss in the State Department and Harry Dexter White in the Treasury Department (both later exposed as Soviet agents) were the principal architects of UNESCO. Hiss was in charge of "international organizations" in the State Department; and he worked closely with White, who was a ranking official (ultimately Assistant Secretary) in the Treasury Department. It now seems obvious that Hiss and White planned the international conferences which brought UNESCO into being, selected the American delegates (largely, communist-fronters) to those conferences, and wrote the directives.

It now seems apparent that communists inside our own government had done all the groundwork long before the State Department asked Congress to approve American participation in an 'international cultural and educational organization.'

The Constitution of UNESCO was approved by a United Nations Conference in London on November 16, 1945; on July 30, 1946, President Harry Truman signed Public Law 565 authorizing United States membership in UNESCO; and on November 4, 1946, a sufficient number of nations having joined, UNESCO formally came into existence.

U.S. NATIONAL COMMISSION

Congress authorized the United States National Commission for UNESCO, an official agency whose purpose is to create, and hold together, public support for UNESCO. The President appoints the Chairman of this Commission. The State Department acts as co-ordinator and pays the bills. The membership of the United States National Commission for UNESCO consists of representatives from labor unions, the National Council of Churches, the National Education Association, the United States Chamber of Commerce, and so on — in all, a long list of some of the most powerful and influential organizations in America.

One major organization which has resisted all State Department pressures to join the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO is the American Legion. In fact, during its annual convention in Miami in 1955, the American Legion formally passed a resolution saying:

"Resolved, that the American Legion urges Congress to repeal the law creating the United States National Commission for UNESCO and its Secretariat; and that Congress deliver mandates to all Administrative Departments of the United States Government to desist from further dissemination of UNESCO and United States National Commission for UNESCO materials, reports and programs within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States."

UNESCO LEADERS

In the beginning, UNESCO supporters were

outspoken about their aims: they were going to revamp the educational system of America, remove all old-fashioned notions of patriotism and individualism from the minds of the American people, and indoctrinate them with the right kind of 'international understanding' to prepare them for world government.

For example, in 1948, the State Department distributed a four-page pamphlet entitled "UNESCO LEADERS SPEAK: Excerpts from Addresses by Members of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO on the programs in the U. S. and Abroad."

The first "excerpt" was from a talk by Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, then Chairman of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO. Dr. Eisenhower called his speech "Peoples Talking to Peoples." These quotations give the gist of his talk:

"Force by itself is helpless to achieve, much less maintain, a world government. Ideas by themselves are equally helpless. It is only when the two are joined together that any genuine order, an order with any permanence, may be achieved.

"What is needed, then, is a new and realistic balance between the ideal and the forceful, the Powerful and the Persuasive . . . .

"It is in this light that we should view our latest attempt to create, out of international anarchy, a true world government. . . .

"Every member of the United Nations has accepted, in theory, the principle that the United Nations must be able to impose military sanctions in order to keep the peace — which is to say that every member is committed in theory to the sacrifice of *individual* sovereignty of the group. Thus far, it is all theoretical of course . . . . But even the theoretical commitment to limited sovereignty marks, I think, a considerable advance in our progress toward effective and orderly world government."

Practically every official "UNESCO leader" spoke in the same vein in those days. A few thoughtful people complained about such tax-supported propaganda for world government. State Department officials would merely denounce the complainers as reactionary isolationists and deny that UNESCO was promoting world government. They still answer patriots' complaints in the same way. They never explain how it is that men like Milton Eisenhower do not *mean* world government when they *say* world government; and they never explain whom their "UNESCO leaders" are speaking for if they are not speaking for UNESCO!

Generally, however, such speeches as those of Dr. Eisenhower (though numerous and distributed by the tons through State Department facilities at taxpayers' expense) were ignored or shrugged off as grandiloquent nonsense — in the early days of UNESCO. But UNESCO came of age rather fast.

TOWARDS WORLD UNDERSTANDING

In 1949 UNESCO published a set of ten booklets. All ten booklets bear the general title, *Towards World Understanding: A Series of UNESCO Publications for Teachers.* In addition to the general title, each booklet bears its own particular title.

UNESCO booklet Number 1, in the series *Towards World Understanding,* is entitled *Some Suggestions on Teaching About the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies.*

Page 5:

"One of the chief aims of education today should be to prepare boys and girls to take an active part in the creation of a world society based on peace and security and a fuller life for every human being."

"(The United Nations) . . . is the great contemporary effort, on an international, governmental scale, to move towards a world society."

"Moreover, what is taught in the schools today can help to develop intelligent public opinion

and support, without which the United Nations cannot succeed."

Page 8:

"Much of the teaching will no doubt be carried on in regular (school) classes. There are a number of other ways, however, in which the United Nations and its Agencies can be presented to students. . . ."

Some of the recommended 'ways' are: Bulletin boards or wall news sheets; Assemblies; Clubs and study groups; model assemblies; school publications; school library; contests, celebrations; pageants and festivals; trips; international voluntary work camps and reconstruction projects; exhibits and visitors.

UNESCO booklet II is called *The Education and Training of Teachers.* On page 22, the teacher is told:

". . . . we must do several things better than we have ever done them before. In particular, this means better teaching of the social studies.

"In his *Principles of Social Reconstruction,* Bertrand Russell roundly condemns history teaching everywhere: 'History in every country is so taught as to magnify that country; children learn to believe that their own country has always been in the right and almost always victorious, that it has produced almost all the great men, and that it is in all respects superior to other countries . . . the false ideas as to the history of the world which are taught in the various countries are of a kind which encourage strife and serve to keep alive a bigoted nationalism.' "

Page 28, records some recent changes in 'teacher education' and calls attention to "A shift in emphasis from subject-teaching to the needs of the child.": New developments in teaching technique are recommended:

"(a) Emphasis on child growth . . . rather than general education . . . . (b) Increased contact with and study *of* children out of school . . . . (c) Re-organization of college curriculum . . . . (d) Substantial reduction in subjects . . . . (e) Increased 'free time' to allow students to work on projects. (f) Greater independence for students during working hours."

A new 'Activity Method' of teaching recommends:

"(a) Increased participation by students in planning courses . . . . (b) Increased opportunity for students to evaluate and criticize all aspects of work (and) efficiency of tutors. (c) Greater freedom in choice of subjects. (d) Use of last few weeks of school year for experiments . . . handled largely by students. (e) Allocation of working time for student clubs . . . . (f) In general, a tendency to abandon rule from above in favor of democratic cooperation between staff and students."

The recommended changes conclude with the observation:

"The old, academic, subject-dominated type of training is rapidly being displaced by a training aimed at the personal as well as professional development of the teacher and effective citizen."

A close look at what has happened to American schools in recent years shows that the aims of UNESCO and the changes which have been made in our schools are remarkably similar.

In 1945, Congress, in authorizing American participation in UNESCO, specifically prohibited that agency from interfering with educational systems or programs. In 1949, "A Series of UNESCO Publications for Teachers" blueprinted a revolution in American schools. The blueprint has obviously influenced (that is, interfered with) many school systems in the United States; but UNESCO supporters indignantly deny the facts; and Congress ignores the violation of its own law.

Booklet IV in the UNESCO series is entitled *The United Nations and World Citizenship.* Page 6:

"World-wide organization for the conduct of human affairs is therefore essential. No teacher with a sense of realism and even an elementary knowledge of world affairs will ignore this basic need or be indifferent to its consequences for

education. World machinery is required: and human beings with the right outlook are required to utilize it or to insist that it be utilized. The educator thus has a double task: to teach about the machinery of world co-operation and to foster the growth of the spirit that will make it function. Education has, in short, the urgent duty to develop informed and competent world citizens."

UNESCO booklet V, *In the Classroom with Children Under Thirteen Years of Age,* on Page 9:

"The kindergarten or infant school has a significant part to play in the child's education. Not only can it correct many of the errors of home training, but it can also prepare the child for membership, at about the age of seven, in a group of his own age and habits — the first of many such social identifications that he must achieve on his way to membership in the world society."

Page 58:

"As long as the child breathes the poisoned air of nationalism, education in world-mindedness can produce only rather precarious results. As we have pointed out, it is frequently the family that infects the child with extreme nationalism. The school should therefore use the means described earlier to combat family attitudes that favor jingoism."

Booklet VI bears the title, *The Influence of Home and Community on Children Under Thirteen Years of Age,* and, on page 46, denounces private ownership of homes:

"The division of land into small lots interspersed with municipal parks has very little future, if real family needs are taken into account; and the monopolization of a special area of land by a restricted category of families or individuals has even less. Future town planning must include housing projects large enough to provide for the full range of community life."

The late Ruth Benedict (an American with a colorful record of association with communism) prepared for UNESCO a paper listing the kind of intimate information about children and their parents which UNESCO scholars and teachers should obtain.

Much of Miss Benedict's discussion (in Booklet VI) is too obscene to read publicly; but it will indicate her general approach to observe that Miss Benedict wants UNESCO to determine how much privacy family members maintain when using bathroom facilities; to find out whether children are permitted to observe, or are excluded from, activities of intimacy between parents; to learn how parents behave toward children who are prone to belching, hiccoughing, and bed-wetting.

Such information was to be obtained through interviews with children.

Miss Benedict's UNESCO 'study' caused such an outcry of protest in America that UNESCO withdrew booklet VI from distribution; but Miss Benedict's ideas and hopes may be at least partially realized through an agency of the United States Government — the Census Bureau. The 'extra questions' being asked in every fourth American home during the 1960 Census delve into some of the intimate matters that concerned Ruth Benedict and UNESCO.

It was recently reported that America's census information will be made available to the United Nations, which is "co-ordinating" a World Census Program this year.

* * * * *

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATIONS

A federal grand jury, empaneled in April, 1952, to investigate subversion and espionage in the Southern District of New York, reported, in essence:

'The startling evidence discloses the infiltration into the United Nations of an overwhelmingly large group of disloyal American citizens. Scores of individuals, mostly with long records of federal employment, have been connected with subversive movements.

All this appears to have resulted from the contrivance of highly placed officials who have surrounded themselves in each government agency. Almost without exception, these subversives, formerly United States employees, had been transferred from one federal department to another, ending up in key posts of the UN. The evidence shows this is not coincidental, but part of a definite planned pattern.

In October, 1952, the Senate Internal Security subcommittee began open hearings into subversive activities among American employees in the UN. The subcommittee subpoenaed 33 Americans employed by UN agencies. Twenty-six of these, when asked about communist-espionage activities, invoked the Fifth Amendment and refused to answer questions.

Trygve Lie (then Secretary General of the United Nations) fired 21 of the 26 American UN employees who had refused to answer Senate subcommittee questions about subversive activities.

The discharged employees appealed to a United Nations Administrative Tribunal, consisting of three Europeans and one Egyptian (no Americans).

On September 1, 1953, the UN Tribunal, ruling that it was illegal for the UN to fire people merely because they refused to answer the questions of a United States Senate Committee, ordered that four of the fired UN employees be reinstated with full back pay. It ordered that seven others (who didn't want their jobs back) be paid compensation or damages aggregating some $135,000.

The United States, expressing dissatisfaction, laid the problem before the United Nations General Assembly.

In 1954, the UN General assembly disposed of the case by upholding the UN tribunal — voting to award the fired employees even more money (almost $200,000) than the tribunal had awarded them.

Most of the money which the United Nations voted to give these subversives came out of the

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

paychecks of America's wage earners.

The United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, in its *Internal Security Report for 1956,* said:

"What appears. . . .to be by far the worst danger spot, from the standpoint of disloyalty and subversive activity among Americans employed by international organizations, is UNESCO. Among less than 90 Americans employed by UNESCO, the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board found 14 cases of doubtful loyalty. . . .

"Mr. Pierce Gerety, former Chairman of the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board . . . expressed the opinion that there existed in UNESCO a clique of people who placed the interests of the Communists and Communist ideology above any service to UNESCO, and above their own country. The present Chairman of the Board, Mr. Henry S. Waldman, told us . . . that, 'It was apparent to us that there was some concerted action somewhere which was inimical to the best interests of this country.' . . .

"Seven employees of UNESCO who were dismissed after refusing to testify before the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board appealed their dismissals and eventually won decisions awarding them large indemnities on the ground that the dismissals were improper."

NOW IS A GOOD TIME

Current UNESCO publications, and pronouncements by UNESCO leaders, do not speak in such blunt terms about the evils of nationalism and the beauties of world government and the necessity of revamping our schools as were used in the old 1949 *Towards World Understanding* booklets. UNESCO spokesmen even try to disclaim the booklets as representing the views of UNESCO, and they violently deny that the agency ever interfered with American schools or recommended world government.

But the UNESCO line has not really changed a particle.

This political year would be an excellent time for voters to demand repeal of Public Law 565, 79th Congress, (approved July 30, 1946), which authorized U.S. participation in UNESCO.

* * * * *

A Bound Volume of all fifty-two issues of the *DAN SMOOT REPORT* published in 1959 is available. Price: $10.00. Bound Volumes of previous years (1958, 1957, 1956 and 1955) are no longer available.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____years) (_____months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for_____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

May 26, 1960

The attached copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" dated May 9, 1960, was sent to the Director from Walter C. Shaw, Sr., G. C. Murphy Company, McKeesport, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Shaw is Chairman of the Board of G. C. Murphy Company. The Bureau has had cordial correspondence with Mr. Shaw.

REC-76 62-102376-28

ENCLOSURE

Attachment
hcw

EX-105

4 JUN 1 1960

CRIME RESEARCH

The Director and the FBI are mentioned on the page marked.

62 JUN 8 1960

THE

Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 6, No. 19 (Broadcast 250) May 9, 1960 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/67 BY spr mar/ep

THE LUST FOR TAXES

On July 30, 1957, General Douglas MacArthur made one of the greatest speeches of his career. His theme:

The taxing and spending of the federal government will — before long — destroy our free nation, socialize our economy, and reduce the American people to slavery, unless we stop them. We cannot stop them by complaining and demanding economy in Washington, because the powerful and organized lobbies *for* federal spending will always have more influence than the complaints of citizens who are not organized into a definable voting block. The only way to stop the Washington spenders is to cut down their money supply so sharply that they will have only enough tax revenue to finance the valid, constitutional functions of government.

Here are excerpts from General MacArthur's speech:

Taxes have grown so rapidly in recent years that now they are the largest single item in the cost of living. Americans will pay for government this year more than they will spend on food, clothing, medical care and religious activities combined.

Before you sit down to a meal, morning, noon or night, this is what happens:

The tax agent collects from the farmer who grew your food. He collects from the fertilizer companies and farm equipment manufacturers who supplied the farmer. He collects rail and truck transportation taxes, manufacturers' excise taxes, telephone taxes, property taxes, sales taxes, income taxes, social security taxes, gasoline taxes, license fees, inspection fees, permit fees; all these — and so many others that nobody even knows what they are.

When you buy a dozen eggs you pay at least one hundred tiny taxes which do not appear on the bill. There are 151 taxes on a loaf of bread, at least as many and maybe more on a pound of beefsteak, a box of soap, a can of beans.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P.O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1960. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

ENCLOSURE

Billions a year are drained off which should be invested in new or enlarged enterprises or spent on the products of these enterprises.

I do not hesitate to predict that if government continues to wrest from the people the basis for future industries and businesses our rapidly increasing population may eventually outgrow the number of jobs available and industrial labor will then face its greatest threat.

There seems to be no restraint in this lust for taxes. It began with the Federal Income Tax Law of 1914 which gave unlimited access to the people's wealth, and the power for the first time to levy taxes not for revenue only but for social purposes. Since then the sphere of government has increased with a kind of explosive force.

The Russian dictator, Lenin, that implacable foe of the free enterprise system, predicted as early as 1920 that the United States would eventually spend itself into bankruptcy.

Karl Marx, patron saint of communism, while planning the destruction of all constitutional government, said:

"The surest way to overturn the social order is to debauch the currency."

He referred, of course, to the process of inflation, induced by extreme taxation. . . .

"Taxation," with its offspring, inflation, said Lenin in support of the basic thesis of Karl Marx, "is the vital weapon to displace the system of free enterprise". . . .

Excessive taxation produces results somewhat resembling the evils of slavery and serfdom in days of old.

To illustrate: the government takes in taxes over a third of the income of the average citizen each year. This means that he or she is required to work entirely for the government from January 1st until May 10th.

This begins to resemble the Soviet forced labor system. It practically reduces the citizen for protracted periods to what amounts almost to involuntary servitude. It is indeed the modern, although humanized counterpart in the twentieth century of the abandoned slavery and serfdom of the preceding centuries.

Our tax-take is already greater than that of the admitted national socialistic countries, whether on this or the other side of the Iron Curtain. The effects may not yet be fully evident to the superficial eye, but the erosion of incentive, ingenuity and integrity that results will be as deadly as the hidden cancer is to life.

In the last two decades our tax system has resulted in a creeping inflation which has devitalized the American dollar to 40 percent of its previous purchasing power.

Those who suffer most from such fiscal debasement are the men of small means — those living on fixed incomes, wages, annuities or pensions — especially the working man.

The national budget is but the guesswork of a small group of individuals, temporarily gathered in Washington by administrative assignment, whose previous training and experience have little to do with acquiring any specific knowledge of the nation's need. Each one, engrossed with the super-importance of his own function and power, estimates a maximum that he deems he can utilize, irrespective of extravagance.

The sum of these, with some modification, becomes the budget.

The pressure of political currents, the blandishments of powerful lobbies, the allurements of expanding horizons, the disease of power, all play their potent part.

At best the result is but a guess, a speculative estimate with little or no controlling influences. How wrong it can be is testified to by the surpluses that have accumulated over the years.

These surpluses, the over-estimates in the national budgets of actual needs, glut our warehouses from coast to coast. They are not limited to agricultural products but exist in practically every field and every commodity.

A member of the Hoover Commission which studied the matter estimated to me that in the last decade perhaps one hundred billion dollars worth of surplus had accumulated. A large portion of this, he said, could probably never be gainfully used. This is but one facet depicting the frailty, the inaccuracy and the extravagance of the casual budget.

I know from actual experience these frailties. For five years I made up the budget for the Army and Air Corps when I was the Chief of Staff . . . . The estimates submitted to me were astronomical compared to the moneys available without bor-

rowing; but, it may interest you to know that the largest yearly budget I put in for the Army and Air Force, which were then combined, was approximately four hundred million dollars.

Yet, I can say confidently that the security of the United States was as relatively safe then as now.

Our swollen budgets constantly have been misrepresented to the public. Our government has kept us in a perpetual state of fear — kept us in a continuous stampede of patriotic fervor — with the cry of grave national emergency. Always there has been some terrible evil at home or some monstrous foreign power that was going to gobble us up if we did not blindly rally behind it by furnishing the exorbitant funds demanded.

Yet, in retrospect, these disasters seem never to have happened, seem never to have been quite real.

Another of the great illusions is that government gives the people free much of what they get from its services. I am convinced that the average citizen has no idea who pays for big government and how much. The painful truth is this: the government produces nothing of itself. Whatever it spends for people it must previously take from the people in the form of taxes.

Moreover, whenever the government gives a service to people, it must at the same time take away from the people the right to provide and decide for themselves. And the amount which government doles back to the people or spends to promote welfare is always only a fraction of what it takes away, because of the excessive cost of governmental administration.

It is the little people that pay the largest part of the bill. Eighty-five percent of all the billions of dollars paid in income taxes comes from the lowest rate — the 20 percent paid by all persons with taxable income. Only 15 percent is added by all the higher rates up to 91 percent. Indeed, it has been suggested that one reason for the steep graduation of the income tax is to make the public think that people with high incomes pay most of the taxes.

It is another illusion to think that excessive rates of a graduated income tax tend to redistribute the wealth. It merely prevents its accumulation and thereby blocks expansion of the nation's economic strength. The very source of new and better jobs thus disappears.

The contest for ages has been to rescue liberty from the constantly expanding grasp of governmental power. The great patriots of the American Revolution revolted not so much against the actual taxes imposed upon them by a British King but against the concept of government behind the taxes; the concept that government had unlimited power to do what government thought proper. They had a deep suspicion that government, if permitted, would waste the labors of the people and ultimately curtail the power of the people, always under the pretense of taking care of the people. That is why they tried to bind the government down with the modest restrictions of a Constitution, limiting the government's powers to the performance of carefully specified responsibilities.

There are many who have lost faith in this early American ideal and believe in a form of socialistic, totalitarian rule, a sort of big-brother deity to run our lives for us. They no longer believe that free men can manage their own affairs. Their central thesis is to take your money away from you on the presumption that a handful of men, centered in government, largely bureaucratic not elected, can spend the proceeds of your toil and labor to greater advantage than you who create the money.

Nowhere in the history of the human race is there justification for this reckless faith in political power. It is the oldest, most reactionary of all forms of social organization. It was tried out in ancient Babylon, ancient Greece and ancient Rome; in Mussolini's Italy, in Hitler's Germany, and in all communist countries.

Wherever and whenever it has been attempted, it has failed utterly to provide economic security, and has generally ended in national disaster.

It embraces an essential idiocy, that individuals who, as private citizens, are not able to manage the disposition of their own earnings, become in public office supermen who can manage the affairs of the world.

The Soviets have tried to legislate the perfect society; and today the average Soviet citizen has little more freedom and less comfort than the inmates of American jails.

The old American philosophy of government more effectively promoted the ideal of human freedom, with greater material abundance for more people, than any social system ever propounded; freedom to live under the minimum of

restraint — freedom to make your own mistakes if you will.

The fundamental and ultimate issue at stake therefore is not merely our money, it is liberty, itself; the excessive taxation of an overgrown government versus personal freedom; a least common denominator of mediocrity against the proven progress of pioneering individualism; the free enterprise system or the cult of blind conformity; the robot or the free man.

If we want economic liberty — want to be free to work most productively and to have what we produce — our concern must focus on the tax roots to shut off the revenue which nourishes the disease. To work at the other end and merely bemoan the detailed projects of socialism or damn the persons who happen to be manning these projects at the moment, or even to change political personnel, would be about as effective in stopping socialism as changing undertakers would be to stop death.

* * * * *

PRESSURE GROUPS

Here are excerpts from a speech which former President Herbert Hoover made to the Third National Reorganization Conference:

"The federal government spending is much larger than the figures in the annual federal budget. There is spending on various governmentally-conducted pensions and on some trust funds. And there is indirect spending on projects financed by guarantees and loans. And there is the spending of our state and local governments . . . . Various responsible institutions have estimated the total of these expenditures during the last calendar year (1956) at over $103 billions.

"The American people should realize . . . . that with combined federal, state and local taxes, we are a long way on the road to socializing the income of the people. Moreover, the form of these taxes is making new individual enterprise most difficult and is driving small businesses to sell out to big business. . . .

"No one today can tell what the actual annual expenditures of the government really are . . . . The Congress has lost control of the purse — the very foundation of free men. . . .

"The federal government is engaged in a multitude of business enterprises in competition with private business. As a whole, they pay microscopic taxes — either federal, state, or local; few of them pay interest on government capital and still fewer amortize this capital. Any strict accounting would show, as a whole, that they are a burden on the taxpayer and that they deprive the government of taxes that would be paid on the same service by private enterprise. . . .

"And now I will disclose to you who is mostly responsible in these unnecessary and wasteful expenditures . . . . the pressure groups who operate among our people. Many of their names are on the federal register of lobbyists as required by law. Others of them operate strenuously on Senators and Congressmen and the public in the field. There are probably more than a thousand of these pressure groups, working day and night, to get what they call 'theirs.' So far as I know there is not a name among the registered lobbyists whose purpose is to decrease public expenditures. . . ."

* * * * *

THE CRUEL HOAX

In a recent circular letter to constituents, U. S. Congressman August E. Johansen (republican, Michigan) discussed spending pressures which have a powerful influence on legislators in Washington, but which probably cannot be classified with the organized 'pressure groups' which former President Hoover mentions. Congressman Johansen says:

I haven't received exactly this letter yet, but it should be along any day now:

"Dear Congressman Johansen:

"Please vote us $6 billion a year more. Also please reduce taxes. If you don't do both, we'll get ourselves a new Congressman."

The foregoing isn't nearly as imaginary a letter as it might appear.

During the past week I *did* receive mail from constituents in my district urging my all-out support for five measures which combined would add $6 billion in new federal spending the first year — and still more in subsequent years.

These measures include the Forand bill, federal aid to education, $100 a month pension for all World War I veterans, GI benefits for peacetime veterans, and proposed pay increases for Federal employees.

During the past week I *did* receive letters urging both increased spending in one or more of these fields and reduced taxes.

One letter — which condemns me for my lack of interest in certain of these areas of need — had this to say:

"What we need are more men in Washington interested in the welare of the aged — hospitalization, more social security . . . We are taxed to death."

I am not wasting any sympathy on the Congressman, but I am deeply concerned over the cruel hoax Americans are perpetrating on themselves in this whole matter.

Of course, there are many real, critical and sometimes heart-breaking human problems and needs.

But I believe it is tragic to assume that the solution of those problems and needs must be completely or largely shifted from private initiative and enterprise to government.

I believe it is tragic to assume that more and more of the solutions which properly belong at the local and state levels of government must be completely or largely shifted to an all-powerful, centralized Federal government.

Most important of all, I believe it is tragic to proceed on the assumption that through more and more deficit financing — or any other cute or clever political or fiscal manipulations — Government can repeal or has repealed arithmetic.

I never thought lightly of the Harry Hopkins formula of "tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect."

However, I am coming around to the view that this Hopkins program was the essense of high-minded responsibility compared to some of the present-day thinking on the part of both politicians and, apparently, some citizens.

At least Mr. Hopkins seemed to imply that the taxing had to keep pace with the spending.

* * * * *

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING IS COSTLY

There is a widespread delusion that money obtained from the federal government is 'free' — something for nothing. Individuals, organized groups, and local and state governments all lobby for federal aid, with arguments that this will ease the tax load on local citizens. City governments demand federal urban renewal funds and public housing grants and funds for airports; state governments demand federal funds for roads, schools, welfare, and whatnot—always creating local public support for their demands with arguments that if the money cannot be obtained from the federal government, it must be taken from local taxpayers.

Is it not immoral—essentially the same as stealing — for taxpayers in one region to demand something which they imagine taxpayers in other regions will be forced to pay for?

And where, pray, does the federal government

get its money? From the same local taxpayers who think they are foisting their burden on someone else if they can get federal money!

Senator Byrd says that our national idol has become the fast buck. If he is correct, moral and common-sense reasoning will mean little.

So, let's look at federal aid from "the fast buck" view point. It's a "fast buck" indeed, when taken out of your paycheck and sent to Washington on a round-trip back to you and your community for "federal aid" — fast *vanishing,* that is. For every dollar that the federal government takes away from taxpayers, it sends back in federal aid slightly more than 6¢.

Paul O. Peters, a seasoned and able economist in Washington, compiled a chart from Treasury Department reports, showing Federal internal revenue collections for the fiscal year 1954, by states, and comparing the collections with federal grants in aid. The federal aid included grants to states and local governments and direct payments to individuals in the states, not including federal loans.

Here is the chart:

State	Internal Revenue Collection 1954	Grants-in-aid and payments to individuals	Percent of Collection
Alabama	$ 382,124,245	$101,724,549	26.63%
Arizona	163,109,922	35,312,876	21.65
Arkansas	159,038,630	74,815,989	47.04
California	5,356,962,527	365,628,481	6.82
Colorado	630,733,512	70,772,160	11.22
Connecticut	1,294,672,322	33,238,975	2.57
Delaware	905,492,783	7,140,158	0.79
Florida	679,614,998	90,964,796	13.38
Georgia	704,638,743	120,666,563	17.11
Idaho	107,413,677	30,914,110	28.79
Illinois	5,784,810,533	169,559,080	2.93
Indiana	1,607,755,381	74,629,393	4.64
Iowa	530,865,318	66,254,294	12.48
Kansas	505,978,720	69,560,532	13.75
Kentucky	1,335,529,044	87,977,120	6.58
Louisiana	544,661,418	124,584,814	22.87
Maine	171,409,103	25,701,159	14.99
Maryland-D.C.	1,916,563,312	66,531,009	3.47
Massachusetts	1,911,799,037	113,004,156	5.91
Michigan	6,123,942,540	124,938,004	2.04
Minnesota	1,065,846,786	79,737,016	7.48
Mississippi	140,578,542	74,840,306	53.23
Missouri	1,779,823,971	164,308,537	9.23
Montana	117,373,973	32,078,044	27.32
Nebraska	411,706,493	41,408,683	10.05
Nevada	84,830,400	15,153,680	17.86
New Hampshire	125,438,126	14,210,842	11.32
New Jersey	2,069,575,232	65,116,871	3.14
New Mexico	106,907,839	47,162,579	45.01
New York	13,180,952,872	278,284,655	2.11
North Carolina	1,550,838,627	99,271,372	6.40
North Dakota	64,345,530	30,253,389	47.02
Ohio	4,734,325,743	167,441,776	3.54
Oklahoma	628,700,544	105,166,474	16.72
Oregon	430,015,645	59,424,035	13.82
Pennsylvania	5,351,690,024	182,431,518	3.43
Rhode Island	298,041,104	18,555,356	6.23
South Carolina	254,160,017	63,869,171	25.13
South Dakota	71,646,697	26,271,447	36.67
Tennessee	512,538,518	102,775,643	20.05
Texas	2,193,724,847	257,217,880	11.72
Utah	151,294,119	34,833,327	23.02
Vermont	76,326,845	12,459,085	16.33
Virginia	1,075,374,579	76,616,338	7.12
Washington-Alas.	832,402,029	99,677,627	11.97
West Virginia	295,062,486	48,700,278	16.51
Wisconsin	1,305,847,430	80,686,028	6.17
Wyoming	57,331,138	25,259,193	44.06
Hawaii	136,174,863	29,038,862	21.32
Adjusted items	379,660,714	98,212,287	26.00
Total Internal Revenue	$70,299,651,505		
Total Grants-in-aid and payments to persons fiscal year 1954		$4,284,380,522	
Average percent returned			6.09%

* * * * *

THE REPUBLICAN MANIFESTO

On September 12, 1952, Senator Robert Taft and President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower had a conference at Morningside Heights. They later issued a manifesto containing the following statement:

"There is and has been one great fundamental issue . . . . it is the issue of liberty against the creeping socialization in every domestic field. Liberty was the foundation of our government, the reason for our growth, the basis of our happiness and the hope of our future. The greatest

threat to liberty today is internal, from the constant growth of big government through the constantly increasing power and spending of the federal government . . . . The essential thing is to keep our expenditures . . . . at a percentage of our total income which will not destroy our free economy at home and further inflate our debt and our currency."

That was a fine manifesto; but the "greatest threat to liberty" has grown greater under Eisenhower than it ever was under Truman. Here is the record of Truman's spending (during the fiscal years which fell entirely within the time of his administration):

FISCAL YEAR (Ending June 30)	AMOUNT SPENT
1946	$60,447,574,319
1947	39,032,393,376
1948	33,068,708,998
1949	39,056,989,497
1950	39,617,003,195
1951	44,057,830,859
1952	65,407,584,930

Here is the record of Eisenhower's spending during *his most economical* years — that is, the first four fiscal years which fell entirely within the time of his administration:

FISCAL YEAR (Ending June 30)	AMOUNT SPENT
1954	$67,772,353,245
1955	64,569,972,817
1956	66,539,776,187
1957	69,433,078,427

Since June 30, 1957, Eisenhower spending has increased sharply each year. This year (ending June 30, 1960) it will go above 80 billion dollars. None of the spending in the charts above, nor the 80 billion for the current fiscal year, includes the mammoth government spending from federal trust funds, for social security, highways and so on. Actual spending of the federal government in the current fiscal year, will be in excess of 100 billion dollars.

The Truman spending chart, above, includes four war years — years when the nation was at war for all or part of the fiscal year shown: 1945, 1950, 1951, 1952. The Eisenhower spending chart includes one war year: 1954. The Korean armistice was signed in July, 1953. The 1954 fiscal year began July 1, 1953. Hence, the Eisenhower spending chart includes less than one month during which the nation was at war.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

Notice that Truman's most extravagant "peacetime" year was 1949 — $39,056,989,497. Or, to avoid quibbling, take the 1950 fiscal year, during which the nation was at war less than one month (the Korean war began in June, 1950; the 1950 fiscal year ended June 30, 1950)—$39,617,003,195.

Eisenhower spending in the present peacetime year (not including expenditures from the federal trusts) will be upward of 80 billion dollars. At least 40 billion of this will come from federal taxes on personal incomes. If the government had not collected one penny in taxes on personal incomes during this fiscal year, it would still have more than 40 billion dollars in revenue. And that is more than Truman spent in his most extravagant year.

Truman has been roundly — and justifiably — denounced for his wasteful and profligate spending of public money.

But do you hear any presidential hopeful this year promising to cut back to Harry's most outrageous year of spending?

* * * * *

IT CAN BE DONE

The remarks of eminent Americans in the foregoing articles prove that if we do not drastically curtail federal taxing and spending, our nation as a free and independent republic is doomed. They (together with the charts on federal spending) prove that we will never effectively reduce federal taxing and spending until we cut off the Washington spenders from their excess supply of public money.

There is only one way to cut them off: adopt the Constitutional Amendment proposed by Congressman James B. Utt of California — which would repeal the income tax amendment and compel the government to stop competing with private enterprise.

Some say it can't be done, because the government "has to have the money." Repeal the federal tax on personal incomes, and the government would still have more money to spend than Truman spent in his most expensive peacetime year.

It can be done. It must be done.

A Bound Volume of all fifty-two issues of the *DAN SMOOT REPORT* published in 1959 is available. Price: $10.00. Bound Volumes of previous years (1958, 1957, 1956 and 1955) are no longer available.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____ years) (_____ months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for _____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

REC- 63 62-102576-29

July 14, 1960 10-1

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Grand Prairie, Texas

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/78 BY sp2 mac/yp

Your letter postmarked July 5, 1960, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
JUL 14 1960
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Howard D. Smoot (Dan Smoot) resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. Spelling of correspondent's last name clarified by telephone directory.

SAW:jab/jpr
(3)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
. Sullivan
. Room
Tele
Holy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 JUL 21 1960

July 2, 1960

J. Edgar Hoover:
Washington DC

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

I have listened to one Dan Smoots on our T.V. W7AA Dallas, Texas - time period 12:30 PM - 12:45 - Sunday -

It disturbs me greatly that a person can sit in front of the American flag + "pan" every President of the U.S. He apparently hates Democrats (he called F.D.R. Stalin's lackey) + Truman + said that FDR + Eisenhower were practically the [illegible] I have complained to the Sponsor Newman Miller

CORRESPONDENCE

nmw 14
ack 7-13-60
SAW/1
1+C 7-12-60

REC'D-CORR. & TOURS
FBI
JUL 13 3 48 PM '60

REC'D-CORR. & TOURS
FBI
JUL 8 10 36 AM '60

our so-called Democratic policies - but there are many good things + if he pointed out where we could improve + started on something constructive I'd be all for him -

They told me he's an ex F.B.I. man - Is he? + did he ex himself or was he "exed"!

Will appreciate something done about this - Our country needs help + this program is pushing it the other way -

Hoping some one will answer - I know Mr Hoover will be too busy -

Sincerely

[redacted]

Grand Prairie, Texas

Now Miller Printing Co. - + the man was on the ignorant side - just interested in how much money he could make - The destructive influence he can + must exert (or Miller wouldn't have an increase in business) and considerable interest in minds who follow from left to right + don't digest what they're swallowing -

He sounds like a darned Nazi + they terrify me - their political philosophy should strike horror in anyone's breast -

If that Dan Smoot ever had a kind word to say that would be the day -

I know there is much [illegible]t is wrong with us +

b6
b7C

TRUE COPY

July 2, 1960

J. Edgar Hoover:
Washington DC

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

I have listened to one Dan Smoots on our T.V. WFAA Dallas, Texas-time period 12:30 PM-12:45-Sunday-

It disturbs me greatly that a person can sit in front of the American flag & "pan" every President of the U. S. He apparently hates Democrats (he called F.D.R. Stalin's lackey) & Truman & said that F D R & Eisenhower were practically the same

I have complained to the Sponsor Newman Miller Now Miller Printing Co - & the man was on the ignorant side - just interested in how much money he could make - The destructive influence he can & must exert (or Miller wouldn't have an increase in business) and considerable interest in minds who follow from left to right & dont digest what they're swallowing -

He sounds like a darned Nazi & they terrify me - their politcal philosophy should strike horror in any one's breast -

If that Dan Smoot ever had a kind word to say that would be the day -

I know there is much that is wrong with us & our so-called Democratic policies - but there are many good things & if he pointed out where we could improve & started on something constructive I'd be all for him-

They told me he's an ex F.B.I. Man - Is he? & did he ex himself or was he "exed"!

Will appreciate something done about this - Our country needs help & this program is pushing it the other way -

Hoping some one will answer - I know Mr Hoover will be too busy -

[redacted]

Grand Prairie, Texas

Sincerely

/s/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/R BY sp2 [illegible]

14
nml
ack 7-13-60
SAW/fah

1+C
7-12-60
fah

August 9, 1960

REC- 84 62-102576-30

EX 109

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Phoenix, Arizona

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of July 31, 1960, with enclosures, has been received. It was indeed good of you to send me this material, and I want to thank you for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

MAILED 31
AUG - 9 1960
COMM-FBI

AUG 9 2 51 PM '60

FBI - READING ROOM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/12 BY SP2 [illegible]

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing derogatory with respect to [redacted] with whom we have had previous cordial correspondence. His enclosures consisted of a copy of his letter to the Honorable Francis E. Walter and a copy of the San Smoot Report, June 20, 1960, issue. All of this correspondence related to "The San Francisco Riot."

b6
b7C

HHA:ec
(3)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

62 AUG 16 1960

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RANCHES APARTMENTS COMMERCIAL PROPERTY REAL ESTATE LOANS

[redacted]

[redacted]

CR 7-2138

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

July 31, 1960

b6
b7C

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of a letter sent to Francis E. Walter, Chairman, Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, which is concerning the recent riots in San Francisco, and is self explanatory.

Yourstruly,

[redacted]

Enc.

3 ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/87 BY spr mar/ep

b6
b7C

ENCL. ATTACHED

EX 109

REC- 84

62-102576-30

12 AUG 12 1960

EXP. PROC.
AUG 4 1960

July 29, 1960

Honorable Francis Walter, Chairman
Committee on Un-American Activities
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman, Walter:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a pamphlet by Dan Smoot about the riots in San Francisco when a member of your committee appeared there to hold hearings. It looks like from this report that this attack on a member of the Un-American Activities Committee was sponsored by the communists. It seems that the communist-front Emergency Civil Liberties Committee was instrumental in causing this riot, assisted no doubt by the pamphlets and speech of Mr. James Roosevelt on the floor of the House of Representatives.

I have been of the opinion for a number of years that the F. B. I. under J. Edgar Hoover and the Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives are the instrumentality of saving this country from communism. Isn't it possible to get a law through Congress to protect the members of the Un-American Activities Committee? Even with the left-wing socialist members of Congress, it looks like there could be enough votes mustered to pass a law to protect the members of the Committee when they hold hearings.

Please don't get discouraged and extent to the members of your Committee my warmest appreciation of the work you are doing. With kindest regards, I remain

Yours very truly,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/57 BY sp7 mcl/p

MES:m
Enc.

b6
b7C

62-102576-30

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/77 BY sp7 mar/ep

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 6, No. 25 (Broadcast 256) June 20, 1960 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE SAN FRANCISCO RIOT

A subcommittee of the House Committee On Un-American Activities scheduled public hearings for May 12, 13, 14, 1960, at City Hall, San Francisco, for the purpose of investigating significant communist activities in the Bay Area. U. S. Congressman Edwin Willis (Democrat, Louisiana) was chairman of the subcommittee.

On May 12, communists inside the hearing room were so violently unruly and abusive that they had to be removed from the room by force. Outside — in the corridors of the building and on the streets below — a communist led mob of students created disruptive noise and turmoil. Just before noon on May 12, a mass rally in Union Square protested the hearings and demanded abolition of the House Committee. Principal speaker at this rally was an Episcopal clergyman — Richard Byfield, Canon of Grace Cathedral, a member of the personal staff of James A. Pike, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of California. Canon Byfield is also editor of *Pacific Churchman,* official magazine of the Diocese.

On May 13, 1960, a larger mob gathered. When the hearing room was filled, a police officer acting as guard, closed the door and announced that no one else could be admitted. The mob in the corridor rushed him. Someone seized the officer's nightstick and beat him on the head with it. Police unrolled building fire hoses and turned streams of water on the mob. This moved them back from the hearing room door but did not disperse them. When police moved into the mob to remove the leaders, a wild fight ensued. About 400 policemen and about 350 rioters were involved. Twelve persons were injured: 6 policemen, 2 firemen, and 4 rioters. Two policemen had heart attacks. Sixty-four rioters were arrested. Three were juveniles. The other 61 were released on bail after being charged with inciting a riot, disturbing the peace, and resisting arrest.

On Saturday, May 14, a crowd of some 3000 milled around City Hall, 500 of them picketing with signs against the House Committee. Inside the hearing room, communists Archie Brown ("Number Two" communist in California and member of Harry Bridges' union) and Merle

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P.O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1960. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

62-102576-30

Brodsky were so violent that they had to be removed (as on the first day); but outside, the mob was reasonably peaceful, on this third and final day of the hearings.

The sixty-one adults arrested on Friday, although at first saying they would demand jury trial, waived a jury trial and, in a body, went before San Francisco Municipal Judge Albert Axelrod on June 1, 1960. The judge dismissed all the cases, after saying there were "ample grounds" for conviction of all 61 defendants on the charge of engaging in a riot, which carries a penalty of one year in jail and a $1000 fine. The judge, apparently, did not consider the charges of disturbing the peace and resisting arrest. It appears that no one is to be prosecuted for assault and battery on the police officers.

In explaining why he dismissed charges against all 61 defendants, Judge Axelrod said:

"The defendants for the most part are clean-cut American college students who will, within the next few years, enter into the business and professional worlds; and many of them, I am sure, will become leaders in their respective fields. I am convinced that they are not engaged in subversive activities nor in spreading subversive propaganda. They wanted to exercise their prerogative of protesting what they believed to be an undemocratic hearing. However, they chose the wrong means."

The judge said that conviction would carry a "stigma which could well haunt them every time they applied for a responsible position either in private industry or in the government service." The defendants issued a mimeographed reply to the judge's decision and remarks. They said:

"We appreciate Judge Axelrod's courage which has insured a triumph of justice and good sense. The defendants have been vindicated. Encouraged by the court's action, we shall continue our opposition to the House Committee on Un-American Activities."

* * * * *

HOW FAR WILL THEY GO?

U. S. Congressman Gordon Scherer (Republican, Ohio), a member of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, was present at the San Francisco hearings in May, 1960. In a speech on the floor of the House, June 2, 1960, Congressman Scherer gave information on the communist manipulations which led to, caused, and directed the rioting in San Francisco. The remainer of this *Report* (except for "Correction" on p. 200) is an abbreviated version of Congressman Scherer's June 2 speech, taken from the *Congressional Record,* June 2, 1960, pages 10917-10921.

THE COMMUNIST PLOT

Approximately three years ago, communists decided that they had to get rid of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and weaken the FBI's influence and powers. Such a campaign could not be successfully conducted in the name of the communist party itself. A front operation was needed. So, on September 20, 1957, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, in a meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York City, publicly dedicated itself to three objectives desired by the communists:

(1) To abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and stop Congressional investigations into subversive activities;

(2) To discredit J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(3) To bring about repeal of the Smith Act, the Internal Security Act, and the Communist Control Act of 1954.

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and J. Edgar Hoover have found the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee to be communist-controlled. Its present chairman, Harvey O'Connor, is an identified communist, under indictment for contempt of Congress, because he refused to answer questions concerning his communist activities. Clark Foreman and Frank Wil-

kinson (an identified communist who has been convicted for contempt of Congress) are moving forces in the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. A majority of the members of the national council of this outfit with the high-sounding name have long records of service to communist causes.

For two and a half years, these notorious characters have harassed the House Committee on Un-American Activities. In advance of a scheduled public hearing, ECLC hirelings go into the city where the hearings are to be held. They have meetings with known communists who have been subpoenaed to testify, coaching them in the communist technique of making propaganda speeches while refusing to testify; telling them how to bait and vilify the U. S. Congressmen who conduct the hearings. The ECLC hirelings draft petitions, condemning the House Committee by misrepresenting its objectives, and obtain signatures from well-meaning (and some not so well-meaning) citizens of the community where hearings are to be held. They get paid advertisements in local newspapers, bitterly attacking the House Committee. They arrange meetings and rallies to be held prior to, and during, the House Committee's hearings, importing leftwing and pro-communist speakers. They sometimes get radio broadcast time for their pro-communist propaganda attacks against the House Committee.

Here are specific illustrations of how the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee has operated to support the communist purpose of abolishing the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

PUERTO RICO

In December, 1959, the Committee on Un-American Activities went into Puerto Rico for hearings to show that San Juan was a nerve center for a new $100 million propaganda assault upon Central and South America for the purpose of creating hatred and ill-will toward the United States. The testimony showed how the Foreign Agents' Registration Act was being flagrantly violated and why loopholes in that act must be plugged by the Congress.

This House is well aware there is a small group of fanatical nationalists in the Puerto Rican community. Ever since Puerto Ricans from this group shot the guards at Blair House during the Truman Administration and members of this House from our gallery, these revolutionaries have been comparatively quiet. Lately, however, there has been a clever, subtle infiltration of their ranks by communist agents for the purpose of stirring up agitation and hatred against the United States.

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee sent its executive director from New York to San Juan in advance of our hearings. He was on the radio vilifying the Committee before its appearance. He was meeting with subpoenaed communists and their left-wing lawyers and other groups in the city. He was busy preparing and issuing inflammatory press releases against the Committee.

As a result, in San Juan, December, 1959, we had a preview of what happened at San Francisco, May, 1960: pickets surrounded the federal building; they jeered at the Committee and spat upon our automobiles as we arrived; they chanted and shouted outside the U. S. Court House in an attempt to disrupt the hearings.

In Puerto Rico, members of the Committee and its staff required police protection. None of the left-wing crowd, who regularly cry crocodile tears over alleged deprivation of the civil rights of communists called before Congressional investigating committees, said one word about members of Congress being deprived of their right to conduct hearings provided by law without physical interference from those who disapprove of the Committee on Un-American Activities.

The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee was well pleased with what happened in San Juan.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

In February, 1960, the Committee on Un-American Activities held hearings, here in Washington, which revealed how the disturbances and riots at the Seventh World Youth Festival in Vienna last year resulted largely from the fact that the heads of many of the delegations to that festival were not youths but hard-core (forty to sixty-year old) members of the communist apparatus.

For the Washington hearings, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee developed still another

technique. Supposedly spontaneously, there sprang up an organization called "Youth Against the Un-American Activities Committee" to protest our hearings on the Vienna Youth Festival. We were charged with investigating youth and interfering with the free expression of youth, when all we were trying to show was that some of the delegations had no free expression because of their being communist-dominated and controlled by agents of the Kremlin. Some of the left-wing press cried crocodile tears for the young people who descended on Washington. This youth organization against the Committee on Un-American Activities was represented in the hearing room here in Washington by some two hundred young people who were supposedly representative of American youth generally. I wish you could have seen the disreputable array of characters who were supposed to be a cross-section of American youth.

Before the hearings ended, it was shown conclusively that the young people protesting these hearings were brought to Washington on buses from New York City by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee under the direction of the same notorious Clark Foreman who did the dirty work in San Juan. Dorothy Marshall, who is anything but youthful, went from Los Angeles to New York to assist Foreman in bringing this group to Washington.

The headquarters of the organization called "Youth Against the Un-American Activities Committee" was the same office as the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; its press releases attacking the Committee on Un-American Activities were typed on the typewriter of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. There is no doubt in my mind that they were written by Clark Foreman. Before this group made its expedition to Washington, it met in New York and was addressed and harangued by Clark Foreman, Dorothy Marshall, and a number of hard-core communist functionaries, none of whom can be classified as youthful.

The February hearings here in Washington were a disgraceful, deceitful exploitation of youth by the communist apparatus in an attempt to further discredit and destroy the Committee on Un-American Activities and to furnish grist for the Soviet propaganda machine throughout the world.

SAN FRANCISCO

The violence at San Francisco — the next step in the communist assault against the House Committee on Un-American Activities — was clearly planned at the highest communist levels. The demonstrations, the rioting, and the resulting photographs were wanted for use throughout the world by Kremlin propagandists in a deceitful attempt to show that young people in America oppose their government when it moves against communist activities in the United States.

Frank Wilkinson, identified communist, was in San Francisco before the hearings. During the hearings, he was in the corridors issuing instructions and inciting hostile action against the Congressional committee.

Harry Bridges, notorious head of the Longshoremen's Union, was outside the hearing room inciting the mob to move in, and members of his union were in the mob. Last year, Harry Bridges made a trip around the world, consulting with communist labor leaders in the transportation field. Our hearings clearly established that the purpose of Bridges' trip was to bring about an agreement with these communists for concerted action to tie up shipping throughout the world when the word is given.

Other well-known communists in the mob at San Francisco: Archie Brown (Number Two communist in California), Ralph Izard, Merle Brodsky, Douglas Wachter, and Vernon Bown.

The communist party leaders — Archie Brown, Ralph Izard, Frank Wilkinson, Harry Bridges, and Merle Brodsky — were careful to avoid actual violation of law. They left that up to underlings in party ranks.

In the forefront of the mob were "beatniks," and students from universities in the Bay Area. Some of the students may not have realized that their 'protests' against the House Committee on Un-American Activities were organized and directed by communist agents who have learned, in communist schools, how to incite riots and insurrections, and how to dupe innocents into the service of communism.

Mostly, the students at San Francisco had been victimized by their own teachers — leftwing, pro-communist, and communist characters in the Bay

Area, who have a venomous hatred for the House Committee on Un-American Activities and who have poisoned the minds of students. The brave teachers, who had urged their students to participate in the communist riot, stayed safely in their classrooms.

Before and during our hearings in San Francisco, campus meetings and publications had urged public demonstrations against the House Committee. Here is a typical excerpt from the *Daily Californian,* student publication at the University of California:

"The Student Committee for Civil Liberties plans to picket the hearings today. It has issued a call for students to attend the rally and hearings and suggests that people 'laugh out loud' in the hearings when things get ridiculous.

"Rides for students who want to attend the hearings will leave at 8:15 to 10 a.m. this morning from Stiles Hall."

One significant situation dramatized by the San Francisco riots is that America now has a group of "second-generation" communists—young adults who are the communist children of communist parents, and whose lives have been a period of training in communist ideas and techniques. The most notorious "second-generation" communist participating in the San Francisco riots was Douglas Wachter (son of Saul Wachter, known communist agent).

Douglas Wachter attended High School in Berkeley, California. Two years ago (in his senior year), he was elected president of the Junior Statesmen Club, an influential political group on the campus. He went on to the University of California where he has been extremely active in campus political activity, the Committee on Racial Equality (CORE). He boasts that he led the student contingent in recent protests against the execution of Caryl Chessman.

COMMUNIST ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT S.F.

What did the communist party accomplish by the San Francisco riots? Their major aim (to stop the hearings) failed; but their second aim (to create an issue which the communist press can use for propaganda purposes throughout the world against the United States) was successful. For years to come, communists will be referring to the "Black Friday in San Francisco, when the red-baiting, witch-hunting, fascist, racist, Un-American Committee had to call in 'goon squads' who used police brutality of the worst sort against a spontaneous student protest."

One of the communists' chief aims is to destroy the confidence of the people in their law-enforcement agencies. Charges of police brutality have been revived and used over and over again.

Some communist apologists say police used undue force in San Francisco. Communist publications go so far as to charge the police with causing the riot. I hesitate to repeat some of the scurrilous and absolutely untrue charges of brutality being made against the police.

The truth is, that the police and the sheriff leaned over backwards using almost every known device short of force to break up the demonstrations and flagrant violations of a half-dozen laws before they were compelled to meet violence with fire hoses and forcible eviction from the City Hall. It was not until the mob attempted to break into the already overcrowded hearing room, knocked down a police officer, seized his mace and started pounding him with it, that the police moved in. Eight officers and four rioters were hospitalized. We hear little sympathy for these police officers. We see no photographs of the attack on the police. We see only pictures of rioters being dragged by police from the City Hall because they had engaged in mob violence and refused to leave the building on directions of the police so that law and order might prevail.

The members of the Committee on Un-American Activities state that the Chief of Police of San Francisco, the Sheriff of San Francisco County and their men acted in accordance with the highest and finest traditions of law enforcement officials. This Congress should commend them and express our regrets and sympathy for those officers who were injured in the proper performance of their duty.

JAMES ROOSEVELT

I am not going to say what part, if any, the attack made upon the Committee on the Floor of this House by James Roosevelt played in the San Francisco demonstrations. I am merely going

to relate some of the facts and then let the Members of the House decide.

On April 25, a little over two weeks before the San Francisco hearings, the gentleman from California, Mr. Roosevelt, made one of the most shocking and unjustified attacks on Members of this body that I have heard in the eight years I have been a Member of Congress.

Here are some of the choice epithets the gentleman from California hurled at nine Members of this Congress on the Floor of this House. He called the Committee and its work "bumptious," "plain silly," "incredible," "harmful," "useless," "bad," "evil," "abortive," "cruel," "appalling," "perverse," and "destructive." He charged the Committee and its work with being "vicious," "a cancer," and "sanctimoniously cruel." He said that we were a "thoroughly bad institution," "a national problem" and a "degrading spectacle."

Mr. Roosevelt concluded his scurrilous attack by charging:

"The Committee is closer to being dangerous to America in its conception than most of what it investigates."

This is a paraphrase of a remark I have heard time and time again since serving on the Committee. It has come repeatedly from sullen, defiant, and contemptuous members of the communist party who have been subpoenaed to testify before our Committee as witnesses. I have read this remark many times in communist and pro-communist publications, but I never dreamed I would see the day when a member of this House would repeat it on the Floor. It is the use of this phrase and some other phrases and appellations in the speech of the gentleman from California that makes me wonder if he actually wrote these particular remarks.

On May 5, 1960, in my reply to Mr. Roosevelt's attack on the Committee, I pointed out that it was the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee which, as early as April 8, covered the country from coast to coast with bulletins announcing Mr. Roosevelt's speech on the Floor of the House attacking the Committee on Un-American Activities.

In its bulletin, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee indicated that it had advance knowledge of how Mr. Roosevelt intended to handle his speech on the Floor of the House. I charged in my reply that Russ Nixon, an identified member of the communist party, and an official of the communist-controlled United Electrical Workers Union, was also a member of the national council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee; that it was representatives of this communist-controlled United Electrical Workers Union, at the direction of Russ Nixon, who met with the gentleman from California on the matter of his April 25 attack on the Committee on Un-American Activities.

125,000 reprints of the Roosevelt vilification of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were made. It is significant that at the personal direction of the gentleman from California, 1000 reprints of this scurrilous attack on the Committee went to the communist controlled United Electrical Workers Union. 10,000 reprints were sent to the notorious Clark Foreman, director of the communist-controlled Emergency Civil Liberties Committee. 50,000 were sent to Eason Monroe of Los Angeles, California (executive director of the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union), whose name appears in communist publications as a supporter of numerous communist causes.

Another 5,000 copies were sent by Mr. Roosevelt to the communist-controlled Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms, which is the west coast adjunct of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

It is most significant, however, that 5,000 copies were originally ordered sent to one Ralph Izard at a Los Angeles address. Who is Ralph Izard? Ralph Izard is an identified communist who has a long record of service to the communist cause. He was one of the surly witnesses subpoenaed before the House Committee at its San Francisco hearings. He is an identified communist who used a United States passport to travel through red China as a guest and at the expense of the red Chinese government. Since his return to the United States, in his extensive lectures and writings, Izard has praised the communist regime of red China and denounced the government of the United States.

It is even more significant that on the day the 10,000 reprints were to be mailed to the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedoms and the infamous Ralph Izard at the Los Angeles addresses, Mr. James Roosevelt's office ordered

them sent by air freight, not to Los Angeles, but to these people at San Francisco in order that they might arrive in time for the San Francisco hearings.

Copies of James Roosevelt's speech were distributed to the mob that rioted outside our hearing room. Communist-identified witnesses who were called before the Committee, came to the witness stand armed with Mr. Roosevelt's speech and taunted members of the Un-American Activities Committee with charges that came from their colleague's lips while using the immunity of this House. Choice epithets from this speech appeared on the placards of those who picketed the Committee's hearings. The gentleman from California must have been proud to see his name on those banners as the author of the smear attack against his colleagues in the House.

DISCIPLINED MOBSTERS

There were ministers present at the hearings in San Francisco, who issued a joint statement about what happened there.

Dr. G. Archer Weniger, of Oakland; Rev. Don Watson, of Oakland; Dr. H. Austin, of San Francisco; Rev. Robert F. Hakes, of Alameda; Dean William G. Bellshaw, of the San Francisco Baptist Seminary; Dr. H. O. Van Gilder, of the Western Baptist Bible College; Dr. Arno Weniger, of San Francisco, gave their eyewitness account of what happened *inside* the hearing room:

"More than a dozen ministers were in attendance at the Congressional hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee in San Francisco on May 12 and 13 . . . . What we witnessed was utterly fantastic. The shameful demonstration against law and order and against this duly constituted Committee of the Congress defies description . . . .

"It is our certain conviction that this indefensible demonstration against law and order was conceived, planned, and directed by a few hard-core communist agitators . . . . Leaders of the mob included faculty members and well-known leftist lawyers for the fifth-amendment communists.

"We were sitting where we were able to observe the giving of instructions by the riot leaders who had gained access to the room. The Daily Californian, which was distributed widely at the scene, gave explicit instructions on . . . how to harass the Committee. They were told to laugh out loud . . . to make the Congressmen look ridiculous. These well-disciplined m o b s t e r s

---

A Bound Volume of all fifty-two issues of the *DAN SMOOT REPORT* published in 1959 is available. Price: $10.00. Bound Volumes of previous years (1958, 1957, 1956 and 1955) are no longer available.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____years) (_____months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for_____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY AND STATE

laughed on the dotted line and obeyed their masters to the last jeer. We watched a national committeeman for the Party line up a dozen Communists near the railing and throw . . . invective, abusive language, vile profanity, and fiendish charge at the Congressmen . . . .

"The students, comprising the rear third of the audience, stood up on their seats and yelled, jerred, hissed, and scoffed at the Congressmen. It was almost complete breakdown of law and order . . . . The only criticisms we have of the police authorities were of allowing this element to make such a mockery out of law and order, without jailing everyone of the leaders.

"We are at a loss to understand how clergymen, such as Bishop James Pike, could give any aid and comfort to this lawless kind of activity by statements deriding the Committee, and by allowing his assistant pastor to address one of their despicable rallies.

"We came away from this hearing absolutely convinced of the overwhelming necessity of continuing the House Committee on Un-American Activities. No free agent could view the hearings without being impressed with the fairness, justice, and dedication (of Committee members and Counsel) . . . .

"Chairman Edwin Willis was unusually temperate and patient. We have nothing but unbounded admiration for Richard Arens, Committee Counsel, whose skill and understanding of this perilous conspiracy was a blessing to behold. We apologize to these devoted public servants from Congress for the devilish and deceitful conduct of an infinitesimally small but alarmingly arrogant segment of this area, who are willing to be tools of the communist conspiracy which would make a shambles out of the liberty which marks this great nation as the land of the free and the home of the brave."

CORRECTION

In the May 30, 1960 issue of this *Report,* I said that Richard Nixon ran against Helen Gahagan Douglas for election to the House of Representatives in 1946. This was an error. Mrs. Douglas was a Democrat incumbent from another District at the time. It was in 1950 when Nixon ran for the Senate that he opposed Douglas.

For the benefit of any who may wish to order and distribute reprints of the May 30 issue, we have had it corrected.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

August 31, 1960

REC-32 62-102576-31

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Pittsburgh 2, Pennsylvania

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/88 BY spr mac/ep

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of August 24, 1960, with enclosure, and appreciate your interest in writing.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Howard D. (Dan) Smoot was employed as a Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. He has, of course, had no connection with the FBI since his resignation, and I am not in a position to comment on his activities or the integrity of his views since that time. I am sorry that I cannot be of greater assistance to you in this instance.

AUG 31 9 26 PM '60

MAILED 27
SEP 1 - 1960
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with [redacted] the Christian Evangelistic Society. Howard D. Smoot is former SA who EOD 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51 shortly after he was censured and placed on probation because of unfounded charges made against his SAC and his dereliction in advising the Bureau of certain information. He was not recommended favorably for reinstatement. Numerous inquiries have been received concerning his anti-communist activities as a commentator and writer. Self-addressed stamped envelope is being utilized in reply.

b6
b7C

AFH:cfn/mca (3)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SEP

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]
Pittsburgh 16, Pa.
EVergladé 1-4880

[redacted]
Pittsburgh 27, Pa.
TUxedo 1-1765

[redacted]
Pittsburgh 18, Pa.
PEnhurst 1-8645

b6
b7C

CHRISTIAN EVANGELISTIC SOCIETY

[redacted]
POplar 1-8033 & POplar 1-8299
180 CENTER AVENUE
EMSWORTH, PITTSBURGH 2, PA.

August 24, 1960

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For the first time, copies of The Dan Smoot Report have been read by me. I have heard of Mr. Smoot many times, but had never read any of his material.

Noting that he was at one time ("for nine and a half years", according to the February 26, 1960 issue of that Report) in the employment of the FBI, I would appreciate your opinion as to the credibility of the Report, or anything you care to say as to his own integrity and standing with your Bureau. I assure you the information will be treated with strict confidence. I am merely trying to determine the value of his views. In my position I can not afford to deal lightly with such matters as he discusses. Your help in this matter will be most appreciated, indeed.

b6
b7C

Please make use of the enclosed envelope in responding.

Very truly yours,

CHRISTIAN EVANGELISTIC SOCIETY

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/77 BY [signature]

REC-32 62-102576-31

6 SEP 2 1960

[redacted]

8-31-60
AFH

EDNA HOARD TRATT

180 EAST DELAWARE PLACE CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS

Dan Smoot Sept 13, 1960

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 8/29/87 BY spr-mac/gp

Dear Mr Edgar Hoover:

Inclosed is a sheet sent me by a friend who, tho a fine person (& a republican like myself) seems to get a lot of hot sheets. "Common Sense" for instance seems to have documentary evidence against the "Great Jewish Conspiracy" (Ex Gov. Lehman, Justice Frankfurter et al). It some how is very upsetting. We don't know how much is true and if we should do something about it.

I have always regarded you as a 100% dedicated patriot who could be trusted all the way.

Mrs Margaret Stedman drove down to Washington for an interview with you after doing undercover work against Communists here in Chicago. She was my dearest friend of years and lived here with me for 4 yrs after her husband died & was buried in Arlington. When she came back here to me from the [illegible] she was full of praise & high regard for you & what you



ENCLOSURE
THE WRITER

EX-105
REC-89 62-102576-32
SEP 23 1960

94-46969
134-1527

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS FILES

mean to this country. In fact, Mrs Hoover, what would we do with out you? Who else would be so dedicated to our safety? Politics come & go but you are there!

Mrs Stedman died 2 yrs ago suddenly of a heart attack. 51 yrs old! A terrible loss to me—

Will you be kind enough, dear Mrs Hoover, to tell me if this Dan Smoot Report is just another "sheet" to be ignored or given serious attention by serious citizens—?

We have only 2 candidates to vote for. Goldwater, fine as he is, is not one of them. This Smoot sheet seems to throw doubt on everything & everybody.

Also please comment on the sheet called "Common Sense"

I'll regard it confidential but be most grateful.

Yours sincerely

Edna M. Pratt

P.S. Inevitable feminine!

Also what of "We the People" Charles Wearing Evans et al, to which I'm contributing & who also doubts Nixon etc & the world Power—alleges dangerous indeed—having many votes to cover—Remember there are millions of women, alone, who vote, and are confused by all the conflicting info from all sides—seemingly authoritative! We also realize our are in the greatest danger of all time.

the importance of economy and sound money than the Democrat platform does but this is hypocrisy, because the Democrats and Republicans make essentially the same promises.

The Republicans promise one-world socialism but express some nostalgia for individual freedom and economy in governmental operations. The Democrats just promise one-world socialism.

Some conservatives say it is significant that the Republicans at least pay lip-service to American principles. Democrats don't even have enough respect for these principles to praise them. There is a point there. On the other hand, which will be more damaging to the cause of freedom: a Nixon administration which supports one-world socialism while confusing the public with rhetoric praising American principles of freedom; or a Kennedy administration which supports the same one-world socialism, without any hypocritical talk about American constitutional principles?

He is strongest and can fight most effectively who can clearly distinguish his enemies and his friends.

Barry Goldwater

In his withdrawal speech, Goldwater said:

"I've been campaigning across this country for six years for Richard Nixon. And I see no reason to change my mind tonight."

Goldwater had admitted that Nixon deceived him. He had admitted Nixon had gone "far to the left." He had accused Nixon of "surrender" and "betrayal" — but could see no reason for not supporting Nixon. What *would be* a good *reason* in Goldwater's scheme of values?

Goldwater said:

"If we (conservatives) want to take this party back—and I think we can someday—let's get to work (and help elect Nixon)."

What Goldwater means here is, simply, that conservatives should work hard to complete the left-wing's total, tight-fisted control of the Republican Party — so that conservatives can then recapture the party!

Some conservatives defend Goldwater's withdrawal by saying that it was the only strategic thing to do: he couldn't possibly have won, after the Nixon-Rockefeller deal, and it would have hurt the conservative cause if he had left his name in nomination and had thus let the nation see how few votes he would get.

If — as I have indicated before — Goldwater had fought the Republican blueprint for socialism by demanding roll-call votes on the floor, he would have gained such strength by the time his name was placed in nomination that he very probably would have won. At the very least, he could have made a most impressive showing for the conservative cause. As he handled it (far from winning great respect for the conservative cause, as is widely claimed) Goldwater convinced the nation that conservatives have little strength, and no courage or leadership to use what they have.

I could, however, forgive Goldwater for a strategic error in refusing to fight; but I cannot forget his unrestrained (and basically dishonest) praise of Richard Nixon whom he had previously castigated in rather harsh terms.

In an article for *Human Events,* August 4, 1960, Goldwater said:

"We . . . must never again temporize with the communist conspiracy. And that goes for communist rioters right here in this country as well as subversion abroad. . . .

"I believe, for this task, Richard M. Nixon is the most intelligent, dedicated and experienced leader in the Nation."

Doesn't Goldwater know that the "civil rights" plank which Nixon forced on the Republican platform committee contained an endorsement of

communist planned sit-in riots, "right here in this country," just as the 1[redacted] Democrat Platform did?

Goldwater says:

"While I remain certain Nixon will prove solid gold on communism . . . I am also certain . . . he will prove . . . equally sound on domestic issues."

Barry Goldwater, whose "Conscience of a Conservative" pleads for American constitutional principles, finds Richard Nixon's blueprint for socialism "solid gold."

Americans, 1960

The Americans For Contitutional Action's analysis of the voting records of United States Representatives and Senators (see this *Report,* June 6, 1960) reveals that Republicans have a far better record in Congress than Democrats. Many conservatives take this as evidence that they should vote for Republicans Nixon and Lodge in November. I take it as evidence that conservatives *should not* vote for Nixon and Lodge. The Republicans who have consistently made excellent records for supporting constitutional principle in Congress did so, in large part, by opposing everything that Nixon and Lodge stand for.

If conservatives want to make their votes mean something at the polls in November, they will see to it that every good conservative in Congress (whether Democrat or Republican) gets a bigger vote in every district than either Kennedy or Nixon gets. Voters can do this by voting *for* the good Representatives and Senators, and refusing to vote for either presidential candidate.

I understand the fear which many conservatives have of Walter Reuther and of similar characters who have great influence on John Kennedy. But *the controlling* influence of Rockefeller on Nixon is just as fearful. Rockefeller's determination to convert America into a socialist labor state and to submerge it into a one-world socialist government is just as great as Reuther's. In fact, Rockefeller's program is more clearly expressed and more openly advocated than Reuther's; and Rockefeller's power to get what he wants seems greater than Reuther's.

Any conservative who votes for Nixon, merely because he is afraid of Kennedy, does not show his dislike or fear of Kennedy. He merely adds to the prestige and power of the ruthless, relentless Nixon-Lodge-Rockefeller combine.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

member Platform Committee together in the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel and [redacted] them that they were expected to rewrite the platform (which they had virtually completed) to include all the liberal provisions which Rockefeller and Nixon had agreed on. The Platform Committee unanimously rejected the suggestion that it become a rubber stamp for Nixon and Rockefeller.

That same Saturday morning — July 23, 1960 — Senator Barry Goldwater, talking to members of the Republican Finance Committee, said he was "sick over" Nixon's "surrender to Rockefeller." Goldwater said Nixon had gone "far to the left" to make this "surrender" and that the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement was an attempt to impose provisions on the Platform Committee "from 1000 miles away, which has caused deep concern to conservative Republicans." Goldwater said:

"When I was talking with Nixon yesterday, the least he could have done was to tell me he was going to meet with Rockefeller. He told me he was in full agreement with me."

In a brief statement to the press on July 23, 1960, Goldwater said:

"Nixon told me at 11 a.m. yesterday that there would be no FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Commission provision) in the platform. Now it's in there. I was told nothing about the Rockefeller meeting."

In other words, Nixon had deceived Goldwater, and Goldwater was "sick over" it.

Rockefeller supporters were jubilant, and openly contemptuous of Nixon. William M. Brinton, chairman of the National Draft Rockefeller Committee said:

"By requesting the meeting and agreeing, the Vice President has acceded to points made by Rockefeller for many months. . . . What should be noted, however, is the price the Vice President has paid for party unity. The joint declaration appears to represent a radical departure from previous administration policy as announced by the President. . . .

"There appears to be no limit to the personal ambition of the Vice President. He has accepted Nelson Rockefeller's program and still insists he is the only candidate qualified to carry it out."

Governor Rockefeller himself said that his 14-point agreement with Nixon included all of,

"the basic positions for which I have been fighting."

By Saturday night, July 23, Goldwater and his forces were threatening to fight on the floor of the Convention if the Platform Committee accepted the extreme left-wing positions of the Nixon-Rockefeller agreement.

Rockefeller returned to Chicago immediately and, the next morning—Sunday, July 24—spoke to a negro rally at the Liberty Baptist Church, clearly promising that *he* would make a floor fight for the kind of platform he wanted.

The Republican Convention formally opened the next day, with conservatives all over the nation thrilling with expectation — not just of a fight, but of victory.

It was clear that the Convention was disgusted with Richard Nixon. Even the Rockefeller forces to whom he had crawled and surrendered were contemptuous of him. Nixon (with Rockefeller's New York votes now assured) still had quite enough votes to win on the first ballot — if balloting for him were the first order of business in the Convention. But it wouldn't be. The Goldwater forces had ample time and opportunity to demand a roll-call vote of the whole Convention on every leftwing plank in the Republican platform. They were loudly threatening to do this; and if they had done it, Nixon's hold on the Convention would have been broken before two roll-calls were completed.

But the conservatives (who had their first real chance in more than twenty years, and probably the last chance they will ever have, to capture control of a major political party) did not have a leader with the courage, integrity, and brains needed for the occasion.

The Platform Committee, which had indignantly said it would not become a rubber stamp for Nixon and Rockefeller, broke up into working subcommittees and started rubber stamping the Nixon-Rockefeller demands.

In fact (according to a by-line article by Arthur Krock, in the July 27, 1960, issue of *The New York Times*) professional political writers from Rockefeller's paid staff were assigned to edit the work of the various subcommittees of the Platform Committee to be sure that the exact language which Rockefeller wanted would be included in the Republican platform. Some of Nixon's people were given similar roles, but the Rockefeller professionals had their way completely. No one representing Goldwater or his point of view was given an opportunity even to see the new platform planks being written.

The only Rockefeller proposal which was not ultimately written into the Republican Platform was his demand for a "regional confederation of nations" — a positive step toward world government. Nixon enthusiastically endorsed this "regional confederation" proposal; and the Republican Platform Committee, though refusing to put the world government proposal in the Republican platform as a clearly stated objective, did, in vague and round-about language, endorse the principle of Rockefeller's world government proposal.

Rockefeller, in explaining his "regional confederation of nations" idea had said:

"We have reached a point in history at which the nation-state, standing alone, is becoming as obsolete as the city-state of ancient Greece or medieval Europe.

"We can see that the pattern of relationship between America and these other free nations must be something deeper and broader than a series of military alliances and bilateral treaties. There must be more lasting and rational political structure to these relationships."

Rockefeller admitted that his scheme anticipates a,

"gradual evolution . . . which in the end would no doubt limit the sovereignty of all the nations concerned."

The foreign policy plank of the Republican Platform praises the foreign aid and multiple-alliances programs of the Eisenhower administration and praises Eisenhower's support of the United Nations and of regional pacts such as NATO and SEATO. The platform promises continued support for all these programs, and adds:

"Now we propose a further evolution of our programs for assistance to and cooperation with other nations, suitable to the emerging need of the future."

That was quite enough to satisfy Rockefeller and his professionals who were "editing" the Republican Platform as it was being rewritten.

For five days — from Saturday, July 23, when the Nixon-Rockefeller deal was made, to Wednesday night, July 27, when the balloting for Nixon began — Goldwater led the conservative chorus of charges against Nixon for "betrayal," "surrender," and making a "Munich-deal." For five days, the Goldwater forces had threatened to fight for their principles. And then, on Wednesday night, Barry Goldwater broke the back of the conservative forces by withdrawing. Goldwater's forces had threatened, but had made no fight at all on the floor of the Convention. Barry Goldwater pulled out of the struggle when he should have been fighting with all his strength.

Republican Platform

In his withdrawal speech, Goldwater said:

"The Republican platform deserves the support of every American over the blue-print for socialism presented by the Democrats."

The Republican platform is just as much a blue-print for socialism as the Democrat platform. The Republican platform does pay more lip service to the principles of freedom and to

ference that there hadn't been any accomplishments and that, even if there had been, Congress should get the credit.

Both Judd (an acknowledged liberal) and Halleck (an Eisenhower-Nixon liberal by deed, who proudly wears the conservative label that the liberal press pins on him: a curious type of Republican, of which there are several in Congress) seemed to recognize the great conservative strength that was latent in the Convention. At any rate, both their speeches (especially Halleck's) were sprinkled with statements appealing to genuine constitutional conservatives.

The significant thing about Judd's and Halleck's speeches was the audience reaction. The Convention whooped on cue when Democrats were attacked and when Republicans were praised; but the loudest and most genuine applause was given to statements of constitutional principles. This was so throughout the Convention. The applause for Herbert Hoover — obviously sincere — was not just a noisy demonstration for the Grand Old Man of the Grand Old Party: it was a heartfelt endorsement of the conservative principles which Hoover symbolizes — and expressed in his speech to the Convention.

Of the young people who came to Chicago by the thousands from all parts of the nation, some were for Nixon; and some were for Rockefeller; but a big majority of them were for Goldwater. And there was a striking difference between the young Goldwater fans and the Nixon and Rockefeller fans. The young people who staged demonstrations for Nixon and Rockefeller seemed to be going through their act mechanically. The young Goldwater fans were articulate, well-informed; and with eager enthusiasm, they shouted themselves hoarse for their man.

One startling indication of the conservative strength in and around the Republican Convention appeared the night President Eisenhower spoke. As the TV cameras followed the President's car, I could hear a chant from people lining the street, but could not tell what they were saying. It continued for several blocks. Inasmuch as the President was standing in the car, flapping his hands over his head in that familiar wave of his, I presumed that the crowd was chanting its like of Ike. Edward R. Murrow and Walter Cronkite were making a running commentary about insignificant things happening along the President's route but never mentioned the chanting. Then, abruptly, something happened to the audio system and the chant came in clearly: the throng lining the streets to watch the President was chanting: "We Want Barry! We Want Barry!"

Even Edward R. Murrow, who has never been accused of slanting his reporting to favor conservatives, admitted that the sentiment of the Republican National Convention was decidedly conservative.

Yet the victory of socialism and internationalism was as complete and total at the Republican Convention as at the Democrat Convention.

Why? *Time* magazine quoted one "high convention official" as saying:

"If we weren't concerned with winning, our sympathies would be almost unanimously with Goldwater."

How it Happened

Weeks before the Republican National Convention, Richard Nixon had selected Charles H. Percy to be chairman of the Platform Committee. Percy, a liberal internationalist, is a loyal supporter of Nixon. Nixon wanted a brief, vaguely worded platform that would actually endorse the radical internationalism and socialism of Rockefeller, but which would wrap up these endorsements with tributes to freedom and American constitutional principles in such a way as to placate Republican conservatives.

On July 6, 1960 — 19 days before the formal opening of the Republican Convention—Charles H. Percy went to New York for a conference in Rockefeller's apartment to find out what Rockefeller wanted in the Republican platform.

On July 9, 1960, Rockefeller submitted to Percy

a memorandum setting out the provisions that Rockefeller wanted.

On July 15, 1960, Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky (chairman of the Republican Convention's foreign affairs subcommittee) called on Rockefeller to clarify a few points about the foreign policy plank which Rockefeller wanted.

Everything seemed to be going exactly as Nixon had planned. Of the 1331 delegates to the Republican Convention, Nixon had pledges of one kind or another from 1115 — far more than enough to give him the nomination on the first ballot. Senator Barry Goldwater, representing conservatives, had pledges of only 29 votes (Arizona, 14; South Carolina, 13; Idaho, 2). Rockefeller had the 96 New York votes.

But when delegates and visitors began pouring into Chicago, a week before the Republican Convention began, it became apparent to all that conservative sentiment was strong.

On Tuesday, July 19 (6 days before the Convention formally began) both Goldwater and Rockefeller appeared before the Platform Committee. The Committee received and listened to Rockefeller silently. It applauded Goldwater loudly, often interrupting his presentation with approving cheers.

Rockefeller returned to New York, with threatening hints that he did not like the way things were going in Chicago.

The next morning — Wednesday, July 20 — Goldwater supporters canvassed their own position and found they were gaining strength with miraculous speed. Delegates were defecting from Nixon in large numbers, going to Goldwater. By Wednesday morning, July 20, Goldwater was already certain of 275 first-ballot votes, instead of the 29 originally pledged to him.

Conservative strategy was now clear: Keep Rockefeller in a huff so that he would permit his name to be placed in nomination. This would give the 96 New York votes to Rockefeller on the first ballot. With New York's 96 votes taken away from Nixon, the Goldwater forces had a chance to get enough votes (or to keep enough votes from Nixon) to prevent Nixon's nomination on the first ballot. If Nixon failed on the first ballot, it seemed apparent that the Convention would stampede for Goldwater on the second or third ballot.

On Thursday — July 21 — Rockefeller's press secretary, Robert L. McManus, announced that Rockefeller was deeply disappointed and concerned about the Republican Platform being written. He clearly implied that Rockefeller would make a fight on the floor of the Convention if he did not like the final draft of the platform.

This was what conservatives wanted. If Rockefeller forces demanded roll-call votes on various planks of the platform, conservative strength in the Convention would grow by leaps, and the defections from Nixon would multiply.

On Friday morning, July 22, 1960, Senator Goldwater called on Vice President Nixon in Washington, urging him to support a conservative platform for the Republican Party. Nixon gave his word, saying that he agreed with the Goldwater position.

Within two hours after that conference, Nixon called Rockefeller in New York and asked for a conference. Nixon went to New York early Friday evening and met Rockefeller in the governor's apartment. Their conference lasted almost all night. Rockefeller conceded nothing. Nixon's surrender was total. He accepted the whole Rockefeller platform. The 14-point agreement between him and Rockefeller included all the major demands which Rockefeller had already submitted to the Platform Committee, and which the Committee had largely rejected.

In the early morning hours of Saturday, July 23, 1960, Nixon and Rockefeller called Charles H. Percy (Chairman of the Republican Platform Committee) in Chicago and read the 14-point agreement to him. Later that same morning — Saturday, July 23 — Percy called the full 103

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 6, No. 34 (Broadcast 265) August 22, 1960 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

REPUBLICANS, 1960

Betrayal was the hallmark of the 1960 Democratic Convention. A senseless, unprincipled obsession for winning was the hallmark of the Republican Convention.

The distinguishing characteristic of John Kennedy's behavior with regard to the Democratic Convention was the naked evidence that John Kennedy would do *anything* to become President of the United States. The distinguishing characteristic of Richard Nixon's behavior with regard to the Republican Convention was the naked evidence that Richard Nixon would do *anything* to become President of the United States.

* * * * *

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/81 BY spr [illegible]

Obsession for Winning

Long before their arrival at the Republican Convention in 1960, most of the delegates were already committed to Nixon. Hence, every one expected Nixon to win. Few seemed to realize, however, that a goodly number of the delegates who looked foolish in Nixon hats did not like Nixon at all.

The Texas delegation, for example, contained some sincere and well-informed constitutional conservatives. Thus, they knew — and some in private conversations with me had acknowledged — that Nixon stands just as surely for one-world socialism as the most extreme Democrats do.

Nixon wants repeal of the Connally Reservation. He wants continuation and expansion of foreign aid. He wants continuation of the entire program of 'peaceful co-existence,' which gives the Soviets the initiative in world affairs, which shackles our national defense efforts, which vitiates our own policies, and which supplies the Soviets with propaganda and espionage opportunities of pricesless value to them: that is,

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P.O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1960. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

ENCLOSURE 62-102576-32

(1) Nixon wants to continue the 'Cultural Exchange' programs, which enable the Soviets to send their ablest propaganda and espionage experts on guided tours of America, at American taxpayers' expense;

(2) Nixon wants to continue 'disarmament negotiations' with the Soviets, which accomplish two things and *nothing else:* they show the free world that we regard the Soviets as reasonable, decent, peace-loving rulers who really want to stop the armaments race, because, if we didn't so regard the Soviets, we surely would not be negotiating 'in good faith' with them; and the negotiations for *international* control of armaments make it difficult for us to consider an armaments program designed exclusively to protect the national interests of America, as our armaments program should be designed;

(3) Nixon approves the international agreements which have 'suspended the testing of nuclear weapons' — and which have, thus, halted America's most critically needed weapons development, while restricting the Soviets not at all.

In his domestic policies, Nixon supports nationalization of our public school systems through federal aid; 'aid' programs to accelerate our drive toward socialized medicine, socialized housing, socialized power, socialized agriculture, socialized transportation, and so on. Nixon supports 'civil-rights' legislation whose purpose is a political appeal to the negro vote, but whose result will be destruction of the American constitutional system which provided for a federal union of sovereign states, with the federal government restricted to powers specified in the contract of union and with any and all other governmental powers reserved to the individual states, and with the God-given rights of the people protected by the Bill of Rights.

In short, Nixon supports every socialistic and unconstitutional program which the most extreme leftwing Democrats support; and the Nixon program is the 1960 Republican Party platform.

A large number of the 1960 Republican Convention delegates knew all of this about Nixon and resented it deeply. Why, then, did they vote for him? They wanted to *win!*

By their brief fight and sudden capitulation at Chicago, conservatives convinced the nation that constitutional conservatism is not an important political force in America. I think this a false image; therefore, I think that the constitutional conservatives who went to the Republican Convention, made a fine but brief fight for their principles, and then abruptly joined the forces of international socialism, did more harm to the cause of constitutional conservatism than if they had just stayed home.

Review some events of the convention:

Walter Judd's keynote speech was, in part, a rehash of 1952 Republican campaign speeches: he denounced Roosevelt and Truman administrations for mishandling American foreign affairs — lambasted the Democrats for sell-outs at summit conferences, for failure in Korea, for major policy decisions which gave immeasurable help to the Kremlin program of conquering the world. It was a classic 'keynote' speech: every thrust at Democrats a cue for riotous applause to show the world how strong and united Republicans are in their stand against evils caused by Democrats. There was no concern for thoughtful, honest people who might be filled with disgust at the hypocrisy of the speech: Judd's accusations against the Democrats were accurate; but he made no inference of an admission that the Eisenhower-Nixon administration was also guilty of every charge which he made against Roosevelt and Truman.

Charles Halleck, Chairman of the Convention, made a curious speech in which the second half repudiated the first half. Halleck explained that Congress, and not the President, has all the real power and that, therefore, any failures in government must be blamed on Congress. The inescapable inference of this portion of Halleck's speech was that there has been dismal failure during the past four years and that Democrats are totally responsible, because Democrats have controlled Congress. Then Halleck turned to the 'great accomplishments' of the Eisenhower-Nixon administration, thus giving the lie to his earlier in-

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/88 BY sp1 mar/4

SEP 5 1960

EXP. PROC.

TRUE COPY

EDNA HOARD TRATT

180 East Delaware Place

Chicago 11, Illinois
Sept. 13. 1960

Dear Mr Edgar Hoover:

Enclosed is a sheet sent me by a friend who, tho a fine person (& a republican like myself), seems to get a lot of hate sheets. "Common Sense" for instance seems to have documentary evidence against the "Great Jewish Conspiracy, (Ex-Gov. Lehman, Justice Frankfurter, et al) - It some how is very up setting. We didn't know how much is true and if we should do some thing about it.

I have always regarded you as a 100% dedicated patriot - who could be trusted all the way.

Mrs Margaret Stedman drove down a few years ago to Washington for an interview with you after doing under cover work against Communism here in Chicago. She was my dearest friend of years and lived here with me for 4 yrs after her husband died & was buried in Arlington. When she came back here to me from the visit with you she was full of praise & high regard for you & what you mean to this country. In fact, Mr Hoover, what on earth should we do with out you? Who else would be so dedicated to our safety? Politics come & go but you are there!

Mrs Stedman died 2 yrs ago suddenly of a heart attack. 51 yrs old! A terrible loss to me -

Will you be kind enough, dear Mr. Hoover, to tell me if this Dan Smoot Report is just another "sheet" to be ignored or given serious attention by serious citizens-?

We have only 2 candidates to vote for & Goldwater, fine as he is, is not one of these. This Smoot sheet seems to turn doubt on everything and everybody.

true copy 9-21-60 pak

9-23-60 pak

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/78 BY spr mar/ep

TRUE COPY

Also please comment on the sheet called "Common Sense"

I'll regard it confidential but be most grateful.

Yours sincerely

/s/ Edna H. Tratt

P. S. Inevitable femimine!

Also what of "We the People", Charles Wering- has et al, to which I've contributed & who also doubts Nixon etc. & The World Court - seems dangerous indeed - Having many votes to our one - Remember there are millions of women, alone, who VOTE. and are confused by all the conflicting info from all sides-- seemingly authoritative! We also realize we are in the greater danger of all time.

PERS. FILES

September 23, 1960

REC-89 62-102576-32

Miss Edna Hoard Tratt
180 East Delaware Place
Chicago 11, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/23/[illegible] BY [illegible]

Dear Miss Tratt:

Your letter dated September 13, 1960, with enclosure, has been received.

I want to thank you sincerely for your kind expression of confidence in my administration of the activities of the FBI, and enclosed is material available for general distribution by this Bureau which you may find of interest at this time. I was sorry to learn of the death of Mrs. Stedman and know that you miss her great friendship.

Although I wish it were possible for me to answer your specific inquiries, I must inform you that the function of this Bureau as strictly a fact-gathering agency does not extend to furnishing evaluations or drawing conclusions as to the character or integrity of any publication, organization or individual. Please do not infer in this connection either that we do or that we do not have related data in our files.

SEP 23 2 42 PM '60

MAILED 10
SEP 23 1960
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Enclosures (5)
God and Country or Communism
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Introduction March, 1960, LEB, & 17th National Convention CP, USA
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Communist Target--Youth

51
51
OCT 12 1960

(see NOTE next page)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ DCL:pak (3)

Letter to Miss Edna Hoard Tratt:

NOTE: Bufile 67-27602 Reflects that one Edna Hord Tratt applied for Bureau employment in April, 1933, in Chicago, and when informed of Bureau positions, she indicated that she did not wish to pursue her application. Mrs. Margaret Stedman is a former panel source of the Chicago Office who was used as a witness later before the Subversive Activities Control Board. She was Editor of "Private Executive Report" and other periodicals of the National Research Bureau, Chicago, and met the Director personally on 10-11-54. Cordial correspondence was had with her, latest dated 10-27-54. (94-46961 and 134-1527).

"Common Sense" is a bitterly anti-Semitic publication, well-known to the Bureau, and all field offices have been alerted to it by means of a SAC letter.

Howard D. Smoot, EOD as SA on 3-23-42 and resigned voluntarily on 6-15-51. Inquiries concerning Smoot and "The Dan Smoot Report" are being handled in a most circumspect manner per SAC letter dated 3-24-59.

Charles Weringham, head of the organization, "We The People," Chicago, Illinois, is on the Special Correspondents' List. His group is right-wing, advocating limiting the tax-power of the Federal Government and eliminating government competition with private business.

REC- 58

62-102576-33

December 20, 1960

[redacted]

Riverside, California

b6
b7C

10-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/77 BY sp2-mac/sp

Dear [redacted]

Your letter postmarked December 10, 1960, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. As you can readily appreciate, I am not in a position to express an opinion concerning Mr. Smoot since it has always been my policy as Director of this Bureau to refrain from making any appraisals or evaluations of individuals, publications or organizations.

MAILED 31
DEC 20 1960
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DEC 20 5 39 PM '60
FBI
NO-READING ROOM

NOTE: Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

SAW:jka
(3)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

62 JAN 3 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

(1) JP 10-1

b6
b7C

Dec 7, 1960

Dear Mr Hoover, DAN SMOOT

In recent months we have become very interested in Dan Smoot and his fight against Communisam, we have a chance to discuss this subject often, as my husband and I are both in groups, service and church, and meet quite a lot of people.

Recently in the middle of a good discussion where some uninformed newcomers were being informed, one member spoke up and said Well it's clear you did not know that Dan Smoot was kicked

nml
ack. 12-20-60
SAW: Jka
Hc-12-16-60

CORRESPONDENCE

EX

out of the F.B.I. and he has started this paper to get even with the government and Mr Hoover.

Mr Hoover, we realize that the F.B.I cannot recommend or condem a person outright - But would it be possible for you to tell us if this is so - and we would appreciate anything else that you might feel free to add about Dan Smoot -

Our short note from you would save weeks of argument with this so called "informed person" He is doing untold damage. Thank you sincerely.

Mrs James May

DEC 14 10 51 AM '60
REC'D-CORR & TOURS
FBI

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

Riverside, California

Dec 7, 1960

Dear Mr Hoover,

In recent months we have become very interested in Dan Smoot and his fight against communisam. We have a chance to discuss this subject often, as my husband and I are both in groups, service and church, and meet quite a lot of people.

Recently in the middle of a good discussion where some uninformed new comers were being informed, one member spoke up and said - "Well it's clear you did not know that Dan Smoot was kicked out of the F.B.I. and he has started his paper to get even with the government and Mr. Hoover." b6 b7C

Mr. Hoover, we realize that the F.B.I. cannot recommend or condem a person outright - But would it be possible for you to tell us if this is so- and we would appreciate anything else that you might feel free to add about Dan Smoot-

One short note from you would save weeks of argument with this so called "informed person". He is doing untold damage.

Thank you sincerely,

/s/ [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/13 BY spr war/gp

mml
ack
12-20-60
[illegible]
ltc - 12-16-60

-1-

1960

8-D [illegible]

1 - Mr. Simpson

February 7, 1961

EX-183

REC-20 62-102576-34

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Sheridan, Wyoming

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/B BY sp7 mac/cp

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter dated January 30, 1961, and I have noted your kind comments.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, I must advise that the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. The FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not issue clearances or nonclearances. I am precluded, therefore, from commenting upon the individual and organization you mentioned.

I am enclosing some literature available for general distribution by this Bureau which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 9
FEB - 7 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent states that he would like to say that he thinks the Director and his men have done a wonderful service to this country. He then states he

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

RDS:pw

63 FEB 17 1961

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

would like to know if we can tell him anything about the so-called 1313 60th Street, Chicago, also known as Metro Government. He asked as to the truth of the Dan Smoot Reports.

1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, is the headquarters for a group of municipal government organizations, such as the International City Managers Association. There is nothing in Bufiles to indicate that these are other than legitimate organizations advocating a metropolitan form of government.

Dan Smoot is a former Special Agent who voluntarily resigned from the Bureau after being censured and placed on probation because of unfounded charges against his SAC. He now writes a newssheet which deals with various current and frequently controversial topics. We receive numerous inquiries concerning it. ~~(62-10576)~~ 62-102516 -

The following items of literature were sent to the correspondent:

1. "Communist Target - Youth."
2. "What You Can do to Fight Communism and Preserve America."
3. "One Nation's Response to Communism."
4. "America - Freedom's Champion."
5. "How to Beat Communism."

Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning the correspondent.

TRUE COPY

Sheridan, Wyo.
Jan. 30-61

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.

Dear Sir,

As one American I would like to say, I think that you and your men are doing and have done a wonderful service to our country and that I for one really appreciates it very much.

One thing I would like to know if you are at liberty to tell me is what is this socalled 1313 60th St. Chicago also what they call Metro goverment. Also how true are these Dan Smoot reports.

You know you hear so many reports that this is conmy & that is commy you really don't know what to believe. I want to say I don't like them or anything they stand for.

Hear is for all the success in the world for you and your men I am sincerely

/s/ [redacted]

Sheridan,
Wyo..

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/81 BY spr mac/yp

TRUE COPY

Sheridan, Wyo.
Jan. 30 - 61

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.

Dan Smoot

Exp. Dear Sir

As one American I would like to say I think that you and your men are doing and have done a wonderful service to our country and that I for one really appreciates it very much.

One thing I would like to know if you are at liberty to tell me is what is this so called 1313 10th St. Chicago also what they call metro government.

Also how true are these Dan Smoot reports.

You know you hear so many reports that this is Commy & that is Commy you really don't know who to believe, I want to say I don't like them or anything they stand for.

Hear is for all the success in the world for you and your men I am sincerely

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Sheridan,
Wyo.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/11 BY spj wal/g

REC- 20 62-107576-34

EX-133

6 FEB 1 1961

FEB 1 1961

Ack w/encs. 1
2-7-61
RDS/pw.

XEROX
FEB 10 1961
52

CORRESPONDENCE
5 RDS

FILES

[redacted]

b6
b7C

MIAMI 36, FLORIDA

Dec. 19, 1960

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Several months ago we became acquainted with The John Birch Society. We were very impressed with the Blue Book of the Society and wish to become active against Communism through its membership. However, Mr. Welch strongly recommends The Dan Smoot Report and we would like to know more about Mr. Smoot and his background as an FBI agent.

As dentists we are strong proponents of fluoridation of water supplies which do not have natural fluorine. Consequently we were more than amazed when someone told us that Communists were for fluoridation while anti-communists were against it. To prove his point the man brought us the September 28, 1959 Dan Smoot Report "Facts on Fluoridation" as well as articles from The American Mercury Magazine.

Mr. Smoot's "facts" are such a distortion of the truth, use of quotes out of context and lack of understanding of the scientific language he attempts to use that the result is yellow journalism of the worst order. His authoritative source is an Ad Hoc Committee of which we have never heard and he never mentions the American Dental Association which has spent over 30 years meticulously assembling research data concerning efficacy and safety of fluoridation. If this in an example of Mr. Smoot's reporting we surely do not want his Reports in our reception rooms.

The articles in American Mercury are too spurious and vituperative to mention. The statements concerning the American Dental Association are complete falsehoods and the language used (i.e. "their ruthless methods of pressure and terrorization") would lead one to believe they were discussing the Gestapo rather than our fine dental society. Can this be anti Communist literature?

Please let us know your evaluation of The John Birch Society, the Dan Smoot Report, American Mercury Magazine, Human Events, and the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade at your earliest convenience.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

62-102576-
NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 4 1961
DEC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/82 BY SP2 [illegible]

XEROX JAN 4 1961

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-104401-55

57 JAN 5 1961

b6
b7C

62-102576

December 14, 1960

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Corpus Christi, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/88 BY spr mar/gw

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of December 4, 1960, with enclosure, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is indeed appreciated.

While I would like to be of assistance, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not furnish evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. Information in our files is regarded as confidential due to regulations of the Department of Justice. I hope you will not infer, however, that we do or do not have information regarding the subjects of your inquiry.

As a matter of policy, I cannot recommend books to you. I am enclosing several reprints about communism which are available for distribution from this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 9
DEC 14 1960
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (7)
17th National Convention & Introduction 3-60 LEB
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
One Nation's Response to Communism
Communist Party, USA
Series from "Christianity Today" issues of 10-10, 10-24 & 11-7-60
Expose of Soviet Espionage
Communist Target--Youth

51 DEC 22 1960

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

SAW:jka (3)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-105354-4

[redacted]

12-14-60

b6
b7C

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The John Birch Society is allegedly an anticommunist organization with branches over the various parts of the country. Our field offices have been alerted to watch its activities inasmuch as its head, Robert Welch, indicated at one time that he thought a group having the appearance of a front organization might be effective in attracting true subversives. Welch has, in the past, also attacked President Eisenhower and his Administration in his writings. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. He publishes "The Dan Smoot Report" at Dallas, Texas, on a weekly basis. This newssheet deals with various topics such as communism, desegregation, etc. and its articles are frequently controversial. The Bureau has never investigated "Public Action, Inc.;" however, numerous inquiries have been received concerning this organization and its chairman, [redacted] Bufiles reflect that [redacted] has been affiliated with several front groups. The above reply deemed necessary in view of the combination of inquiries. "Files confidential" type replies have always been given regarding Public Action, Inc.

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Corpus Christi, Texas

December 4, 1960

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/92 BY sp1 mcs/sp

Dear Sir,

Like many another person in the United States, I have recently become concerned with Socialism, Communism, and the consequences of certain economical decisions in this country.

Therefore it was inevitable that eventually I would become aware of "The John Birch Society" and "American Opinion" magazine of Belmont, Massachusetts and "The Dan Smoot Report" of Dallas, Texas. The information presented by these sources causes me some concern in that it differs substantially when compared to material that I am used to reading in the newspapers and magazines; at the same time, it appeals to me. I am somewhat confused and know of no direction to turn except to you.

You may not be able to tell me if all they say is absolutely true or if the Birch Society methods of achieving their objective are justified. However, I would like to know if this organization and Dan Smoot are pure-in-heart, so to speak. Or do they have any connection whatsoever with the movement they purport to be fighting--Communism?

Any help you can give me with this problem will be greatly appreciated. Also I would appreciate any suggestions as to reading material along this line which I could obtain. I have already read your book, "Masters of Deceit."

62-102576

Sincerely,

[redacted]

NOT RECORDED
145 DEC 16 1960

DEC 15 1960

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

I just received some information from a group called "Public Action, Inc., A Service for Conservatives" which will advise on bills before Congress. Do you have any information on them?

ack. mail 12-14-60
SAW:jfa

CORRESPONDENCE/SAW

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-102576-4

PERS. FILE

February 8, 1961

b6
b7C

REC- 60 62-102576-35

[redacted]

Livermore, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/81 BY spr

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

Your letter of January 30, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is indeed appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I am not in a position to express any opinion concerning Mr. Smoot since it has always been my policy as Director of this Bureau to refrain from making any appraisals or evaluations of individuals, publications or organizations.

I am enclosing some literature which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 9
FEB - 3 1961
COMM-FBI

FEB 19 31 PM '61

Enclosures (5) Director's speeches 10-3-60 and 10-18-60
What you can do to fight Communism
Expose of Soviet Espionage
Communist Target--Youth

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.
CJH:bew (3)

NOTE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

62 FEB 17 1961 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE: continued

Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

[redacted]

Livermore, Calif.

January 30, 1961

b6
b7C

MR. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Although I am sure that you and your department have a great many problems of your own, there is a matter that is causing myself and many of my fellow citizens a certain amount of anxiety and concern.

That of which I speak concerns a Mr. Dan Smoot, host of "The Dan Smoot Report", a weekly television grogram presented locally and undoubtedly nationally. He deals with many touchy problems facing the public, the government, and the United States as a whole. For example, he recently discussed the gold reserve problem, the United States and its loss of gold resources, the American "monetary backbone", to foreign interests.

In his literature provided to the public, some freely, other at a small cost, he states in part that, "In 1942, he (Smoot) took leave of absence from Harvard to join the FBI", and, "after nine and one half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas."

In view of this governmental and institutional background, there tends to prevail an air of sincerity and respectability on his part. But nevertheless in relation to the topics he covers, the views which he quite readily expresses and the action he strongly advocates, I am concerned, and would like

REC- 60 62-102576-35

FEB 9 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/87 BY spr mac/yl

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Livermore, Calif.

to know if he or his organization is tainted with subversive ideas and material or is in any way unAmerican. In this I am not attempting to initiate a "witch hunt", as interest in public information and public action groups has recently provoked. Rather we all realize that the basis of our democratic American system of government is that of an informed public. Thus to remain (or become) informed, we wish to select among the information which is being presented to us with full knowledge of the source and ideas behind that information, so that we may add to our own knowledge of our country and its problems and situations.

If Mr. Smoot is "clean", and we feel he more than likely is, we can then proceed to recognize his views and to take appropriate action wherever necessary. To do this, we want to know just what he is, where he stands and for what.

Since he was once associated with your organization, we feel that our question may be most adequately answered by you than by any other source. Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 9, 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Evans
Mr. Jones
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The attached two copies of "The Dan Smoot Report" entitled "Impeaching Earl Warren" consisting of Part I and Part II were sent to the Director from [redacted] Fort Worth, Texas.

b6
b7C

The references to the FBI have been marked.

Attachment
hbb

EX 100

ENCLOSURE REC- 68 62-102576-36

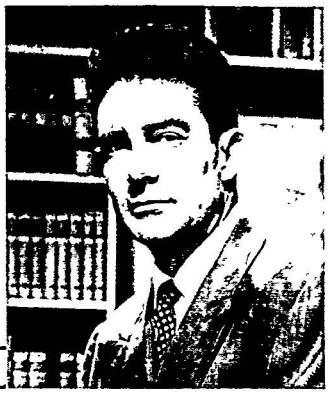
6 FEB 15 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/77 BY sp1 mcc/ep

63 FEB 23 1961

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 7, No. 5 (Broadcast 287) January 30, 1961 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

IMPEACHING EARL WARREN - PART I

In the past few weeks, I have received an astonishing volume of mail from individuals all over the United States, saying they are participating in activities intended to urge upon Congress impeachment proceedings against Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

Some are working as individuals, writing to their Congressman and Senators and encouraging friends to do likewise; some are circulating petitions, getting names of citizens who want Warren impeached, and then sending the petitions on to their Congressman. Some are working in organizations (such as The John Birch Society, whose national headquarters are at Belmont, Massachusetts). Others are forming new discussion-and-letter-writing organizations.

If they work hard enough, they will succeed, because there are ample grounds for impeachment, not only of Warren, but of all nine Supreme Court Justices.

Earl Warren became Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court on October 5, 1953, having been given this job as a political reward for giving Dwight D. Eisenhower the support of the California delegation at the Republican National Convention in 1952.

This bit of political payola placed in our nation's highest judicial post a man whose education, training, and experience would not fully qualify him to be a good justice of the peace. Warren is the only Chief Justice in history who had absolutely no previous judicial experience. He is not only abysmally ignorant in the field of constitutional law but is also opposed to the principle of limited constitutional government which is the essence of our Constitution.

In short, Earl Warren is a socialist who thinks government has unlimited power to tax and spend for anything which government claims to be good. He has the same attitude toward the Constitution that communists and all other socialists have: namely, if any provision of the Constitution seems, in any particular circumstance, to be convenient for the cause of socialism, Earl Warren will uphold that provision, in that particular circumstance. If, in another circumstance, the

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P.O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1961. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

No reproduction permitted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/B BY spr mar/ep

62-102576-36
ENCLOSURE

same provision (or any other provision of the Constitution) is an obstacle to socialism or any other cause that Earl Warren likes, Warren will sweep the provision aside with a new "interpretation."

The United States Supreme Court, under Earl Warren, has been used as an effective instrument of communist world conquest. The Court has performed this service for communism with a series of decisions which have paralyzed America's efforts to investigate, expose, and prosecute the communist conspiracy in America; which have aided subversive, and other power-hungry, forces in creating social turmoil and in fostering organized tyranny; which have otherwise aided and abetted the sworn enemies of the United States; which have invaded the constitutional powers of the Congress; which have invaded the constitutionally reserved powers of the sovereign states; which have invaded the domain of private rights specifically protected by the Bill of Rights.

Other Supreme Court Justices sometimes disagree with Warren's decisions and write dissenting opinions. A review of dissenting opinions, in enough Supreme Court split-decision cases, would reveal that every member of the present Court has been formally accused, by one or more of his fellow Supreme Court Justices, of behavior which should be impeachable under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

All nine justices of the present Supreme Court should, and could, be impeached and removed from office; and the U. S. Senate should refuse to confirm the appointment of any new Supreme Court justice who is not thoroughly proven an able and experienced judge, a profound scholar of constitutional law and constitutional history, and an American widely known as a man who understands and respects the Constitution.

The public could accomplish this goal if it put enough continuous pressure on Congress; and the public should be satisfied with nothing less; but it is a sensible tactic to take one step at a time: remove the Supreme Court Justices one at a time, beginning with Earl Warren, the worst of the lot.

Impeachment

Here is what the Constitution says about impeachment:

"The House of Representatives shall . . . have the sole power of impeachment."

"The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present."

"The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Treason is defined in the Constitution as "levying war against . . . (the United States), or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

High Crimes are defined by some law text writers as tresspasses upon the constitutional rights of the American people by an officer or agent of government, whether appointed or elected to office. The definition of "high crimes" which was developed during the impeachment proceedings against President Johnson is this:

"A high crime consists of a violation of the Constitution by an official, through an act committed or omitted, without the violation of any positive law, by abuse of discretionary powers from improper motives, or from improper purpose."

Misdemeanors, as used in the Constitution in connection with the impeachment of officials, means bad behavior.

The Constitution says that federal judges shall hold their offices—not for life—but during good behavior. It also says that "judicial officers . . . shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution."

Reasonable impeachment proceedings could be brought against Warren for high crimes, misdemeanors, failure to support the Constitution, and possibly for treason.

The evidence against Warren would consist of:

(1) The Constitution of the United States;

(2) Warren decisions which violate the Constitution;

(3) Minority opinions of his fellow justices who disagreed with him in these particular decisions and who, in explaining their disagreements, officially accused Warren of impeachable offenses;

(4) Testimony of distinguished Americans who already are on record, accusing Earl Warren of High Crimes, Misdemeanors, and failure to support the Constitution.

A substantial amount of the available evidence against Earl Warren will be presented in this *Report* next week. At present, let's consider the case which set the precedent for the Warren Court's lawless behavior: the Brown *vs.* School Board Case, decided May 17, 1954.

1954 School Case

In 1896, the Supreme Court held that segregation in public schools is not unconstitutional, if the segregated races are provided equal facilities; but on May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court reversed itself. In any free, civilized society, citizens must know, with reasonable certainty, what the law of the land is, else it is impossible for them to be law-abiding. When the Supreme Court reverses its own decisions, it is saying that what was legal yesterday is illegal today but may again be legal tomorrow, depending on how the Supreme Court feels about it.

In such a state of affairs, where people do not know from day to day what the law is or may be tomorrow, you have essentially a lawless society, kept orderly only by the force of dictatorship.

That is, basically, the state of affairs which the Warren Court created by its May 17, 1954, decision. The legal havoc was compounded by the fact that Earl Warren did not even pretend to base the Brown Case decision primarily on law or the Constitution: he based it on the opinions of modern sociologists and psychologists, the chief of which was Gunnar Myrdal, a Swedish socialist with a communist front record who, in a book called *An American Dilemma*, had proclaimed his utter contempt for the Constitution of the United States.

In that portion of the Brown Case decision where Warren did refer to the Constitution, he inferentially admitted that the Court had no Constitutional grounds for its decision. He cited the Fourteenth Amendment, admitting that the Amendment does not apply to the problem of segregation in public schools, because, in 1868 when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, there were no public schools in the South.

But now, Mr. Warren says, he wants to stretch the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment, because the communists and socialists whom he cites as modern authorities think this should be done.

Evidence

At least 1000 learned and distinguished Americans could testify at an impeachment trial that Earl Warren has committed high crimes and misdemeanors, and has failed to support the Constitution. Below are a few samples.

The Honorable M. T. Phelps, justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, has had more experience as a judge than all nine justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, put together, had before they were appointed to their high offices. On September 18, 1957, Judge Phelps made a speech at the Hiram Club in Phoenix. He reviewed this nation's drift away from constitutional government during the past 20 years, saying that our descent into dictatorship has become clearly apparent since Eisenhower appointed Earl Warren chief justice.

Speaking of the Warren Court, Judge Phelps said:

"It is the design and purpose of the court to

usurp the policy-making powers of the nation.

"By its own unconstitutional pronouncements it would create an all-powerful, centralized government in Washington and subsequent destruction of every vestige of states' rights, expressly and clearly reserved to the states under the 10th Amendment of the Constitution . . . .

"Regardless of what we as individuals may think about the justice or injustice of segregation, I here assert without hesitation or reservation that the (Supreme Court's May 17, 1954) decision was not based upon logic or law.

"I further charge that the processes followed in reaching the decision's conclusion violate all procedures of due process known to American jurisprudence . . . .

"I honestly view the supreme court with its present membership and predilections a greater danger to our democratic form of government and the American way of life than all forces aligned against us outside our boundaries."

Judge Phelps' testimony could be supported by the testimony of 36 chief justices of state Supreme Courts who, meeting at The Conference of Chief Justices, in Pasadena, California, on August 23, 1958, adopted a formal resolution accusing the Warren Court of abusing the power given it by the Constitution. Their testimony could be buttressed by that of United States Congressman Noah Mason (Republican, Illinois), who on May 13, 1957, in a speech on the floor of the House, said:

"Most of the recent Supreme Court decisions are based upon the social, economic, and political convictions . . . of the Justices rather than upon legal precedents or constitutional grounds . . . .

"Nothing is sacred nor permanent under the present uncontrolled Supreme Court. Century old customs and previous Court Rulings may now be overturned by a capricious Supreme Court, a majority of whose Justices have predilections that influence or dominate their opinions . . . .

"I say that under the present Supreme Court we have been traveling on the road to tyranny. . . .

"The Founding Fathers and the makers of the Constitution agreed that an uncontrolled Supreme Court meant despotism, and must be guarded against. We now have such a Court. . . . Congress must establish some form of control over the Supreme Court . . . . That is the task Congress must face up to and must accomplish before it is too late . . . ."

The testimony of Senator James O. Eastland (Democrat, Mississippi) in an impeachment trial against Earl Warren could include remarks which Senator Eastland made in a speech to the Senate in 1955:

"The Supreme Court . . . (has) been indoctrinated and brainwashed by left-wing pressure groups; . . . individual members of the Court . . . (have been) influenced by and . . . (are) guilty of grossly improper conduct in accepting awards and emoluments from groups and organizations interested in political litigation before the Court and bent on changing and destroying our American way of life . . . .

"The Court has not only arrogated to itself powers which were not delegated to it under the Constitution of the United States and has entered the fields of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, but they are attempting to graft into the organic law of the land the teachings . . . and social doctrines arising from a political philosophy which is the antithesis of the principles upon which this Government was founded.

"The origin of the doctrines can be traced to Karl Marx, and their propagation is part and parcel of the conspiracy to . . . destroy this Government through internal controversy . . . .

"In the rendition of the opinion on the school segregation cases the entire basis of American jurisprudence was swept away. There is only one other comparable system of jurisprudence which is based upon . . . vacillating, political, and pseudo scientific opinion—the Peoples' Courts of Soviet Russia.

"In that vast vacuum of liberty, (the Soviet Union) . . . the basis of jurisprudence is the . . . ever-changing winds of pseudo-authority.

"And that today is the basis of American jurisprudence as announced by a unanimous opinion of our Supreme Court . . . ."

The testimony of former Senator William E.

Jenner. (Republican, Indiana) in an impeachment of Earl Warren could include remarks which Jenner made in a speech to the Senate on August 7, 1957. After a discussion of cases in which the Warren Court had flouted the Constitution, law, and judicial precedents to render decisions helpful to communists, Senator Jenner said:

"Reasonable men may err. If the Court had erred only once or twice in these decisions involving the greatest threat to human freedom which history ever had to look upon, reasonable men could find excuses for it. But what shall we say of this parade of decisions that came down from our highest bench on Red Monday after Red Monday?"

The testimony of U. S. Congressman Gordon H. Scherer (Republican, Ohio) in an impeachment of Earl Warren could include remarks which Mr. Scherer made in a public statement released on June 26, 1957. Among other things, Mr. Scherer said of the Warren Court:

"The Court has usurped the powers of the Congress. It has rewritten and nullified laws to fit its own social, political, and economic philosophies. It has destroyed basic and fundamental states' rights. It has invaded and taken over prerogatives of the executive branch. It has supplanted the jury and trial judge when expediency demands. It has handcuffed the police and F.B.I. in criminal cases. . . ."

All members of the American Bar Association's Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy, and Objectives—which prepared the 1958 Annual Report—could be subpoenaed to testify in an impeachment trial against Earl Warren. The 1958 ABA Special Committee Report lists and discusses twenty cases which the Warren Court had decided in two years, showing that all twenty decisions aided and abetted the communist conspiracy in America.

Resubmit the 14th Amendment

The facts and decisions in a score of cases, which will be reviewed in this *Report* next week, reveal, beyond any possibility of doubt, that Earl Warren logically could be impeached by the U. S. House of Representatives and tried by the U. S. Senate on charges of failure to support the Constitution, and of committing high crimes, and misdemeanors in office, and probably treason.

Many will say that it is ridiculous to suggest impeachment of Earl Warren, because such a thing could not, "as a practical matter," be done.

It will not be easy. The public will have to exert tremendous pressures on the House of Representatives before it can be compelled to bring impeachment charges against Warren. It will take hard work on the part of millions of Americans to get this job done. Earl Warren and his leftwing cohorts on the Supreme Court have arrogated so much unconstitutional power to themselves and have done so much damage to our constitutional system that they seem secure *because* of their unlawful power. Here is a good test to see whether the American people are willing to spend the time and exert the effort necessary to protect their own freedom.

What if Warren and all the other Supreme Court Justices were impeached, convicted, and removed from office? What then? What would we do about the legacy of ruin which Warren will leave behind? He has, by court fiat, made procommunist, socialist political opinions part of the "law of our land." Hence, the evil he has done will live on after he is gone.

It will, unless other action besides removing him is taken.

Earl Warren's most damaging decisions have no constitutional basis at all, except in the Fourteenth Amendment; and the Fourteenth Amendment is not a valid part of the Constitution. The Fourteenth Amendment ("proclaimed" a part of the Constitution on July 20, 1868, when the Thaddeus Stevens Reconstruction Congress controlled the federal government) was never legally submitted to the states for ratification, and was never

legally ratified by three-fourths of the state governments. In the south, some military governments of occupation which did not represent the people "ratified" the 14th Amendment. In other states, the legitimate governments were forced, at the point of army bayonets, to ratify; but three-fourths of the states never legally ratified. Some of the northern states refused to ratify, because northern patriots knew the thing was illegal.

What can we do about it now, almost a century later? As in every case involving a fundamental dispute about the powers and functions of the federal government, we should let the people decide, according to the provisions of the Constitution. Congress should re-submit the Fourteenth Amendment for *legal* ratification or rejection.

Congress could, and should, enact a Joint Resolution saying something like this:

"Whereas there is serious and reasonable doubt that the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution was ever legally ratified; and

"Whereas, this Amendment has nonetheless been used as a basis for Congressional legislation, Court decisions, and other legal actions;

"Be it, therefore, resolved that the entire Fourteenth Amendment be resubmitted herewith for ratification by due constitutional process;

"Be it resolved further that if this Amendment is not duly ratified within three years after the date of submission, the entire so-called Fourteenth Amendment shall be declared null and void — and all laws, court decisions, and other legal actions based on the so-called Fourteenth Amendment shall also be declared null and void."

The Fourteenth Amendment is, at best, an ambiguous, confusing, and unnecessary appendage to our Constitution. It gives the people no guarantee of rights not already given them, in simpler and more emphatic terms, elsewhere in the Constitution.

A first-rate national political figure could do an invaluable service to his country if he would take the lead in getting this thing submitted to the people for a legal, and final, determination of whether it should be a part of our fundamental document of government.

I am convinced that if the people could force Congress to re-submit the Fourteenth Amendment, the thing would be rejected, because if there were enough people sufficiently well informed to know that the thing should be re-submitted, they would know enough to defeat it — and that would undo most of the major damage that Earl Warren has done.

Curbing the Court

But this, even if accomplished, will take a long time. In the meantime, everything else that needs to be done could be accomplished by Acts of Congress. The Constitution very clearly gives Congress the power to control and regulate the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:

". . . the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make."

It is obvious, therefore, that Congress has neglected its constitutional duty to check the lawless behavior of the Warren Court. A substantial number of U. S. Congressmen and Senators have tried, very hard, since 1955 to enact laws to curb the Warren Court, but have been defeated by leftwingers.

Bills introduced on the first day of the present session of Congress which deserve the support of all patriots are S 3, introduced by Senator John L. McClellan (Democrat, Arkansas) in the Senate, and HR 3, introduced in the House by Congressman Howard Smith (Democrat, Virginia). These two bills (which are practically identical) have 21 sponsors in the Senate in addition to Senator McClellan and numerous sponsors besides Congressman Smith in the House.

They are designed to eliminate the evil effects of the Warren Court decision in the Steve Nelson and similar cases — decisions which lay down the rule that if Congress has legislated in a given field, then the federal law pre-empts that field and prohibits state governments from legislating in the same field.

The proposal embodied in S 3 and HR 3 passed the House in 1958 and was killed by one vote (Lyndon Johnson's) in the Senate. It passed the House again in 1959, but again failed in the Senate.

The Bill would do some immediate good; but more is needed. Congress has the authority to enact, and should enact, a law carefully specifying the limits of Supreme Court power in "interpreting" the Constitution of the United States.

The Congress and the people have been sitting, as if hypnotized, presuming that nothing can be done about the oligarchy of nine men who have arrogated to themselves the power to make and rewrite laws for this nation, by the hoax of "re-interpreting" our Constitution.

There is an almost universal misconception that the Constitution designates the Supreme Court as the "final arbiter," the last word, on the meaning of the Constitution; and that whatever interpretation the Court may decide to read into the Constitution is "law of the land" from which there is no appeal.

Actually the judiciary created by the Constitution was intended to be the weakest of the three branches of the federal government.

On constitutional questions, the only thing the Supreme Court can do *legally* is to make a judicial finding as to the *original* meaning of the constitutional provision in question. It was the Constitution *which the framers wrote* that was adopted, by the people, as organic law for this nation; and only the people can legally change it — by the formal process of amendment which is set out in the Constitution.

The Supreme Court can not *legally* reverse itself — as it did in the school segregation case. After the court *first* makes a judicial finding of the meaning of some provision of the Constitution, the nation, and the court itself, are bound by that finding. If that finding was wrong — or later turns out to be undesirable — it can be changed only by the people through constitutional amendment.

If Congress would enact a law, carefully out-

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to ***The Dan Smoot Report.***

lining, in these terms, the Supreme Court's duty and powers to decide upon the meaning of the Constitution — not by reference to present-day needs or laws, but by reference *only* to the historical documents which reveal precisely what the writers of the Constitution intended (such documents as: The Federalist Papers, the stenographic notes on debates at the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1789; the published papers of the actual writers of the Constitution; and published notes on debates in the legislatures and conventions of the individual states which ratified the original Constitution) — it would keep future Supreme Courts from corrupting our organic document of government.

And if Congress would write into this same act a provision nullifying all laws and other legal actions based on Supreme Court decisions not consonant with the meaning of this act — Congress would eliminate the legacy of evil which Earl Warren and other Supreme Court Justices like him have prepared for our nation.

This does not mean that contemporary America must be bound inescapably by the precise meaning which 18th Century Americans wrote into our Constitution. If we ever compel the Congress and the President to act in strict accordance with the clear meaning of our Constitution (by adopting the proposed [redacted]t Amendment, discussed in this *Report,* "How to Abolish the Federal Income Tax," January 16, 1961); and if we ever compel the Supreme Court to stay within constitutional bounds — the people might decide that our Eighteenth Century Constitution is not fully adequate for our present needs. If they should so decide, they should change their Constitution by the amendment process which it specifies. Whenever the people permit any branch of the Federal government (executive, legislative, or judicial) to usurp power to change the Constitution, for any reason whatever, the people abandon their only guarantee against dictatorship.

In fact, a government which has unlimited power to determine how much power it has "to promote the general welfare" or to do anything else, *is* a dictatorship.

Next Week

Next week, this *Report,* "Impeaching Earl Warren — Part II," will review specific cases in which Warren Court decisions are so palpably detrimental to the national interest and so obviously unfounded in law or constitutional doctrine that they provide adequate grounds for impeachment proceedings against Earl Warren.

For prices on single and multiple copies of this *Report,* see bottom of the first page. How many people do you know who should read this *Report?*

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____years) (_____months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for_____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

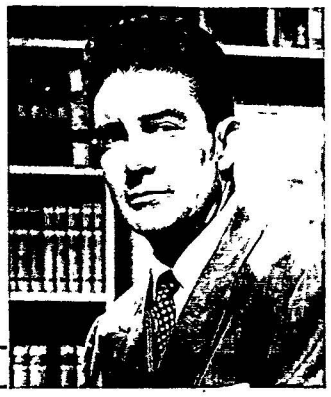
PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 7, No. 6 (Broadcast 288) February 6, 1961 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

IMPEACHING EARL WARREN—PART II

As reported last week, much of the evidence in an impeachment of Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, could come from dissenting opinions of other Supreme Court justices in split-decision cases. At various times, Supreme Court justices, disagreeing with Warren's decisions, have accused him of usurping power; of invading the constitutional rights of private citizens; of invading rights which the Constitution delegates only to Congress; of invading rights constitutionally reserved to the sovereign states; of giving aid and comfort to the sworn enemies of the United States; and even of usurping the functions of a jury, which is not only a violation of the Sixth Amendment to the Constitution but also a violation of *the* basic principle of American jurisprudence.

All such violations of the Constitution by a federal officer are legally defined as "high crimes"; and "high crimes" are specifically mentioned in the Constitution as impeachable offenses.

Warren Court decisions in the cases discussed below are illustrative.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/28/77 BY sp2 mcl/w

Warren Court Decisions

STEVE NELSON CASE

On April 2, 1956, the Supreme Court in a 6-3 decision overturned the conviction of Steve Nelson (admitted communist party leader) who had been given a 20-year sentence in 1952 for violating the Pennsylvania state sedition law. The court said that the Smith Act of 1940 gives the federal government exclusive jurisdiction in the field of sedition.

The Smith Act of 1940 specifically provides:

"That nothing in this title shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several states."

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P.O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1961. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

No reproduction permitted.

62-102576-36
ENCLOSURE

Counsel for the State of Pennsylvania called attention to this provision, and also introduced a letter from Congressman Howard Smith (who actually wrote the Smith Act and who is still a member of Congress) saying that in passing the Smith Act, Congress never had "the faintest notion" of nullifying state laws.

Nonetheless, Earl Warren (presuming to decide what Congressman Smith had had in mind 16 years before when writing the Smith Act, and ignoring a principal provision of the Act itself) said:

"The conclusion is inescapable that Congress has intended to occupy the field of sedition."

In a speech to the Senate on August 7, 1957, concerning the lawless activities of the Warren Court, former Senator William E. Jenner said of the Steve Nelson Case decision:

"The Court told the sovereign States that though they might be in danger of being overthrown by the communist conspiracy, they might not act, because Congress had 'pre-empted' the field.

"Attorneys general from several states came to Washington to testify how the Supreme Court's decision in the Nelson case had frustrated their efforts against the communist conspiracy. We had the attorney general from the state of Massachusetts testify that as a result of this decision 15 communists against whom action had been taken had to be let loose to go ahead with their subversive activity."

SLOCHOWER CASE

In its April 9, 1956, decision in the Harry Slochower case, the Supreme Court made it almost impossible for state or local governments to fire communists from jobs in tax-supported institutions.

Slochower, an associate professor of Brooklyn College, while being questioned by a Senate subcommittee, refused to answer questions about communists, claiming protection of the Fifth Amendment.

The New York City Board of Higher Education fired Slochower, in accordance with a provision of the New York city charter. The Warren Court held that the board had violated Slochower's constitutional rights—although the Constitution gives no one a right to a job.

The Warren Court said that Slochower, in invoking the Fifth Amendment, did not realize that this would cost him his job.

The New York Board of Higher Education petitioned for a rehearing, pointing out that this reason was false: Slochower *did* know that invoking the Fifth Amendment would cost him his job. Transcripts of the Senate subcommittee hearings made this quite clear.

The Warren Court admitted that it had misstated the facts in its Slochower decision, but denied the rehearing anyway.

As a consequence of the Warren Court's decision in the Slochower Case, New York City had to reinstate, and give back pay to, several teachers who had been fired for communist activities. Slochower himself drew an indemnity of $40,000 from New York taxpayers.

RALEY, STERN AND BROWN CASE

The Warren Court reversed the Ohio Supreme Court and lower courts and set aside the conviction of these three men who refused to answer questions about communist activities put to them by the Ohio Un-American Activities Commission.

SWEEZY CASE

The Warren Court reversed the New Hampshire Supreme Court and held that the Attorney General of New Hampshire was without authority to question Paul M. Sweezy, a lecturer at the State University, concerning Sweezy's alleged subversive activities at the University.

KONIGSBERG CASE

Raphael Konigsberg applied for membership in the California Bar Association, but when questioned by bar examiners, refused to answer questions about whether he had ever been a communist. The bar examiners therefore ruled that Konigsberg was unfit to be a member of the

California bar. The California Supreme Court upheld the examiners.

On May 6, 1957, the Warren Court reversed the California Supreme Court — on the grounds that Konigsberg's right to due process of law, under the 14th Amendment, had been violated.

Supreme Court Justice John M. Harlan dissented, saying:

"It seems to me altogether beyond question that a state may refuse admission to its bar to an applicant . . . who refuses to answer questions which are reasonably relevant to his qualifications and which do not invade a constitutionally privileged area. The opinion of the Court does not really question this; it solves the problem by denying that it exists.

"But what the Court has really done, I think, is simply to impose on California its own notions of public policy and judgment. For me, today's decision represents an unacceptable intrusion into a matter of State concern."

RUDOLPH SCHWARE CASE

The Warren Court decided the Schware case and the Konigsberg case on the same day. New Mexico bar examiners had refused to admit Schware to the New Mexico Bar Association as morally unfit because of his known past membership in the communist party and because he had twice been arrested for criminal syndicalism. The New Mexico Supreme Court upheld the bar examiners. On May 6, 1957, the Warren Court reversed the New Mexico Supreme Court. Justice Frankfurter, *although voting with the Warren majority* in the Schware case, said, in his concurring opinion:

"Admission to practice in a state and before its courts necessarily belongs to that State . . . .

"It is beyond this Court's function to act as overseer of a particular result of the procedure established by a particular State for admission to its bar. No doubt satisfaction of the requirement of moral character involves an exercise of delicate judgment on the part of those who reach a conclusion, having heard and seen the applicant for admission . . . .

"Especially in this realm, it is not our business to substitute our judgment for the State's judgment — for is the State in all the panoply of its powers that is under review when the action of its Supreme Court is under review."

THE CASE OF SUBVERSIVE FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

The Summary Suspension Act of 1950 authorized federal agencies to fire known communists from federal jobs. Senator Karl Mundt, who helped write the law, said that its intent was to remove *all* subversives from *all* federal jobs— not just some subversives from a few "key" or "sensitive" jobs.

But in 1956 a majority of the Warren Court held that the Act applied only to federal employees in sensitive positions. This opened the door for hundreds of fired communists to demand back pay and reinstatement in government jobs.

The minority decision in the Court's 1956 ruling on the Summary Suspension Act of 1950, was written by Justice Tom Clark and concurred in by Justices Stanley Reed and Sherman Minton.

It stated:

" . . . the Court's order has stricken down the most effective weapon against subversive activity available to the government. It is not realistic to say that the Government can be protected merely by applying the Act to sensitive jobs. One never knows just which job is sensitive. The janitor might prove to be in as important a spot security-wise as the top employee in the building."

SERVICE CASE

John Stewart Service, an important official in the State Department, was closely connected with *Amerasia,* a pro-communist magazine. FBI agents found, in the offices of *Amerasia,* a large number of confidential government documents which had been stolen from State Department files. The FBI recorded a conversation between Service and an editor of *Amerasia,* during a meeting between the two in the editor's hotel room. In that conversation, Service spoke of certain military plans which were very secret.

Service remained in his important State Department job for years after the sinister facts of

the *Amerasia* case were widely known; but pressures of public opinion finally compelled John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, to fire Service as a security risk.

Service sued to get back pay and a restoration of his job. Two federal courts held against Service, saying that federal law gave the Secretary of State absolute discretion to discharge any employee "in the interests of the United States." The Warren Court reversed the two lower courts and held in favor of Service.

COMMUNIST PARTY REGISTRATION CASE

The Internal Security Act of 1950 requires any communist action organization to register with the Subversive Activities Control Board. If the communist party were compelled to register under this Act, the party would be crippled because it would have to disclose important information about itself, its officers, its contributors, its publications, and so on. But, in eleven years, no communist group has been compelled to register.

On April 30, 1956, the Supreme Court held that the communist party did not have to register with the SACB, because the *party claimed* that some of the evidence against it was "tainted."

On January 9, 1958, the United States Court of Appeals in Washington (basing its decision on the Supreme Court's 1957 findings in the Jencks case) said that the Subversive Activities Control Board can not order the communist party to register, unless the government shows the communist party all the secret reports used to determine that the party is a foreign-dominated communist-action group. The government cannot, of course, make these secret files available without disclosing, and thus destroying, its counter-espionage and counter-subversion system.

In effect, therefore, the Warren Court has demolished the Internal Security Act of 1950—and other federal statutes relating to it: The Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 and the Communist Control Act of 1954.

JENCKS CASE

On April 28, 1950, Clinton E. Jencks, union official in New Mexico, filed an affidavit (as required by the Taft-Hartley labor law), swearing that he was not a member of the communist party.

Using FBI evidence to prove that Jencks *was* a member of the communist party when he filed that affidavit, the Department of Justice prosecuted Jencks for perjury. The federal district court in New Mexico convicted Jencks, and the Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conviction.

At his trial, Jencks was given full opportunity to face all of his accusers in open court. No information supplied by unnamed informants was used against him. He was permitted to examine every piece of evidence used to prove that he had lied under oath.

Nonetheless, the Warren Court, on June 3, 1957, reversed the lower courts—on the ground that Jencks should have been permitted to see *all* confidential FBI reports on communist meetings which Jencks was accused of attending. The Supreme Court ordered a new trial for Jencks. Inasmuch as the government would have to reveal to Jencks and his lawyers virtually everything the FBI knows about communist activity in the state of New Mexico (the center of our nation's secret research on atomic energy), the Department of Justice decided not to try Jencks again.

Dissenting from the Warren Majority opinion in the Jencks case, Associate Justice Tom Clark said:

"The court . . . . fashions a new rule of evidence which is foreign to our Federal jurisprudence . . . . The rule announced today has no support in any of our cases. Every federal judge and every lawyer of federal experience knows that . . . .

"Unless the congress changes the rule announced by the Court today, those intelligence agencies of our government engaged in law enforcement may as well close up shop, for the Court has opened their files to the criminal and thus afforded him a Roman holiday for rummaging through confidential information as well as vital national secrets . . . .

"It opens up a veritable Pandora's box of troubles. And all in the name of Justice."

WATKINS CASE

John A. Watkins, (a labor union official) admitted (in sworn testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities) to communist activities but refused to answer questions about the communist activities of his associates. He did not claim any constitutional privilege; he just said the committee had no right to ask him such questions. Watkins was tried and convicted for contempt of Congress.

On June 17, 1957, a majority of the Warren Court overturned his conviction, saying, in its official opinion, that it did so,

"with conscious awareness of the far-reaching ramifications that can follow from a decision of this nature."

The dissenting opinion in the Watkins Case, by Justice Tom C. Clark, said:

"As I see it the chief fault in the majority opinion is its mischievous curbing of the informing function of the Congress.

"So long as the object of a legislative inquiry is legitimate . . . it is not for the courts to interfere with the committee system of inquiry. To hold otherwise would be an infringement on the power given the Congress to inform itself, and thus to trespass upon the fundamental American principle of separation of powers. The majority has substituted the judiciary as the grand inquisitor and supervisor of congressional investigations. It has never been so."

Former Senator William E. Jenner has shown (in a speech to the Senate on August 7, 1957) that Earl Warren told a direct lie in writing the majority opinion for the Watkins Case. Jenner quotes Warren's majority opinion as saying that the Court overturned Watkins' conviction because the congressional investigation which resulted in Watkins' contempt of Congress was a,

"new kind of congressional inquiry, unknown in prior periods of American history . . . . This new phase of legislative inquiry involves a broad-scale intrusion into the lives and affairs of private citizens."

Jenner calls that "a false statement." He proves it by pointing out that the Franklin Roosevelt era was awash with congressional investigations which really were intrusions into the lives and affairs of decent private citizens—investigations which were under the direction of such known communists as Alger Hiss, John Abt, Lee Pressman, and Nathan Witt, who served at various times as "counsel" for investigating committees of Congress during new deal days.

SACHER CASE

The Warren Court reversed two Federal courts and set aside the conviction of Sacher for contempt in refusing to tell the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee whether he was "a member of the Lawyers' Section of the Communist Party." In the second Sacher appeal, the Court again reversed the Court of Appeals and said that this question was not pertinent to the Subcommittee's investigation. The Court refused to hear any argument from the government's lawyers representing the Senate subcommittee.

Commenting on the Warren Court's Sacher Case decision, William E. Jenner said:

"Harry Sacher was chief of that notorious group of communist hecklers-at-the-bar who spent so many months trying to break the spirit of Judge Medina and thus create a mistrial in the Smith Act prosecution of 11 top communist leaders. The Supreme Court's action in setting aside Sacher's conviction for contempt of the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security amounts to an insult to the Senate.

"Sacher's contempt was calculated, cold-blooded, and delivered with a maximum of Marxist insolence . . . .

"But the Supreme Court of the United States reached down and gave Sacher a pat on the back, by a *per curiam* decision which did not refer to a word of the official record."

WITKOVICH CASE

The Warren Court decided that, under the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (which provides that any alien against whom there is a final order of deportation shall "give information under oath as to his nationality, circumstances, habits, associations and activities, and such other information . . . as the Attorney General may deem fit and proper") the Attorney General did

not have the right to ask Witkovi

"Since the order of deportation was entered in your case on June 25, 1953, have you attended any meetings of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.?"

BONETTI CASE

The Internal Security Act of 1950 provides that any alien who becomes a member of the communist party, "at any time," can be deported. Bonetti, an alien, became a communist party member after he entered the U. S. The Immigration and Naturalization Service ordered his deportation. Bonetti sued to have the order set aside. Two lower federal courts held against him. The Warren Court reversed the two lower courts, because Bonetti claimed that he had quit the communist party and then had re-entered the United States after quitting.

The dissenting Supreme Court justices said that the Warren Court majority was reading the essential phrase "at any time" out of the Internal Security Act and was reading the phrase "last entry" into the Act and was, thus, crippling the law.

YATES CASE

In the case of Yates, *et al,* 14 communists in California were convicted and sentenced to prison for advocating overthrow of the United States government by force and violence, in violation of the Smith Act. On June 17, 1957, a majority of the Warren Court violated a basic principle of American jurisprudence: the Warren Court, which is an appellate court, usurped the function of a jury in a trial court. A majority of the Warren Court substituted itself for the jury, ordering five of the communists acquitted, ordering new trials for the other nine. The Warren majority held that advocating forcible overthrow of our government, even "with evil intent," was not a violation of the Smith Act as long as it was "divorced from any effort to instigate action to that end."

Associate Justice Tom Clark, dissenting in the Yates case, said:

"In its long history I find no (other) case in which an acquitta as been ordered by this Court solely on the *facts*. It is somewhat late to start in now usurping the function of the jury, especially where new trials are to be held covering the same charges."

Treason?

When placed against the backdrop of history, many of Earl Warren's court decisions look like part of a deliberate design.

In 1945, American strength and prestige were matchless in the world, unrivalled in all of history. The notion that any nation or combination of nations could ever, in the forseeable future, challenge our pre-eminent position was absurd. In contrast, the Soviet Union in 1945 was weak and impoverished; feared and despised throughout the world — even by millions of its own citizens. Yet, within five years (by 1950), communist imperialists had conquered and enslaved more than six hundred million people in China and about two hundred million others in a whole tier of European states from the Baltic to the Adriatic; and mighty America was already on the defensive, crushing her own people with taxes for handouts to the whole world, trying to bribe other nations not to join the Soviets.

Just as the American people were becoming conscious of this frightful shift of prestige and power, there came public exposures (by Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley, and by a series of congressional investigations) that the hand of treason was on levers of power in Washington, directing Soviet espionage operations inside all important agencies of government, and directing the leaders of our government in major policy decisions which consistently helped the Soviets and hurt America.

The aroused American people demanded action against the communist conspiracy. Our primary law against communism was the Smith Act, written in 1940 but never used against communists until 1950, although during that ten years, the FBI had hundreds of cases ready and suitable for trial.

Hence, the first Smith Act prosecution — the

trial of communist leaders — Judge Harold Medina's Court, 1950 — now looks like a sop to public opinion.

When Earl Warren came to the Supreme Court in 1953, a few communist party leaders were in jail; and the Truman crowd, blamed for the treason and subversion inside government, had been replaced by the Eisenhower team, which had falsely promised to take vigorous action against communists. Public opinion was considerably mollified, and the Eisenhower people were, therefore, able to support and speed up the very Truman policies which they had condemned.

By mid-1955, the Eisenhower administration, which had promised to fight communism, had broken the back of the anti-communist movement. The shabby, unimportant officials of the American communist party, convicted in a few widely publicized Smith Act trials, had served as decoys: their trials had deceived millions of Americans into believing that the government really was fighting communism.

With the public mind generally at ease, it was time to reward the comrade decoys by getting them out of jail and guaranteeing them against any further prosecution in federal courts. This would be pointless, however, if communists could be prosecuted in state courts. Hence, the first job was to make it impossible for state governments to prosecute (or in any way defend themselves against) communists.

The Earl Warren Court did this job thoroughly. The Steve Nelson Case; the Slochower Case; the Raley, Stern, and Brown Case; the Sweezy Case; the Konigsberg Case; and the Rudolph Schware Case (the latter two guaranteeing that the communist conspiracy could maintain its wrecking crews of communist lawyers) — Warren Court decisions in such cases as these, having rendered states and local communities quite helpless against the communist conspiracy, the comrades could now be let out of jail and saved from federal prosecution without any risk of running into trouble with local or state laws.

The Case of Subversive Federal Employees; the Service Case; the Communist Party Registration Case; the Jencks Case; the Watkins Case; the Sacher Case; the Witkovich Case; and the Bonetti Case — Warren Court decisions in such cases as these having rendered communists virtually immune to federal laws, or controls of any kind, it was now time for the Yates Case decision which got the comrades out of jail.

Now, the Warren Court rules, state governments can't prosecute communists because the Smith Act gives the federal government a mon-

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

opoly in this field; but the federal government can't prosecute, because the Smith Act (as interpreted by Warren in the Yates Case) is meaningless.

It Could Be Done

Readers of this *Report* have already mailed many copies of "Impeaching Earl Warren — Part I," to members of Congress, urging impeachment.

Some Congressmen *who think Warren should be impeached* are afraid they would make themselves look ridiculous by supporting the impeachment effort, because they don't think any amount of public pressure could cause Congress to bring charges of impeachment against Warren.

These timid souls should remember that pressures during the past 25 years have caused Congress to abdicate its constitutional responsibilities and to provide the tax money and the legislation which has enabled executive agencies to transform our federal government into a frankenstein of unlimited power, in violation of every principle written into the Constitution—which Congressmen and Senators are sworn to uphold. Surely, if the pressures of greed, and power-hungry ambition, and subversion can cause Congress to *violate* the Constitution, enough pressure from taxpayers and voters could cause Congress to *uphold* the Constitution.

Other Congressmen, who think Warren should be impeached, are afraid to support the movement for impeachment, because they do not think the legal grounds are solid enough to *guarantee* conviction, even if public pressure caused Congress to bring charges of impeachment.

Inasmuch as a majority of our present U. S. Senators do not understand or respect our Constitution, it is possible that, even if the public did compel the House to bring charges of impeachment the Senate would find Earl Warren innocent, despite the evidence.

But even this conclusion would be a mighty blow for the cause of freedom. An impeachment of Earl Warren (even if the Senate acquitted him) would put the chilling fear of voter-reprisal into every politician in Washington; and it would provide a Senate roll-call which would enable voters to determine precisely which Senators they want to vote out of office.

* * * * *

Correction

In the January 9, 1961, issue of this *Report,* Senator Mike Mansfield was characterized as "from Oklahoma." This was a printer's error. Mansfield is U.S. Senator from Montana.

* * * * *

For prices on single and multiple copies of this *Report,* see bottom of the first page. How many people do you know who should read this *Report?*

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____years) (_____months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for_____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

62-102576-37

REC- 22

EX-114

March 6, 1961

[redacted]

Perkins School of Theology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas 5, Texas

b6
b7C

10—

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of February 20, 1961, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to bring this information to my attention.

Mr. Smoot was, of course, employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. In response to your inquiry, he was at one time assigned to Bureau Headquarters along with many other Agents who are from time to time so assigned.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/23/80 BY spr mary

MAILED 25
MAR 7 - 1961
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles reflect nothing derogatory on correspondent and no prior correspondence. Howard D. Smoot, Former SA, Resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

SAW:gcb
(3)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

51 MAR 16 1961

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 7 2 52 PM '61

MAR 7 5 00 PM '61

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
DALLAS 5, TEXAS

February 20, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In the February 1961 issue of Christian Crusade, page 4, Mr. Dan Smoot is identified as "former assistant of J. Edgar Hoover." I am well aware that Mr. Smoot has been an agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in previous times, but was unaware that he held such an exalted position as assistant to you. Is this a correct description of his duties at any time? If not, will you please write to the Christian Crusade, 9 East Fourth Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma, indicating their misrepresentation?

Sincerely,

[redacted] - ND NV b6 b7C

Professor

DJ:dl

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/11 BY spr-mac/jp

EX-114

REC-22 62-102576-37

MAR 10 1961

XEROX
MAR 15 1961

THREE

PERS. FILES

REC- 92

62-102576-38

EX- 105

April 10, 1961

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Shreveport, Louisiana

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/81 BY sp2 mar/g

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
APR 10 5 19 PM '61

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 4, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated. I want to thank you for your kind comments.

In response to your inquiry, Howard Dan Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951. I would like to point out in this connection that any opinions or comments Mr. Smoot might be currently making through his Dan Smoot Report, lectures, and radio programs are strictly his own and do not represent the FBI in any manner.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general subject of communism which may be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 31
APR 11 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

4-61 LEB Introduction
Director's speech of 10-18-60
Communist Target--Youth
Expose of Soviet Espionage
17th National Convention & 3-60 LEB Intro.

NOTE: No record could be located in Bufiles identifiable with correspondent. "The Dan Smoot Report" ~~is not being quoted as~~ the complete title, is not being used.

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 APR 24 1961

RWE:pjh (3)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

April 4, 1961

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

Dear Sir: HOWARD DAN SMOOT

In biographical material about Dan Smoot of Dallas, Tex., it is stated that he served for some nine years with the F. B. I.

I believe this information to be correct but some people have questioned its accuracy.

Will appreciate very much having you advise me of the number of years that Dan Smoot served with the F.B.I.

I'm glad that our nation is blessed with dedicated men like you and with an organization that does so much to protect our freedom.

All good fortune to you and thanks for information I'm seeking.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

N.R.

REC- 92

62-102576-38

EX- 105

APR 12 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/77 BY sp1 war/yr

CORRESPONDENCE

XEROX
APR 21 1961

PERS. FILES

4-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: MARCH 21, 1961

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/1/8 BY sp2 [illegible]

Pages 4017-4028. Senator Young, (R) North Dakota, spoke concerning material he had included in previous Records in connection with the John Birch Society. Mr. Young pointed out that the Los Angeles Times and the Santa Barbara (California) News-Press had made an investigation of this society. Mr. Young included the articles and editorials from these newspapers. Included was an article from the Los Angeles Times of March 7, 1961, entitled "Birch Program in Los Angeles Outlined--Thousands Reportedly Belong to Chapters in Southland." The article quotes Paul H. Talbert, a council member from southern California, regarding the riots in San Francisco during hearings by the House Un-American Activities Committee. The article stated "He said the FBI has developed incontrovertible proof the riot was inspired, directed, and participated in by known Communists." The article goes on to state "In line with Welch's Blue Book instructions, the society is working to broaden the audience of such commentators as Manion, Dan Smoot and, locally, [redacted] Smoot, a former FBI agent with headquarters in Dallas, also publishes weekly reports which are circulated by society members in support of the rightwing viewpoints." The article points out that Robert Welch is the founder of the John Birch Society. Mr. Young also included a letter from [redacted] a Wichita, Kansas, businessman, to [redacted] in which [redacted] outlined his views as a member of the John Birch Society. [redacted] stated "I have known Mr. Robert Welch for 8 years. I have more confidence in his knowledge and ability than any man in the United States, with the exception of J. Edgar Hoover. Of course, Mr. Hoover is not available for consultation." Howard D. Smoot was employed with the Bureau as an Agent from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951. Shortly before Smoot's resignation, he was censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges against his SAC. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic, and he was not recommended for reinstatement. He is the author of the "Dan Smoot Report" a weekly publication which deals with highly controversial topics. By SAC Letter dated March 24, 1959, it is noted that inquiries as to his former employment in this Bureau should be handled in a most circumspect manner and should be answered by merely giving the dates of his employment and no additional comment should be made.

Original filed in: 66-1731-

b6
b7C

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for MARCH 26, 1961 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

162-102576-
NOT RECORDED
102

APR 7 1961

REC-9

62-102576-39

EX-105

April 17, 1961

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Grove Church of Christ
Gambier, Ohio

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 6, 1961, has been received, and your generous expression of confidence in the FBI is appreciated.

In response to your request, I would like to point out that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. As you can readily appreciate, I am not in a position to express any opinion concerning Mr. Smoot since it has always been my policy as Director of this Bureau to refrain from making any appraisals or evaluations of individuals, publications or organizations.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general subject of communism which may be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 31
APR 17 1961
COMM-FBI

APR 17 11 19 AM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/87 BY sp1 mas/ep

Enclosures (5)
4-1-61 LEB Introduction
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Expose of Soviet Espionage
Communist Target--Youth
One Nation's Response to Communism
JMM:lc (3)

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

58 MAY 1 1961



b6
b7C

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information regarding the correspondent. Dan Smoot EOD 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51. Shortly before Smoot's resignation, he was censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges against his SAC. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic, and he was not recommended for reinstatement. He is the author of the "Dan Smoot Report," a weekly publication which deals with highly controversial topics. Numerous inquiries have been received regarding Smoot's activities since his separation. Ministers in Church of Christ are not addressed as Reverend.

GROVE CHURCH OF CHRIST

GAMBIER, OHIO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

April 6, 1961

10-1

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

Re: THE DAN SMOOT REPORT

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the job your department is doing to keep America strong.

I am planning to write my senator concerning some very important matters that have come to my attention in the past weeks. Some of the things were revealed in a publication written by Dan Smoot in the DAN SMOOT REPORT. My question is "How far can I trust the statements made by Dan Smoot in the Dan Smoot Report?"

I will be deeply indebted to you for your effort in answering this letter.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

fd

EX-108

APR 10 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/81 BY spr mar/cy

ack: JMM: [illegible]

REC-9

62-102576-39

XEROX APR 27 1961

EX-105

APR 19 1961

EX-159

62-102576 40

REC-77

April 10, 1961

10-2

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Houston 36, Texas

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 12, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret that I am unable to help you and hope that you will not infer in this connection either that we do or that we do not have data in our files relating to the subjects of your inquiries.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general subject of communism which may be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

APR 19 4 15 PM '61
READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 31
APR 19 1961
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/4/00 BY spr mcl/gr

Enclosures (5)
4-1-61 LEB Intro
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Communist Target--Youth
The Communist Menace: Red Goals and Christian Ideals
One Nation's Response To Communism

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

EFT:baw* (3)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

50 APR 27 1961

[redacted]

b6
b7C

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The John Birch Society was founded in 12/58 in Indianapolis, Indiana, by Robert H. Welch, Jr., of Belmont, Massachusetts. It is incorporated under laws of State of Massachusetts; is allegedly anticommunist; has chapters throughout the country; and has not been investigated by the Bureau. Welch and the Society in the past have been extremely critical of former President Eisenhower. (62-104401). "The Dan Smoot Report" is published at Dallas, Texas, on a weekly basis by Howard D. (Dan) Smoot, and is a newsheet dealing with articles such as communism, desegregation, etc. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689). The Life Line Foundation, Inc., is a political and religious movement sponsored by Texas oil millionaire H. L. Hunt. The Foundation also sponsors radio programs, some of which have been critical of the Supreme Court and have made extreme proposals regarding a number of controversial subjects. Wayne Poucher is the commentator on "Life Lines," broadcasts. The Bureau has not investigated the Life Line Foundation, Inc., or its publication, "Life Lines," or the radio program, "Life Line." We have, however, received numerous citizen inquiries relating to this group and they have been answered by stating we do not evaluate or comment upon publications or organizations. (62-105010).

4-12-61

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

27360

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/21 BY sp2 [illegible]

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I work as a hairdresser in a department store beauty salon located in a surburban shopping center here in Houston.

For some mounths now, there has been some discussion among my customers about the John Birch Society, Dan Smoot and Life Line.

Several copies of literature were given me, some of which to be passed along to others.

I have never been asked to join any organization, nor do I belong to or subscribe to any of these groups or any other organizatio neither do I intend to join or subscribe.

Since, because of my fairly close association with my customers, I am, very often, brought into these discussions and it is not my desire to hinder any good and lawful cuase nor to aid in any way, any group, organization or cause that may bring harm to this country and it's government, whether it be communistic or otherwise, realizing that there are other daugers from within.

If it is possible, could you please give me the Bureau's report on the following groups and publications regarding their activities, their immediate aims and their ultimate goals, also what the Bureau feels may be possible results or repercussions from the extended activities of these groups.

√ John Birch Society (American Opinion)
Dan Smoot
Life - Line.

If it is not possible for your office to supply this information. I would appreciate your suggestion as to where an authoriative report may be obtained.

Thank you for your assistance. I am

Sincerely

[redacted]

Houston 30, [illegible]

b6
b7C

62-102576-40

REC-71

APR 21 [illegible]

413 NORTH CRENSHAW ROAD, VISALIA, CALIFORNIA.

4 April 1961

Mr. Dan Smoot
Dallas 14,
Texas.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/21/98 BY sp2 mal/jp

Dear Mr. Smoot:

I have on occasions listened to your t.v. broadcasts. Much of what you had to say made sense, much of it gave reasons for a more serious study of situations, much of it controversial, and much of it directly contradictory to your professed aims and purposes. As I understand it, your basic aim and purpose is to arouse the citizens to a point of action whereby they will ask for a return to our constitutional form of government, a government based upon Republican principles. This is understandable. I even agree that we have by public sufferance allowed the federal government to take on certain powers which were not allowed it under our Constitution.

However, if you uphold our form of government, surely then you must agree that in order to correct any defects, or to rectify public grievances, the people have a right to peacefully assemble, come to some orderly understanding, and address those grievances to the public office involved, or to The President if that be necessary. This is our right and our duty.

What puzzles me, and I'm sure it must be puzzling a great many other serious-minded citizens, is how you can make some of your public attacks and accusations upon parties, simply because you dig up evidence which leads you to suspect but not to prove through reliable, positive, documented evidence.

Someone mailed me your two pamphlets in which you make direct accusations and ask for the impeachment of the Chief Justice of The Supreme Court, The Hon. Earl Warren. I have carefully read all that you have to say. The evidence you produced certainly can not make Justice Warren the most popular of men, but is it based upon absolute facts or simply on your analysis of his acts in office? The late philosopher, Mr. Elbert Hubbard once said, "It is better not to know so much than to know so much that isn't so!"

I will not go back and pick out all of your statements in your case against Justice Warren, but I will give you a few things on which to ponder, and you will not be angry with me for so doing if you truly believe in justice, in our American liberties, and in our Constitution:

1 XEROX
MAY 18 1961

62-102576-41

ENCLOSURE

First, in the history of our Supreme Court, it has occasionally made decisions which many individuals, many sections of our society, many of our local governments did not like and resented. Yet they were the honest opinions of able men, men of absolute loyalty to their country, Often, too, if you will look into some of the remarks of these men, you will discover that often they reluctantly handed down a decision which did not satisfy them for the simple reason that our basic laws are so set up that it allows many of the guilty to slip through loopholes which were meant to protect the innocent. I have, on a number of occasions, heard jurors say that many of our laws, in State as well as Federal courts, were so wide as to allow a clever lawyer to clear a client. They felt some of our laws should be more specific, more clearly defined, more accurate in definition. But since the laws were as they are, they could do no more than to respect and support them.

Therefore, I would like to suggest that if you wish to be fair in the matter, you should not attack Justice Warren, but call attenntion to the laws by which he is obliged to hand down his decisions. And you will find the proper place to put the blame. And this area can be corrected by proper parliamentary procedure.

It stands to reason that over the years, many of our laws have become outmoded and need to be replaced by ones more practical for the changes in our society. But to openly attack a man who is only doing his duty, no matter how much you may disapprove of what he does, is not compatible with our American way. And to ask for the impeachment of a Supreme Court Justice, especially on such evidence as you produce, is disgraceful in my opinion.

A man who publicly expresses himself, it seems to me, must be doubly careful of what he says, and must be absolutely certain of his evidence. Irresponsible reporting and opinionated conclusions are not welcome to the sane mass of Americans. And to damage a man's reputation by a smear campaign is stooping to the methods used by the Communists in their war against organized society.

I do not claim to know as much about the Communist conspiracy in America as you do, but I do happen to know a great deal about it since I came face to face with it, back in 1934, when one of its apparatus infiltrated our Screenwriters Guild in Hollywood and succeeded in gaining control of our board of directors. It was some time later that the whole thing was exposed. The FBI and the House Un-American Activities Committee brought it out into the open. Those few of us inside The Guild who openly fought from the beginning, got "blacklisted" by the Commy group who had dominated the writers group and spread their "sphere of influence" into the producers section, thus by "smear methods" and clever little tricks, keeping us out of work while having their supporters succeed. They knew if we kept strong we'd have licked them. But in spite of all the evidence we had (and still have) of this "blacklist" (which is recognized by The House Un*american Activties Committee to exist, we have not yet been able to pinpoint

to any individual or group as the instigators. We believe that still, underground somewhere, are hard-core Communists registering a sphere of influence on employment in Hollywood. And yet we do not have sufficient documentary proof, only certain evidence. We even suspect certain persons, and yet, since there is no definite proof, we do not name them or even whisper their names about. We have tried to do it the American way. It is not pleasant and it has not been easy, but we have managed to survive in spite of all they have done against us.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover is well aware of all of this. He and his men are alert and careful - but patient. The House Un-American Activities Committee is also aware and alert. This is where such a situation belongs, so that the innocent do not get hurt by being wrongly accused, simply by questionable evidence.

Unless you know the underlying facts, often direct evidence can be misleading. For instance, although I suspected many of my fellow writers, back in those days before World War II of being Communists, not a one of them ever asked me to join, and I never asked them if they were party members, but naturally I was curious. I wanted to meet Harry Bridges because he was causing some great amount of trouble just then, and I practically pushed my way into getting invited to a "gathering" at someone's home in Beverly Hills. At that gathering, I was surprised to discover certain people who I would never suspect would have anything to do with Communism. But by the same token, I am sure they were surprised to find me there. And so, I can only conclude, they may have come for the same reason I did. As for this Harry Bridges, I had a very long talk with him, about conditions in the dockworkers unions, etc. and I only poked questions which he certainly went into great lengths to answer. I could see that here was a slick operator, carefully schooled, always on the alert, and a brain - even if I did not approve of his kind of mind. And that is what the Communists have, very clever, strong-minded, dedicated followersm who guide the works. And I feel the more we know how they talk, the easier they are to detect. They use certain phrases, words, expressions that are drilled into them. I tell you all this because, under the circumstances, someone could have seen me at this "gathering" and sent my name into the FBI or even spread it around that I was a party member. And how wrong they'd be. That is why we must be careful calling names simply by a certain amount of evidence.

Mr. Smoot, as a public figure, you can do a lot of good by being careful and you can do a lot of harm by being careless. I trust you are not offended by what I have had to say. This is my opinion and I am not bashful about saying what I think, but directly to the person involved, not in a smear campaign.

Cordially,

EX-114

62-102576-41

REC- 31

April 14, 1961

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Visalia, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/82 BY sp1 mal/p

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of April 4, with enclosures, and I appreciate the concern which prompted you to write.

The FBI, as an investigative agency of the Federal Government, does not furnish comments or evaluations with respect to any individual, publication or organization. I firmly believe, however, that it behooves every one of us to make a concerted effort to gain a broad knowledge of the objectives and operations of the communist menace. A lack of understanding is dangerous in that it is often responsible for the reprehensible and indiscriminate labeling as communists those who merely dissent or advocate unpopular or unorthodox views.

In view of your interest in the subject of your letter, I am enclosing a copy of a statement I recently made which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 31
APR 1 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosure
April 1, 1961, LEB Introduction

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning the correspondent. In the past he has furnished information to the Bureau by letter which he believed to be of interest.

(continued on next page)

JWO'B:dkp (3)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XEROX
AUG 1 1961

56 MAY 19 1961

MAY 18

APR 14 2 36 PM '61

FBI-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE: The John Birch Society was founded in 12/58 in Indianapolis, Indiana, by Robert H. Welch, Jr., of Belmont, Massachusetts. It is incorporated under laws of State of Massachusetts; is allegedly anti-communist; has chapters throughout the country; and has not been investigated by the Bureau. Welch and the Society in the past have been extremely critical of former President Eisenhower. (62-104401)

Dan Smoot to whom Nash refers is Howard Dan Smoot, former Special Agent from 3-23-42 to 6-15-51 at which time he voluntarily resigned. SAC Letter 59-17F instructed all field offices to be most circumspect in handling inquiries concerning Smoot. This Letter instructed that inquiries should be answered indicating that any opinions and comments he might currently be making in connection with his Dan Smoot Report, lectures or radio programs are strictly his own and do not represent the FBI.

THE LETTER PAGE

Los Angeles Times

HARRISON GRAY OTIS, 1881-1917 HARRY CHANDLER, 1917-1944

NORMAN CHANDLER, President, Times Mirror Co.

OTIS CHANDLER, Publisher; The Times

NICK B. WILLIAMS, Editor

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1-23-80 BY

Richard Nixon Advises Caution in Combat Against Subversives

The Times front page editorial of March 12 should be required reading for all Americans interested in developing effective political action groups to combat Communist and other subversive organizations.

I can well understand how many well-intentioned people, who are justifiably concerned about the threat which subversive groups present to our free institutions, tend to reach the conclusion that the only effective way to fight such organizations is to use the same evil methods they employ.

★

The argument goes like this—"If we are seeking noble ends, why should we worry about the means we use to reach those ends, particularly when those who oppose us in working for evil goals, by their own admission, will break every established rule of human conduct to accomplish their objective?"

At first blush, this line of reasoning seems to make some sense because at least it is "realistic." But there could be no more dangerous fallacy. One of the most indelible lessons of human history is that those who adopt the doctrine that the end justifies the means inevitably find the means become the end.

I could not be more in sympathy with the ultimate objectives of those who are willing to devote their time and energy to fighting for the preservation of our American ideals.

But what we must never forget is that one of the most cherished American ideals is that we must fight with proper methods for those things in which we believe.

It may at times seem unrealistic and naive to follow the rules of the game when our opponents are so unscrupulous and completely devoid of morality. But, in the end, refusing to resort to methods that are wrong not only is right but in the long run it is the most effective way to combat an evil doctrine like communism.

★

Why do such organizations have such enormous appeals to thousands of loyal public-spirited Americans? It is because our existing political organizations, with very few exceptions, do not offer a challenging, vital and effective program to fight the great battle for preserving and extending American ideals.

Our political organizations tend in non-election years to become somewhat self-perpetuating social clubs, almost completely sterile in developing new ideas and new leadership for the nation.

The leaders of such organizations, in many cases, seem far more concerned about keeping their personal control of the organization rather than expanding the membership with the risk of losing control.

One of the most encouraging developments on the American scene today is that literally hundreds of thousands of people of both political parties are taking active interest in public affairs.

★

They recognize the threat to our American ideals presented both at home and abroad. They want to do something about it other than joining and attending the usually dull and ineffective meetings which existing organizations provide.

It is the responsibility of those in positions of leadership not simply to tell these people what they should not do but to revitalize our existing organizations and set up new political action organizations which will provide proper vehicles for mobilizing this tremendous potential energy and talent in fighting effectively for the American ideals in the United States and the world.

RICHARD NIXON,
Los Angeles.



Uncle Pinocchio

Society's Credo Held Inimical to America

The Times is to be congratulated for its definitive and unequivocal position with regard to the menace posed by the John Birch Society.

As a conservative and a pre-law student of Constitutional law, I know that I speak for conservatives and liberals alike who have the deepest regard for the American democratic tradition that has fostered a way of life dear to us all.

Recognizing the threat of communism, it is my deepest conviction that the John Birch Society stands for a credo which is inimical to America, and whose nature and methods do violence to the theory and practice respectively of American Constitutional democracy.

While thoughtfully considering Gene Blake's articles on this society and its leader, Robert Welch—who, professing to have the truth, has limited its circulation — one cannot help recalling that period in early American history characterized by the manifestly unconstitutional Alien and Sedition Acts.

It was Thomas Jefferson, who in his excoriation of them reminded all Americans of the necessity of acting within the Constitutionally provided limits in order that the rights of individuals be preserved.

The insidious parallel between the proponents of these acts and the members of the John Birch Society is inescapably evident and can lead only to the conclusion that this society, its nature and methods stand convicted as do the Alien and Sedition Acts.

The threat of the John Birch Society and those who are duped through its plea of pseudo-patriotism is as malignant as that which it purports to combat.

RANDOLPH A. KALLAS,
Los Angeles.

An Illuminating Series

The service given the public on your series of articles regarding the John Birch Society is more than commendable.

It was illuminating and also a very great shock to me personally, and I imagine it must be causing a great deal of alarm and concern to most citizens who read the series in The Times.

I do think this is a matter that the attorney general, the FBI and the House Un-American Activities Committee should investigate.

I would like to suggest that you send to the attorney general the complete series of articles together with your own editorial comment.

J. Edgar Hoover and the House Committee on Un-American Activities have constantly been warning the American people of communist subversion on all levels, and we have proper and competent law enforcement agencies to handle these matters.

For any individual or private group to take this upon themselves (no matter how well-meaning) is not compatible with our kind of government.

ALDEN NASH,
Visalia.

'Something Wrong With the Idea'

I read your front page editorial and I am certain you are right when you say something is wrong with the idea of approaching our problems through the John Birch Society.

I believe, however, that your editorial calls for another to deal with the question of why a movement such as that of the John Birch Society can attract otherwise responsible persons to its banner.

★

Can it be that all too many, if such be possible, have become frustrated with the pagan belief of the positive need for a leader, someone to assume all responsibility, to look after its followers as Abraham, Moses and others were asked to be?

Can it be the spending of billions in far-away places to combat communism but none here?

Can it be that the Decalogue has lost its appeal? Can it be fear of tomorrow? Do we need to have reinstilled into the whole of our society the values that editor Nick Williams spoke of in Sunday's Times?

A large number of our like uncontrolled unions, intervention of government into the market place, do not like government experimenting with old and unsuccessful ideas such as brought down the Roman Empire, ideas tried by Pericles, ideas that almost destroyed Britain since World War II.

CHAS. F. HEMPHILL,
Beverly Hills.

The Tradition

I have just finished reading the series on the John Birch Society and the editorial that follow-

'Latent Peril'

Let me congratulate The Times on its marvelous articles on the John Birch Society, and on your own concluding editorial.

The Times and I have not always agreed. We will, I'm sure, disagree again. But on this point—on the righteousness of Constitutional procedure in fighting the menace of Communism — we could not be in greater accord.

JAMES C. CORMAN,
Member of Congress,
22nd District.

'Genuine Public Services'

EX-116

REC- 95 62-102576-42

May 5, 1961

[redacted]

Hawthorne, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/71 BY Sp1 mac/y

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 29, 1961, has been received, and I appreciate your generous comments concerning my administration of this Bureau.

In response to your inquiry, Howard D. Smoot was employed as a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, until his resignation on June 15, 1951. Although I would like to be of service to you, I am not in a position to comment concerning his activities since leaving his employment with us.

Your grave concern over communism is understandable, and your desire to learn methods of opposing it is most reassuring. I strongly believe that the most effective way to combat this conspiracy is to become fully informed concerning it. A thorough knowledge of the nature and objectives of communism will enable our people to detect it as it endeavors to make inroads in every segment of our American life. You should find a wide variety of literature on this subject available at your local public library, and you may be interested in my book, "Masters of Deceit," which was intended as a basic text on communism. I am enclosing some material which may be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4) Communist Illusion & Democratic Reality
Expose of Soviet Espionage
3-60 LEB Introduction & 17th National Convention
4-17-60 Statement re Internal Security

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information concerning correspondent.

CJH:hmm (3)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

66 MAY 16 1961

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI

MAY 5 4 16 P

b6
b7C

April 29, 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. T
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/23/72 BY spr-mar/yp

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am one of those Americans suddenly awakening from a comfortable, apathetic attitude toward politics, and the dilemma in which I find myself is admittedly my own fault. This is a period of crisis, and I am not well enough versed on the subject to judge who's who in the fight against Communism. The person in question at the moment is a Mr. Dan Smoot, to whom I recently listened, and to whom I wrote for some of the pamphlets on which he bases his television talks. I know that printing conveys no element of infallibility to the individual's opinions and thoughts; and, if one were to believe Mr. Smoot's claims, one would become terribly alarmed about the condition of our country and might conclude that Mr. Kennedy has decided socialistic -- if not communistic -- leanings.

His pamphlets claim that Mr. Smoot was at one time in the F.B.I., and the integrity of your great organization is thus almost automatically transferred to this man. Now, the question in my mind is this: Is Mr. Smoot really a sincere patriot, or might it be possible that he, himself, is a leader of the movement he professes to fight? If he could convince enough people that Mr. Kennedy is rapidly leading our country to dictatorship, or socialism, or communism, perhaps the people would demand Mr. Kennedy's impeachment -- and is it not possible that, in the ensuing confusion, the Communists themselves might take over our government?

Please do not scoff at my inquiry, Mr. Hoover, for it is a very sincere plea for guidance. I have unshakable faith in you and your dedication to the United States, and would be deeply grateful for a reply to the following questions.

MAY 2 1961

REC- 95 62-102576-42

EX-116

9 MAY 9 1961

PERS. FILES

Can you tell me, first of all, whether or not Mr. Smoot was at one time a member of the F.B.I.? Secondly, is he in any way affiliated with the communists now, so that the facts he presents could be distortions of the truth? Thirdly, is there any formula by which unitiated people can detect the communist party line when it hides behind pseudo patriotism?

May I express my personal gratitude to you, Mr. Hoover, for the wonderful service you have rendered all of us through leading the Federal Bureau of Investigation. What a great source of satisfaction it must be for you to know that you have served our country with such able dedication!

b6
b7C

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

ALDEN NASH

413 NORTH CRENSHAW ROAD, VISALIA, CALIFORNIA

4 April 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/92 BY

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
The Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You and I have exchanged letters over many years now, but I'm sure you will agree that I have never bothered you with any matters that I didn't consider should come to your attention or give you something to think about.

Presently, I'm quite aware, you've got all you can handle in the area of "subversion" by the Communist apparatus without having to look into the matter of this growing tendency of "do-gooders" who think they are helping to fight Communism by taking matters into their own un-skilled hands. If they continue, I'm afraid they are going to cause you some headaches and thus deprive you of the time you need for keeping pace with the Communist movements.

This John Burch Society, I'm sure, has been called to your attention. It may mean well but it worries a lot of us sin[illegible] it claims one thing and acts peculiarly. Especially when i[illegible] comes to character assasination, it is frightening. The way they'd have the public believing, practically everyone in [illegible] Federal government is a Communist agent.

On top of this appears a man by the name od Dan Smoot who, [illegible] his claims, you must know very well. He has a t.v. broadc[illegible] weekly from Dallas. He also mails out pamphlets to subscr[illegible] A frined of mine got hold of two concerning our Chief Jus[illegible] Earl Warren, which was, in my opinion, a disgraceful attac[illegible] a loyal American. This kind of smear is dangerous.

I enclose copy of a letter which I have written Mr. Smoot, hoping h[illegible] will mend his ways, also a page torn from a recent issue of T[illegible] Los Angeles Times regarding the John Burch Society.

If these groups really wanted to help you, they should keep their mouths shut, listen, gather evidence, and forward it to you for your files. Which is the proper place for it. Maybe you ought to make some kind of public statment, not naming any of them, but simply letting them know the harm they are doing by their acts.

With all of my very best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Alden Nash

Alden Nash

Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

FILED IN APR 10 1961

EX-114

REC 31

MCT-19 62-102576

XEROX

AUG 1 1961

EX-116

May 18, 1961

REC- 95 62-102576-43

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Fort Wayne, Indiana

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/28/88 BY spr mar/cp

MAY 19 2 31 PM '61
FBI
READING ROOM

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of May 10 and appreciate the concern which prompted your communication.

In response to your request, I would like to point out that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I am sure you can understand my position in not being able to comment relative to the matters you discussed.

In view of your interest, I am enclosing some material which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)
4-61 LEB Introduction
Director's statement re internal security, 4-17-61
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
One Nation's response to Communism

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. Howard D. Smoot former SA resigned following censure, probation and

JRS:hmm (3)

NOTE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

62 MAY 24 1961 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE: (continued)

transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

TRUE COPY

May 10, 1961

Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Fed. Bureau of Investigation

Dear Sir,

Could you tell me, please, if you consider Mr. Dan Smoot and his publication The Dan Smoot Report reliable and truthful sources of information concerning Communism. He says some alarming things that should be told to all the people of the United States if they are undisputable facts. Also, do you think the Daughters of the Am. Rev. Nat'l. Defense Committee is a reliable source of information?

Yours,

/s/ [redacted] Ft. Wayne, Ind. b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/77 BY spr mar/ep

EX-116

REC- 95 62-102576-43

MAY 19 1961

1 to file

ack 5-18-61 gps:cp

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

May 10, 1961

Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Fed. Bureau of Investigation -

Dear Sir,

Could you tell me, please, if you consider Mr. Dan Smoot and his publication The Dan Smoot Report reliable and truthful sources of information concerning Communism. He says some alarming things that should be told to all the people of the United States if they are undisputable facts. Also, do you think the Daughters of the Am. Rev. Nat'l. Defense Committee is a reliable source of information?

[redacted]

Ft. Wayne, Ind.

EXP. PROC.
MAY 15 1961

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/81 BY spr war/w

1 to jms
nil ack
5-18-61
JRS:

Ex-FBI Agent Assails New Frontier Program

President Kennedy's program as presented to Congress would "just about completely socialize this country and destroy freedom," in the opinion of Dan Smoot, former FBI agent and presently a radio and television commentator in Dallas.

"I have a dim view of the New Frontier," he said; "it would establish socialism, from which there is no retreat."

Smoot looked upon the medical program as a step away from freedom. He said the farm program "would be a mighty step toward collectivization." The education program in his opinion would lead to nationalization of public schools. He said it would be a fraud to give aid to the states for public education and not exercise some kind of control.

The visitor said he does not look upon the Peace Corps proposal as a major step toward socialism, but he predicted that it will make America look ridiculous the world over.

On the basis of the mail which he receives and the opinions expressed to him on his travels about the country, Smoot was of the opinion that there is an upsurge of public feeling against the New Frontier. He found a desire to return to the constitutional system.

Smoot was here to speak to the Freedom Club in the First Congregational Church Tuesday night on "The New Frontier and I."



CRITICAL—Dan Smoot, ex-FBI agent, criticizes the Kennedy program as socialistic in talk here.
Times photo

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

M. A. Jones

File 8

LOS ANGELES TIMES
DATE 5-3-61
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
EDITOR NICK B. WILLIAMS
LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

DAN SMOOT
INFO. CONCERNING
LA 62-0-33244

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/71 BY spr mcc/sp

Ejp 11-1

62-102576-H
NOT RECORDED
191 MAY 12 1961

50 MAY 16 19

H171

FILES

REC-66 62-182576-44

May 25, 1961

[redacted]

North Hollywood, California

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/81 BY spr mal/w

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAY 25 5 27 PM '61

Dear [redacted]:

I have received your letter of May 16, and the interest prompting you to communicate is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. As you can readily understand, I am not in a position to express any opinion concerning Mr. Smoot's activities subsequent to his resignation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: No information could be located in Bufiles identifiable with correspondent. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JCF:lc
(3)

XEROX
JUN 9 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

58 JUN 14 1961

TRUE COPY

Tuesday, May 16, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

To whom it may concern;

I understand that Dan Smoot, a Texas T. V. commentator, and author of the Dan Smoot Report, was a member of the F. B. I. from 1942 until 1951.

Since Mr. Smoot has expressed such strong views for Americanism; against communism, pseudo liberalism, collectivism in general; he has left himself open to all sorts of charges. One of which is that he was never an F. B. I. agent, or that he was kicked out of the F. B. I. .

If it is not against your policy, I would greatly appreciate getting facts on Mr. Smoot from a source that I can trust to be objectively honest. If this is not possible, could you at least verify that he was a member of your organization. Thank you.

/s/ [redacted]
[redacted] No. Hollywood, California

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/23/12 BY sp2 mac/sp

REC- 66 62-102576 44

MAY 31 1961

1 XEROX
JUN 9 1961

FX. - 102

Tuesday, May 16, 1961.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/88 BY sp2 mae/ep

To whom it may concern,

I understand that Dan Smoot, a Texas T.V. commentator, and author of the Dan Smoot Report, was a member of the F.B.I. from 1942 until 1951.

Since Mr. Smoot has expressed such strong views for Americanism; against communism, pseudo liberalism, collectivism in general; he has left himself open to all sorts of charges. One of which is that he was never an F.B.I. agent, or that he was kicked out of the F.B.I.

If it is not against your policy, I would greatly appreciate getting facts on Mr. Smoot from a source that I can trust to be objectively honest. If this is not possible, could you at least verify that he was a member of your organization. Thank you,

[redacted]

No. Hollywood,
California

b6
b7C

EXP. PROC. 36
MAY 22 1961

mml
5-25-61
HC 5-23-61
JCF/mb

1 - Mr. Simpson

REC-94 62-102576-45

June 2, 1961

[redacted]

Sarasota, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/23/97 BY [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated May 25, 1961, has been received, and your interest in writing to me is appreciated.

In view of the contents of your communication, I am instructing the Special Agent in Charge of our Tampa Office to have an Agent contact you in the near future.

I am enclosing two items of literature which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 21
JUN 1 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

2 - Tampa (enclosures - 2)

ATTENTION: SAC, TAMPA

Enclosed are two copies of correspondent's communication. Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning the correspondent.

NOTE TO TAMPA, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE THREE

66 JUN 16 1961

RDS:pw (5)

Tolson
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

21 PM '61

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

NOTE TO TAMPA, CONTINUED

For your information, Bufiles contain no identifiable data of a subversive nature concerning any of the individuals and publications mentioned by the correspondent, except [redacted] In 1943 she was reported to be considered a friend and sympathizer of the Communist Party. She has not been investigated by the Bureau. (62-5-4917)

You are instructed to have an Agent promptly contact the correspondent and obtain the identity of the individual he states is of doubtful loyalty. The confidential nature of Bufiles should be carefully explained to the correspondent and it should be tactfully explained to him that it is not possible to furnish him information concerning the loyalty of an individual, including those individuals he may suspect and report to your office. Due to the confidential nature of our files, it is of course not possible to furnish him any information concerning the individuals and publications he mentioned; however, the correspondent should be advised that he should not infer that our files do or do not contain information concerning them.

The Agent may advise the correspondent that Howard D. "Dan" Smoot was employed as a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, until his resignation on June 15, 1951. Any opinions or comments Smoot may be making through his "Dan Smoot Reports" and his lectures and radio programs are strictly his own and do not represent the FBI in any manner. (62-102576)

The results of this contact with the correspondent should be promptly furnished the Bureau under appropriate caption making reference to this communication.

The following items of literature were sent to the correspondent:

1. "What You Can do to Fight Communism and Preserve America."
2. Director's Statement dated April 17, 1961, Concerning Internal Security.

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

NOTE ON YELLOW:

[redacted] He has recently received information concerning an employee which raises questions concerning this employee's loyalty. Correspondent does not further explain and does not furnish the employee's name. He inquires as to the procedure to be taken to "check out this second person." He refers to Dan Smoot and requests information as to his loyalty and information concerning his publications. Correspondent also lists two organizations, two publications and six individuals and requests any information we may have on them.

M 25th, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

In January of this year, I was elected by the Sarasota County Board of Public Instruction of Sarasota County, Florida, to be the chairman of this board for a two year period. One of my main concerns is the keeping out of our school system teachers and/or influences that may tend to be communistic. Just recently some information was given to me by a person in our employ, which raises some questions in my mind as to that person's loyalty and also to the reliability of the information which was given to me. May I request some answers to my questions?

Question 1. If there is a doubt in a person's mind as to the loyalty of another person or of that other person's tendency toward communism, what procedure should be taken to check out this second person?

Question 2. One of the articles given to me was called "The Dan Smoot Report". It is published in Dallas, Texas, by Dan Smoot, who supposedly worked as an FBI Agent starting in 1942. Can you give me some loyalty details on this person and do you have any information on his publications?

Question 3. Another publication was a brochure advertising the book "Bending the Twig" written by Augustin G. Rudd. In reading comments on the book, I notice such people as the following writing these comments:

E. Merrill Root, Professor of English, Earlham College

Dr. J.B. Matthews, Author and Lecturer

National Economic Council, New York

All-American Books, America's Future, Inc., New York

Mrs. Walter Ferguson, columnist, Tulsa Tribune

Will ford I. King, Professor Emeritus, Economics, New York University

There are also many others who wrote comments. Can you give me any information regarding any of the above and the author. My reason for requesting this, is that at one time our school staff had checked out [redacted], and we were not too impressed by the results.

Also, I have received a copy of "A Citizens Manual for Public Schools" written by Mortimer Smith. Do you have anything on this?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/23/92 BY sp1 mmg

b6
b7C

EX-116 XEROX REC- 94 62-102576-15

JUN 15 1961

12 JUN 5 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. FILES

Tampa

RDS/pw

I am deeply concerned about the infiltration of communistic ideas into our educational society, therefore, my personal request for the above information from you. I know that if I receive it direct from the FBI, it has not been tampered with by in betweens.

Your cooperation and guidance in these important matters will be greatly appreciated and I will look forward to your acknowledgement of receipt of this correspondence.

Respectfully requested,

[redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Sarasota County, Florida

Note: Please address correspondence to my home address which is [redacted] Sarasota, Florida.

June 5, 1961

b6
b7C

REC- 95 62-102576-46

[redacted]

Miami, Florida

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/98 BY spr mcc/gp

JUN 5 P 25 PM '61
FBI

Your letter of May 26, 1961, with enclosure, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. In that Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed are his own, I am unable to comment regarding him.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general subject of communism which may be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED TO
COMM-FBI

En[redacted]
4-[redacted] Statem[redacted]e internal security
Co[redacted]nist Illu[redacted] & Democratic Reality
Series from Chrsitianity Today

NOTE: No record Bufiles identifiable with correspondent. Enclosure was a small sheet containing background information on Smoot.

RWE:jms
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JUN 19 196

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

May 26, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Dan Smoot

I have been receiving the "Dan Smoot Report", which I'm sure you are familiar with. I know nothing about this man except what I read in his report.

I would appreciate knowing if he is on your list of known Communist or if he has any Communist leanings.

b6
b7C

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

/s/ [redacted]

Address reply to:

[redacted]

Miami, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/88 BY sp7 mrc/cp

REC- 95 62-102576-46

9 JUN 9 1961

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

CORRESPONDENCE

FILES

or [redacted] He also wanted information concerning DAN SMOOT b6 b7C
He said he did not agree with some of the statements made in issues of the "Dan Smoot Report".

[redacted] was advised that HOWARD D. "DAN" SMOOT was employed as a Special Agent of the FBI from 3/23/42 until his resignation on 6/15/51, and that any opinions or comments made by SMOOT are his own and do not represent the FBI in any manner. [redacted] was also advised of the confidential nature of Bufiles, which prevents the FBI from furnishing any information concerning the loyalty of individual or organizations. However, it was suggested to him that he might desire to contact the Department of Justice for a copy of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. b6 b7C b7D

[redacted] had nothing to report other than the very vague information concerning [redacted] His main interest appeared to be "What can I expect from the FBI in the way of information concerning teachers who have been determined to be subversive"? However, after an explanation of the confidential nature of Bufiles, he said he would furnish all derogatory security info concerning teachers to the FBI if and when he receives same for proper handling. b6 b7C b7D

In view of the non-specific nature of the information concerning [redacted] no investigation being conducted by Tampa.

May 26, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I have been receiving the "Dan Smoot Report", which I'm sure you are familiar with. I know nothing about this man except what I read in his report.

I would appreciate knowing if he is on your list of known Communist or if he has any Communist leanings.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very Truly yours,

b6
b7C

[redacted]

1 to jms 6-2-61

mml
ack
6-25-61
RWE/jms

Address reply to:

[redacted]

MIAMI, FLORIDA

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/82 BY sp1 mar/ep

CORRESPONDENCE

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side - the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: June 16, 1961

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-281)

b6
b7C
b7D

SUBJECT: CHANGED [redacted]

SECURITY MATTER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/23/77 BY [illegible]

Howard D. Smoot

RePulet to [redacted] Sarasota, Florida, dated 6/2/61.

Title changed to add name of [redacted] FI

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] on 6/8/61, that [redacted] was out of town and would return on 6/12/61.

[redacted] was contacted by SA [redacted] at his residence, [redacted] Sarasota, Florida, on 6/12/61, at which time he advised that [redacted] a history teacher at Sarasota High School once refused to sign a petition advocating legislative action against Communism; therefore [redacted] obviously is a Communist sympathizer. [redacted] said [redacted] could not give him any details on the matter and he does not know what the petition was about or when the incident took place.

b6
b7C
b7D

[redacted] said his experience has indicated to him that [redacted] is not completely reliable; therefore, since she cannot furnish details relative to her complaint against [redacted] and since he has received no other complaints against [redacted] he does not put much emphasis on her report. He added that [redacted] has a good record at the school and is a retired Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy.

[redacted] said he was very glad he was contacted personally by an Agent since there were several questions he wanted to ask. He said he wanted to know if the FBI had ever received any previous complaints concerning [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

47

REC- 7 62-1025-[illegible]

C
2 - Bureau
1 - Tampa
RNB:ih
(3) 297

8 JUN 20 1961

EX-113

RD [illegible]

SUBV. CONTROL

55 JUN 23 1961

EX-114

June 23, 1961

REC- 44 62-102576 48

[redacted]

San Antonio 9, Texas

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/81 BY sp2 mac/ep

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of June 13, 1961, with enclosure, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I am not in a position to express an opinion, of course, concerning his activities subsequent to the termination of his employment with this Bureau.

I am enclosing some material on the subject of communism which you may like to read.

JUN 23 9 59 PM '61

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 25
JUN 23 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)
3-60 LEB Introduction & 17th National Convention, CP, USA
4-17-61 Statement regarding Internal Security
Communism: The Bitter Enemy of Religion
Series from "Christianity Today"

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information concerning correspondent. Howard D. Smoot, EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51 following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

CJH:mid (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

[redacted] b6 b7C

San Antonio 9, Texas
June 13, 1961

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed "Dan Smoot Report" was distributed at a recent non-political woman's club meeting which I attended. I read it, having never heard of Mr. Smoot before, with curiosity. Also available for no charge at the meeting was "America's Promise," another booklet put out and written by Dan Smoot. Both pamphlets seemed rather anti-F.B.I. to me, and I am eager to know the feelings of this organization on Dan Smoot and his report. This information is simply for my own interest as a public citizen. I would appreciate a reply.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ [redacted] b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/88 BY sp mal/sp

1 ENCLOSURE

EX-114

REC-44

62-102576-48

9 JUN 27 1961

Ack 6-25-61 CJH:lcl

1-true copy 6-21-61 lcl

nml

b6
b7C

[redacted]

MATION CONTAINED
UNCLASSIFIED
8/23/11 BY sp7 mar/sp

San Antonio 9, Texas
June 13, 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed "Dan Smoot Report" was distributed at a recent non-political woman's club meeting which I attended. I read it, having never heard of Mr. Smoot before, with curiosity. Also available

JUN 19 1961

Ack: 6-23-61
CJH:lcl

for no charge at the meeting was "America's Promise," another booklet put out and written by Dan Smoot. Both pamphlets seemed rather anti-F.B.I. to me, and I am eager to know the feelings of this organization on Dan Smoot and his report. This information is simply for my own interest as a public citizen. I would appreciate a reply.

Sincerely yours,

b6
b7C

THE
Dan Smoot Report

SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY ISSUE June, 1961 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE DAN SMOOT STORY

INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/11 BY SP1 mac/gp

by Mabeth E. Smoot

Any man who earns (or otherwise acquires) the reputation of being a formulator of public opinion, has certain obligations to the public.

One obligation is to answer, honestly, the proper and sensible questions which the public asks about him: *Who is he? What are his aims? How does he operate? What prompted him to express his opinions in the first place? What is his religious faith, education and background?*

There is one infrequent query which seems to assume that a commentator who is a "professional patriot" can have no honorable means of support: *Who pays his bills?*

Those whose comments on public affairs reach a substantial audience, find it impossible to answer, personally, all the questions that come in each day's mail.

Dan Smoot's radio-television broadcasts and published *Report* reach several million people each week. A great number of his readers and listeners are sufficiently interested in his efforts, and his opinions, to ask for additional information about him.

Hence, this effort to answer the questions most frequently asked, and to explain why, and how, *The Dan Smoot Report* came into being six years ago: June 29th, 1955.

* * * * * * *

Personal History

In 1957, Dan Smoot wrote about himself:

"I am an American. I was born in 1913, near East Prairie, in the southeast corner of Missouri.

"I know little about my people. From their names and their appearances and their attitude toward life, and from what I have later learned about the history of the westward movement, I surmise that my people were Scotch-Irish and Dutch.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P.O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1961. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproduction permitted.

62-103576-48
ENCLOSURE

"The Dutch moved down the beautiful Shenandoah Valley from Pennsylvania, blending with the restless Scotch-Irish in the hills of Virginia, to push westward in the great trek that settled Missouri, Kentucky, and southern Illinois.

"I remember my maternal grandfather as a powerful figure, owner of a great expanse of rich prairie land, bordering the backwater region of the Mississippi River. His holdings, which may not have been as expansive as I imagined, were apparently lost in the first post-war depression of the early twenties.

"My father was a dirt-poor farmer from the bottom lands, a tenant on his father-in-law's place, when I was born. He had little formal schooling, but he taught me to love books. Before I entered a one-room country school house for my first year of formal learning, at the age of seven, I had already read such books as *David Copperfield, Moby Dick, Treasure Island,* and (of all things) *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

"My father died in 1923. My mother died a year later.

"As a teen-ager, I did just about every kind of manual work that boy, or man, ever did for a living: from chopping cotton in Arkansas to shining shoes in Denver; from mining coal in southern Illinois to riding fence on a great sprawling ranch in western Nebraska. At the age of 13, I even got one job stirring mash at a moonshiner's still in western Kentucky.

"I followed the harvests as a field hand throughout the midwest; and I rode freight trains over the United States, picking up odd jobs, during the days of the Great Depression.

"I had a wonderful time. The Depression left no scars on me.

"I saw America, mighty and magnificent, with the great and generous heart—as I wish our present-day crop of liberals and socialists and bleeding-hearts and professional up-lifters-of-the-downtrodden could see her.

"I ran into some tough gangs of hoodlums in the hobo jungles around St. Louis and Chicago. I worked with some rough characters on the Mississippi levee. And the Kentucky moonshiner who hired me to stir his mash was not a pillar of the community.

"But nowhere in those years of wandering did I find a stranger who tried to victimize me. Everywhere, I met people who were willing to take me at face value and give me a break. A great nation had been brought to her knees in the economic backwash of a major war, but her people instinctively reached a helping hand to one another.

"I once met a young preacher in an empty boxcar, traveling down the western slope of the Rockies. He opened his Bible and read me a few passages above the roar of the rails. When he got around to asking me where I was going and I told him I didn't know, he reached in his pocket and pulled out $1.79—all the money he had.

"He handed it to me, saying:

" 'I'll be among friends in a few hours, and I won't need it.'

" 'I'll pay it back,' I told him.

"With a wonderful smile, he said:

" 'You'll pay that back ten thousand times over before you die.'

"He was an American. And that was my beloved America, where people had a unique, and wonderful, sense of *individual* responsibility for *themselves* and *each other.*

"One day in January, 1931, I arrived in Dallas.

"The endless blue skies, the bright warm sunshine, and the friendly, smiling people convinced me that this was paradise. I've never changed my mind about Texas.

"Three weeks after my arrival in Dallas—at the very bottom of the depression—I was on a regular payroll: working on the 'bull-gang' at Ben E. Keith Company, a wholesale produce firm.

"Tom Ransom, the manager, put me to work fifteen hours a day, six days a week, for $40.00 a month. He didn't need me, but I needed a job. Tom Ransom believed in jobs—not handouts.

"He didn't know anything about up-lift, and fringe-benefits, and welfare, and the brotherhood-of-man. But he knew a lot about produce—and men. He completed my education in individualism.

"I worked at Keith's for the next nine years. In those nine years, I acquired a wife, a high school diploma, and B.A. and M.A. degrees at Southern Methodist University—in that order.

"Tom Ransom died before I finished college: that was the saddest day I had ever known."

Education

Dan Smoot received a Teaching Fellowship at

Harvard in 1941, and enrolled in the graduate school to work for a doctorate of philosophy in American Civilization. At Harvard, during the few months that preceded Pearl Harbor, he was introduced to an 'intellectual climate' which puzzled him:

"Some of my friends in the graduate school and associates on the faculty at Harvard had an attitude toward America which I had never encountered before. They wanted to make over our governmental and social institutions in the image of Europe. They were delighted with what Franklin D. Roosevelt had already done, but Roosevelt wasn't moving fast enough to please them.

"And then came Pearl Harbor.

"It was years before I knew anything about the political intrigue which preceded Pearl Harbor. All I knew then was that the day of infamy had dawned. A foul enemy had made an 'unprovoked' attack against my America.

"I tried to join the army. None of the armed forces would have me: they told me I had broken-down arches and red-green color-blindness.

"My wife — seeing my despair — suggested the FBI. I knew nothing about the FBI, but presumed that it was some kind of cloak-and-dagger branch of the military services.

"I applied, and ultimately got in — somehow passing the same military physicals that the military said I couldn't pass."

FBI Service

Dan Smoot entered on duty as an Agent of the FBI on March 23, 1942. During the first year of his service, he was assigned to the Portland, Oregon, San Francisco, and Dallas Field Offices. In August, 1943, he was transferred to Cleveland, Ohio, and assigned to a special squad, investigating communists, where he worked for three years. Later, he wrote:

"My first important case there involved a well-known communist, formerly of Cleveland, who was then holding an administrative job in a sensitive war agency in Washington. Six weeks after I had completed my investigation and written an exhaustive report detailing the man's provable communist activities over a period of years, the commie received an important promotion in government service.

"There were other, similar cases: in one investigation, I developed air-tight perjury cases on three important communist labor leaders in Cleveland.

"Two or three months after my FBI reports on them were sent to the Department of Justice, the FBI received a terse letter from the Department saying, 'it is not felt that prosecution of these individuals would be in the national interest at this time.'

"They never were prosecuted."

A Study of Subversion

At the close of World War II, Mr. Smoot was invited, as a result of the teaching reputation he had established, to accept another Teaching Fellowship at Harvard. He declined, having developed an intense interest in the cause and effect of communist infiltration and influence in the political, economic, educational, and spiritual institutions of the United States.

In abandoning the role of teacher, he also gave up his Harvard graduate studies in American Civilization. But his FBI service enabled him to do extensive research in the study of 'the great American betrayal.'

In 1946, Mr. Smoot was transferred from the Cleveland Office to FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

During the next two years he became even more acutely concerned about the powerful, often controlling, influence of foreign ideologies in American national affairs: an influence which was rapidly pushing America into the entangling web of international socialism, and destroying the old American principle of constitutionally limited government.

In 1948, due to illness in his family, Dan Smoot requested, and received, a transfer from the Washington headquarters staff to the Dallas, Texas, Field Office of the FBI. He served as an Agent in the Dallas Office until he resigned from FBI service in the summer of 1951.

After leaving FBI service, he wrote:

"I did not really become aware of communism until 1943 when the FBI assigned me the job of investigating communists. This was, at first, a shattering experience for me.

"I noticed that persons who spoke out strongly and plainly about communism were gutted with public slander, from the White House, from the offices of cabinet members, from the halls of Congress. And the slander would be repeated and amplified from pulpits and speaker's platforms and editorial pages and radio microphones all over the country.

"I was bewildered until I realized why.

"The American people then thought—as many of them still think—that they hated communists and communism; but large numbers of them had already been captured by the communist idea.

"Roosevelt-Truman new-dealers then (like modern republicans and new frontiersmen later) were sensitive about any *fundamental* criticism of communism because the philosophy of communism is closely similar to the philosophy of 'liberalism' which has dominated the intellectual and political life of America since 1933.

"The old American ideas about our federal government—as found in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence; in the history of the Revolutionary War; and in the biographies of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Henry, and Adams—were apparently held in contempt by the liberals who came into power in 1933.

"Franklin Roosevelt had referred to the Constitution as a 'horse and buggy document.' Other leaders and opinion-formers were more subtle: they spoke glowingly of our new leadership; they praised the big-brother responsibility of government in the affairs of the people; they encouraged the idea that the future of the United States depended, not on the moral strength and individual effort of her people, but on the power and bounty of her federal government.

"Jefferson had said: in questions of political power, don't talk to me about confidence in men. Don't trust anyone with political power; just bind all governmental officials down from mischief with the chains of a constitution so that they cannot harm the people.

"The early American patriots knew that government can give the people nothing that government has not first taken away from them—and that whatever government gives back is always less than what it takes.

"These were the American ideas which produced our union of sovereign states and left our people so free and unmolested by their own government that they converted the backward, primitive American wilderness into the most powerful and productive nation in human history.

"But by 1943—after only ten years of the new deal, and only two years after we had accepted a Godless, bloodthirsty, political regime as our ally in a horrible war—these basic American ideas had become almost subversive. Today, many of the victims of this brainwashing can hear the old constitutional Jeffersonian-Madisonian ideas on radio or television and think they are communistic—because they are so strangely different from the popular concept of government which we have so long endured."

Public Action

In June, 1951 — one week after his resignation from the FBI — Dan Smoot joined the staff of Facts Forum in (Dallas, Texas), a newly formed educational organization, designed to encourage public interest in political and economic affairs. His job was to select subjects of national importance, direct research, and present pro-and-con arguments on radio and television. Within three years, his weekly, thirty-minute broadcasts were on 350 radio stations and 80 television stations throughout the nation.

These pro-and-con discussions required that he divide his broadcasts equally, giving the socialist-liberalist point of view as much discussion time as he gave his own constitutional-conservative opinions. He was amazed at his apparent success in his 'solo-debate' role: while prominent liberals, like Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, complained that he 'slanted' his broadcasts with his own 'reactionary' ideas, many other listeners wrote him complaining that they could never tell which side he was on.

Speaking of these broadcasts, he wrote:

"I received well over a hundred thousand letters, most of them from people who liked the nationalist, pro-American, anti-communist, anti-so-

cialist, anti-big-government side of my broadcasts.

"They urged me to give up the 'foolish' two-sides, saying it was ridiculous and hypocritical for one man to argue a question from two opposite points-of-view and sound as if he believed what he was saying on both sides. They said the two-sided program confused people who were not already rather well acquainted with the great, fundamental struggle of our time: collectivism *versus* individualism.

"I resigned from Facts Forum in June, 1955, and started my own independent publishing effort, *The Dan Smoot Report,* to give only one side—the side that uses old-fashioned American, constitutional principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues."

A Free Enterprise Effort

Dan Smoot's association with Facts Forum, a subsidized organization, lead many people to believe (and mistakenly assert) that *The Dan Smoot Report,* and its associated efforts, are still subsidized by wealthy, Texas oil interests. This claim (often stated as fact) is completely false. Since his resignation from Facts Forum in 1955, Mr. Smoot has had no connection or association with that organization, or with its sponsor.

The Dan Smoot Report is a free enterprise effort. The first issue of the *Report* was published June 29, 1955. It was called *Dan Smoot Speaks,* and its lead article was entitled "This Is My Side."

Answering questions about the beginning of his independent publishing effort, Dan Smoot explained:

"My wife and I began by sending a copy of that first issue (together with a cover-letter explaining what we were trying to do) to approximately 30,000 people. Our 'office' was our dining room table! We invested all the money we had in that first mailing.

"We had agreed that if we received as many as 2,000 subscriptions from the first mailing, we would have enough capital to continue. But if little interest was shown in the uncompromising ideas of freedom to which the publication was dedicated, we would return any money that we had received, and forget the whole idea, since we had no additional funds for further advertising—or for feeding our two children.

"We did *not* receive 2,000 subscriptions by return mail. But within a week we had received nine hundred checks, most of them for three-month trial subscriptions.

"Along with the 900 checks, we received about 500 letters, each one unique in expression and appearance and length, but all saying essentially the same thing: 'Thank God for what you are doing! America needs this kind of news-analysis. You have given us new hope. Please don't stop.'

"That first mailing fell far short of bringing in the money we needed to keep going; but it brought us so much encouragement and such a sense of obligation to the 900 people who had sent checks, that we couldn't stop.

"We had agreed that we would neither borrow nor accept subsidy (if any were offered) to finance our effort. Since we believed in the importance of free enterprise to the health of America, it seemed reasonable that we practice it ourselves.

"And we did. We couldn't afford to hire any help, and the dining room table got a bit crowded before we could rent an office. We ran a real sweatshop as long as Mrs. Smoot and I were the only hands the business could afford. Our hours were comparable to those of slave-laborers, and our income during the first year established a new low in minimum wages.

"In other words, we did what thousands of other Americans have done during the past two hundred years: we risked everything we had on a business that would enable us to make a living in the kind of work we enjoyed, and thought important.

"We both regard the cause of freedom as noble; but we have never felt saintly, or martyrly, or apologetic because we chose the business of telling the freedom story.

"Eight months after *Dan Smoot Speaks* began, I decided that the name sounded frightfully pompous; and we changed it to *The Dan Smoot Report.*"

Growth

Interest in this *Report,* increased slowly. Subscriptions did not continue to come in at the

rate of 900 a week, but at an average of about 100 a month during the first three years. But the *Report* had an advertising department that money couldn't have bought: its subscribers, many of whom made enormous personal effort to influence others to subscribe.

The Dan Smoot radio and television programs had, of course, been cancelled when he resigned from Facts Forum. He had hoped to attract new commercial sponsorship for a weekly, fifteen-minute radio and television program based on each week's published *Report*. He soon discovered that while his old pro-and-con broadcasts had been an 'acceptable' broadcasting technique, the new program giving only the Constitutional, free-enterprise, anti-communism, anti-big-government, anti-socialist view of important current events, did not find a ready market.

He could offer a fifteen-minute radio program for commercial sponsorship immediately, because production costs are low; and his first customer in 1955, was Mr. Charles Hollis, of Interstate Lumber Company, which sponsored Dan Smoot on one radio station in Dallas. Other businessmen — even some who had urged Smoot to abandon the leftwing side of his old pro-and-con broadcasts — were afraid to sponsor the new Dan Smoot program, which didn't have a leftwing side. They said it was 'controversial.'

Television reaches a much larger audience than radio; but producing transcribed programs for television is costly. One small sponsor couldn't afford it. It would take several small sponsors, or one large one, before a weekly television broadcast could be produced.

For a year and a half, Dan Smoot waited for the right man to show up: a businessman with enough advertising budget to pay for television; with enough understanding to realize that the cause of freedom would die in America if the left-wingers maintained their virtual monopoly on this medium of mass communication; with enough sense to see that most socialist propaganda on television was (and still is) financed by businessmen trying to advertise their products and that there was (and still is) a desperate need for *some* businessmen to use their advertising funds in defense of American constitutional principles; with enough character to care; and with enough courage to 'jeopardize' his business by pioneering patriotic television advertising.

While waiting for such a man, Mr. Smoot filled his 'Fearless American' file with letters from businessmen who said:

"We can't sponsor a controversial program like yours, but I did want you to know that we agree with you and are behind you 100%. You are doing a great job. Don't stop — but please don't use my name."

Such A Man

In the fall of 1956, while in Los Angeles to speak at the Freedom Club, Dan Smoot met the man he had been waiting for: D. B. Lewis, President of Lewis Food Company, 817 East 18th Street, Los Angeles 21, California, manufacturer of animal foods (Dr. Ross, Skippy).

In that first conversation with Dan Smoot, D. B. Lewis said:

"I like the way you tell the freedom story in that sheet of yours, but you can't reach enough people fast enough. The socialists have practically all the big newspapers and magazines and they control practically all broadcasting. They're using our money to destroy our freedom and ruin our country and get us ready to become part of a communist world government.

"And most of the public brainwashing which keeps the American people from realizing what's happening is financed by the advertising money of businessmen. Some businessmen do this deliberately, because they're getting rich and powerful on government contracts and favoritism, the same as the union bosses are. Some don't care. Some are so brainwashed themselves that they don't know what's going on. And the businessmen who do realize what's happening, don't have enough guts to fight it.

"I'd like to see you telling the freedom story on radio and television every week. Dr. Ross could sponsor you out here on the coast. The gov-

ernment and all leftwingers will fight us, but I think the American people will go for it."

Mr. Lewis was right: the American people did go for the Dan Smoot Americanism news-analyses on radio and television. But opposition to these weekly broadcasts developed in an area where neither Mr. Lewis nor Mr. Smoot had really expected it—in the broadcasting industry itself. D. B. Lewis—one of the biggest and oldest users of radio-television for commercial advertising (and, therefore, one of the industry's most respected customers on the West Coast) had to fight every inch of the way to buy time on radio and television for Dan Smoot's Americanism news-reporting.

The big television networks—ABC, NBC, CBS—bluntly told Mr. Lewis that they would not permit the Dan Smoot Report on any network-owned stations. By cancelling other large advertising budgets and otherwise exerting economic pressures, Mr. Lewis ultimately beat down industry resistance to the Dan Smoot Report and managed to buy decent time for the weekly broadcasts on independent radio and television stations throughout the Dr. Ross Dog Food market area: in Hawaii, California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and Arizona.

Mr. Lewis's pioneering venture in commercially sponsoring Americanism news-reporting on television began in the spring of 1957. Public response was immediate and astonishing. D. B. Lewis says:

"When we started to sponsor the Dan Smoot Report, many of my friends said that I was crazy, that the people weren't interested in saving the country. I made up my mind that since I was actually working for the government anyway, we would all end up as slaves in another ten years at the rate we were going if the tide couldn't be changed, and the only way I know to turn the tide is through an informed public.

"To my amazement, the Dan Smot program quickly turned out to be the greatest advertising buy we have ever made. It is the only program we have ever had where people are so grateful for Dan Smoot that they sit down and write letters and enclose labels from our products to show that they are buying our merchandise as a result of the program. At the beginning, I thought the program would be a public service; I did not expect these sales. Today it is still providing an excellent public service, but it is also a very profitable program from the standpoint of sales."

By 1961, 12 other business firms in 12 cities in Texas, Illinois, Louisiana, South Carolina, Virginia, Wyoming, Florida, and New Mexico were sponsoring the Dan Smoot broadcasts. Experience has proven that the public likes the Dan Smoot broadcasts, and expresses its appreciation convincingly. Moreover, neither Dan Smoot, nor any of his sponsors, nor any radio-television station has ever been threatened with any kind of legal action (FCC action, lawsuit, or any thing of the sort) as a result of the broadcasts.

Nonetheless, the broadcasting industry's resistance to Americanism news-reporting continues, and in many areas is increasing. The suppression of the American constitutionalist viewpoint in news-reporting, by the broadcasting industry itself, is the main reason why the Smoot broadcasts do not yet have national coverage.

What Is He Trying to Do?

Dan Smoot is a political constitutionalist who feels that we must decentralize governmental power and re-establish the American federation of sovereign states, held together in union by a federal government whose powers are clearly specified and limited by the Constitution:

"Under such a federal system, which our Constitution established, it was possible for state governments to experiment with social and welfare legislation without endangering the whole nation. If a state went too far, or not far enough, in its taxing and spending for welfare programs, it would lose good and productive citizens and private organizations to other states. Experience and competition among the states would enable people to find some reasonable answer to the question of just how much governmental intervention in the private affairs of citizens is necessary.

"But when we permit the federal government to tax and spend for social welfare, we transform

that government into an uncontrollable colossus of political and economic power which usurps the powers and revenue of the states, under the pretext of giving them aid; and which robs and enslaves the people, under the pretext of taking care of them.

"All officials of the federal government should be compelled to obey the Constitution, literally, without the slightest deviation. This could be done, if citizens would use the Constitution as their voting guide and as their yardstick for measuring all activities of the federal government.

"No matter how well-intentioned a federal program; no matter how honorable and patriotic the people who support and administer it; no matter how big a majority of the citizens themselves may want the program—when our federal government does something which it has no constitutional grant of power to do, our government is a dictatorship. It may for a while seem a good dictatorship, but every government which is permitted to become a dictatorship must ultimately resort to the same kind of brutal tactics that the Soviets use to maintain what they regard as their own 'good' dictatorship of the proletariat.

"If the people want the federal government to do something which the Constitution does not clearly authorize, or if changing times make any provision of the Constitution unsuitable for our day, the *people* should change their Constitution in strict compliance with the amendment process specified in the Constitution—and not permit it to be changed through usurpation of power or through reinterpretation of meaning, by a Congress, a President, or a Court.

"I believe that approximately 80% of everything the federal government is presently doing is in violation of the plainly stated principles and provisions of our Constitution. I think this should be pointed our relentlessly, and endlessly, until the people of America become thoughtfully vigilant, demanding that the federal government be kept strictly within constitutional bounds.

"This is our only hope for rolling back the socialist revolution and keeping our beloved America from becoming an outvoted province in a one-world socialist-communist system."

His Faith?

Dan Smoot is a member of a small, independent, non-denominational, *Bible*-centered Protestant church in Dallas—Scofield Memorial.

In spiritual matters, he is also, one might say, a constitutionalist: that is, he believes that the *Bible* contains absolute, revealed Truth, and should, therefore, be the guide and yardstick in the moral and spiritual affairs of men.

He says:

"In all spiritual matters I regard the *Bible* as The Authority. When I have problems that trouble the soul, I try to find answers and solace in the Gospel of our Lord Jesus. I know the answers and solace are there. If I don't find them, it's because of my human weaknesses: too little faith and understanding."

Who Is Behind Dan Smoot?

Apart from church membership, Dan Smoot has no membership in, or other connection with, *any* organization.

The people "behind" him, financially, are his customers—individual Americans who subscribe to his *Report* and give gift subscriptions to others; who buy reprints of special issues of the *Report* for distribution to others, and who buy other Smoot publications; and business firms which sponsor the weekly Dan Smoot broadcasts as advertising vehicles.

The only other people "behind Dan Smoot" are all Americans who understand, and cherish, the fundamental principles which built our Republic and who, in their own way, are doing what they can to restore those principles.

He hopes that daily their clan will increase, and that the power of their voices will roll like thunder across this land until they have regained the fruits of their heritage.

Whether they will win or not can not be prophesied. But of this they can be sure: in their struggle, in their possible defeat, or in their cherished victory—Dan Smoot will always be behind *them,* with them, and for them in the cause of freedom.

* * * * *

Pamphlet
only
no writing

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/80 BY [illegible]

MCKEESPORT, JUN 21 3:30PM 1961

U.S. POSTAGE 3¢ LIBERTY

Mr J. Edgar Hoover
4936 Thirtieth Place NW
Washington
D.C.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 23, 1961

The attached was sent to the Director's home address in an envelope postmarked in McKeesport, Pa. No reference noted to the Director or FBI.

Attachment
hbb

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC- 47 62-102576

EX-107 17 JUN 28 1961

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

55 JUN 30 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/99 BY

American
CAPSULE NEWS

We Call A Spade By Its Right Name

THE ALL AMERICAN NEWS DIGEST FOR ALL AMERICAN PEOPLE

Number 279 Washington, D. C., June 17, 1961 $10 per year

$15,000 REWARD

IF YOU CAN PROVE SALK VACCINE ISN'T A FAKE

Recently the newly Rockefeller-appointed Surgeon General of the US Public Health Service announced that he was going to be the best Surgeon General the US ever had. Hard on the heels of this announcement, he did a double flip flop. First he ignored a taxpayer's request that he review the crimes his Bureau had been committing in trying to mass poison our entire population by plugging and promoting a cumulative, paralyzing poison known as Sodium Fluoride. Then, he went even further. He urged everybody in the land to take four polio shots, when it is well known that just one will destroy health by taking years from one's life and life from one's years.

Whereupon a CAPSULE NEWS reader wrote and suggested that, if he knew what he was talking about, he would quickly take steps to collect the $2,500 offer CAPSULE NEWS has for anyone who can prove, or even show, that Salk Vaccine has ever cured or prevented a case of polio. Dr. Luther Terry, for that is how this quack designates himself, has been silent as the tomb on this. He has proven that he knows he is (shall we say, to be polite) prevaricating when he says Salk Vaccine will prevent polio, or not ruin children's health. Just as he previously proved that he doesn't believe Sodium Fluoride will prevent tooth troubles, or that it will not destroy kidney, liver, heart and other soft tissue organ cells. Three CAPSULE NEWS readers came to the front for our truth-in-health-matters campaign. They have added enough to our standing reward to up this item to $5,000. (Continued Inside Column 2)

JFK'S GEO-PHILANTHROPY---Many members of Congress and newsmen in Washington say they were puzzled at President Kennedy's television "report" on his visit with Russia's Premier Khrushchev at Vienna. They shouldn't be, because many of these same persons publicly expressed their doubts during the preceding week that anything could "come" of such a summit meeting between these two opposite ideologies. Because of the vagueness of JFK's "fireside chat" with the American people, these are the questions being asked on Capitol Hill but not of Mr. Kennedy, where they should be asked.

What did he really tell Mr. Khrushchev? Did he commit the United States to go to war over defense of West Berlin? Did Mr. Kennedy threaten war, or did he imply that this country wouldn't take any military steps if the Soviets make a peace treaty with East Germany, and leave the matter of Allied access to West Berlin up to the East Germans? What did he tell Khrushchev and what did Mr. K tell him on these and other vital issues? What was in the memoranda Khrushchev brought to the conference table on Berlin, disarmament and nuclear test problems?

(Editor's Note: The State Department denied such memoranda had been brought by Mr. K until it was disclosed in dispatches from Bonn. Then, they admitted their deception of the American people.)

None of these questions were answered, or even alluded to, by the President. That is, unless you class as an allusion to them his vague and meaningless statement that "no major decisions were planned or taken." Since no major decisions were planned, many in Washington wonder why the conference was held at all. In fact, David Lawrence, one of our most conservative and objective columnists, asks point blank: "Why was the trip undertaken?" President Kennedy did make one statement that any CAPSULE NEWS reader can see thru like a pane of glass. After telling how "sober and somber" the conference was, he let the cat out of the bag with: (Continued Inside Column 3)

Washington Beat

It took an apathetic Justice Dept 11 years to get before the Supreme Court the Act passed in 1950 requiring Communists to register as agents of a foreign power.....it takes the National Assn for the Agitation of Colored people only 11 days to get subversive "decisions" from the USSC "cracking down" on state laws and the 10th Amendment.....A new 4¢ postage stamp has just been issued headlining "Freedom of the Press," something we haven't had since the House of Rockefeller took over all editorial opinions and news policy with a $6 billion a year advertising subsidy..... Atlanta people are buying stock in a new daily newspaper which will represent the people of Atlanta and the South....its present two sheets, owned by the Cox interests in Ohio, are a double-dyed disgrace Atlanta people say.....Negro teachers are becoming disillusioned over integration of the public schools.....many are losing their jobs for good.....same is true of negro baseball players....formerly the negro big leagues employed 400... today the white leagues employ a couple of dozen.....the negro leagues are no more.....JFK's right hand doesn't know what Bobby Kennedy's left hand is doing.....JFK says his "education" bill wont lead to Federal control.... Bobby scattered this myth all over the landscape by filing suits for US control of Virginia and Louisiana schools.....Parent Teacher Assn says drinking and other types of "bad conduct" are prevalent at senior proms.. ...in what way is this different from gatherings of VIP's in official Washington?.....New Rochelle (NY's) rich residents say the Supreme Court can go jump in the Hudson River before they'll integrate their swank schools ....Betting is there'll be no paratroopers sent there.....Many of the "rebels" are graduates of Harvard and other Ivy League institutions.....

You don't know the Facts of Life until you've read

THE NEW DRUG STORY

A sequel to Morris A. Bealle's best seller which sold 52,000 copies by word-of-mouth advertising alone. The story of our $10 billion macabre Drug Trust, its stranglehold of your health, its dominance of the Kept Press thru advertising subsidies and its control of all health agencies of the US.

Three new chapters bring you the last word in the Drug Trust conspiracy against your health and pocketbook — SALK VACCINE, SODIUM FLUORIDE and PATENT NOSTRUMS.

It shows the American Medical Assn. as a willing well-paid tool of the large pharmaceutical houses, owned and controlled from Rockefeller Center in New York. And how this cartel of cartels (known as the House of Rockefeller) uses that $10 billion in national "advertising", which it ladels out to the press, radio and TV, to "tailor", suppress, garble and distort news of health matters—in order to bring about the greatest possible sale of drugs, serums and vaccines.

Two hundred and fifty-one pages of exclusive information, vital to your life and health, that cannot be obtained anywhere else. Written in words anyone can understand. Cloth covered edition $5.00; paper back $4.00. Check, money order or currency to;

COLUMBIA PUBLISHING COMPANY
P. O. Box 1623 — Washington, D. C.
Descriptive Leaflet On Request

Polio Economics

(Jumped From Page 1)

Thus, there is $5,000 waiting for any vaccine salesman or polio-prevention racketeer, any brainwashed doctor or nurse, any deluded layman, or in fact, anybody who can show the claims of the Salk serum salesman have any basis of truth.

CN, thruout its five years of existence, and Morris A. Bealle's THE NEW DRUG STORY have long been telling the truth about this macabre racket, which benefits only doctors, hospitals, undertakers and graveyards.

Plus the serum companies, some of whose multi-million-dollar-a-year profits have doubled and tripled since the campaign against the health of America's children took such gigantic proportions.

0

On top of this $5,000 reward, Duon Miller of Miami, Florida, wealthy cosmetic manufacturer (Vita Fluff) and blood chemist, is offering $10,000 to anyone who will prove that polio is contagious.

He offers to let any needle-happy, or any other type of, serum squirter, inject blood from a polio sufferer into his blood stream and then see if he comes down with polio.

If the story the serum squirters and salesmen tell is correct, he will come down with the most violent type of infantile paralysis.

But he knows, and they know, that Salk Vaccine has no value whatsoever as a preventive or a cure. None of them will attempt to collect this $10,000.

0

Salk Vaccine was proven to have caused polio in 1959, when the four States which had just made it compulsory showed the following sorry record.

In Connecticut polio was tripled. The State Health Dept's report showed 123 cases in 1959 against 45 in 1958.

A hilarious part of this report said that "29 persons had been completely immunized yet came down with polio."

In North Carolina the state figures were 313 cases in 1959 against 74 in 1958. In Ohio the ratio was 4-1.

In the three counties in Tennessee which "took advantage" of the compulsory innoculation law, the cases jumped from 21 in 1958 to 108 in 1959.

In each of the four states the incidence of paralytic polio doubled under vaccine-induced polio over those cases caused by faulty diet.

0

USPHS quacks, from their statistical headquarters in Atlanta, propagandized thru the Kept Press, that raw oysters are the cause of infectious hepatitis.

We've been eating raw oysters for upward of 60 years and never got hepatitis---infectious or uninfectious.

Since infectious hepatitis is more prevalent in communities which have been heavily innoculated with Salk Vaccine, this looks like a deliberate attempt to cover up this fact.

GEO-PHI

(Jumped From Page 1)

"What Mr. Khrushchev told me demonstrates as nothing else could the need for America's foreign aid program to save the less developed countries from Communism."

The fact that Khrushchev told him that shows which way the cat was jumping. If this Operation Rathole, which the Rock Mob has been promoting since 1946, would save any countries from Communism, Russia's Mr. K. certainly wouldn't have told our Mr. K. about it.

And if this isn't clear enough for even the densest of our pollyanna population they can ponder the figures represented by our "gifts" to 14 underdeveloped countries.

In spite of these gifts, they have all gone Communist and vote against the US on questions of Communism and (our) security in the United Nations.

Here are the amounts that have been slugged out of us taxpayers by Rockefeller campaign contributions to (too) many candidates for the House and Senate, and given to Communist countries with the blessing of Rockefeller Center:

Afghanistan	$85,000,000
Burma	32,000,000
Cambodia	288,000,000
Ceylon	30,000,000
Cuba	51,000,000
Ethiopia	56,000,000
Indonesia	337,000,000
Iraq	64,000,000
Morocco	51,000,000
Nepal	20,000,000
Poland	460,000,000
Soviet Union	426,000,000
United Arab Republic	91,000,000
Yugoslavia	1,683,000,000

0

Congress and the Rock Mob have slugged from our taxpayers and sent to various countries of the world over a quarter of a trillion dollars under the guise of "Foreign Aid."

Actually, it has been practically all Rockefeller Aid, as CAPSULE NEWS so clearly demonstrated to its readers, and to the House Foreign Affairs Committee of Congress, after six weeks in the summer of 1958 spent by your editor finding out what actually happens to "foreign aid" money.

What wasn't paid to the hundreds of Rockefeller industrial concerns for supplies to be sent the "underdeveloped" places, was used mostly to develop the Rock Mob's various industries and installations in these countries.

A clear picture of this is give

CAPSU

A unique type of Washington newsl ent, 100% for the rights of ALL citizen against the Judiciary usurping powers and statutes, 100% against all humbugs lic life. America's real FREE PRESS— ization or ideology; unkept by any a Bund; records the undoctored news fr Published every Saturday (except Xma sule News Company, 919 - 18th Street, Editor and Publisher. Subscription ra by First Class, $14.00 by Air Mail; sing given two weeks in advance. Second Cl

ANTHROPY

in Morris A. Bealle's THE HOUSE OF ROCKEFELLER.

In one instance Standard Oil stole $160,000,000 on a French oil deal, while Averell Harriman, appointed ECA Administrator by the Rock Mob, sat on the lid and looked the other way while this thievery was accomplished.

It would never have seen the light of day except for an "overzealous" attorney in the Anti Trust Division, who filed a recapture claim in NY Federal Court before the Rock Mob could have him stopped.

However, they did succeed in stopping prosecution in the court, for nothing more has been heard of the suit or the $160,000,000.

Mr. Kennedy's one clear statement about what was said at Vienna indicates to every thinking American that there was a purpose in the trip after all. This purpose wasn't apparent to anyone in Washington until Mr. Kennedy let this particular cat out of the bag.

CAPSULE NEWS readers are among the 5% of Americans who can think.

They can put this statement together, with the facts they have been reading here for the last five years, and get the only logical answer.

Mr. Kennedy's trip obviously was for aiding the stepped-up House of Rockefeller Foreign Aid campaign. This "foreign aid", properly spelled, means Rockefeller Graft.

It is also Communist Aid because you can bet dollars to doughnuts that the billions we have sent to Communist countries, under this guise, is used to build up their military and nuclear machines as dictated from Moscow.

A recent tabulation shows that our Washington lamebrains and their Rockefeller Center bosses, have sent to Communist countries a total of $2,641,000,000 to date. This includes the incredible sum of $1,683,000,000 sent to longtime Communist Yugoslavia.

This money was slugged out of the taxpayers, for the purpose of annihilating these same US taxpayers when the Moscow bosses think the time is ripe.

The Kept Press, sated with Rockefeller "advertising" to the extent of over $6 billion a year, keeps these facts from the American people.

Otherwise, every member of Congress who voted for this "Foreign Aid" crime would be relegated to the political scrap heap at the very next election.

E NEWS

ekly—100% Americanist, 100% independ-guaranteed under the Constitution, 100% hey don't possess under the Constitution rauds, scofflaws and stuffed shirts in pub-controlled by any political theory, organ-ertising cabal, undaunted by any Smear Washington, New York and way stations. week) from Washington, D. C., by the Cap-W., Washington 6, D. C., Morris A. Bealle, $10.00 a year by 2d Class Mail, $12.00 copy 20¢. Change of address should be privileges authorized at Washington, D. C.

Dr. Jo Says:

(Jumped From Page 4)

It would not be unreasonable to expect that such a Secretary of Defense would channel all, or the bulk of the juicy graft in military procurement, involving over half of our budget, into Rockefeller pockets via the numerous companies controlled by them.

But the most menacing accomplishment of this "unification" was completing the control of foreign intelligence by Rockefellers and their agents, by a very real unification and merger of all the intelligence agencies of our services in a Central "Intelligence" Service that has the power to blind our Armed Forces, if its masters so desire.

And, disastrously for our country, the Rockefeller masters of the CIA, and their Communazi partners, have desired not only to blind our Armed Forces through their control of the CIA, but have also blinded the nation through the only other official source of intelligence, the State Department.

And they have betrayed us through both of them.

This betrayal emerges quite clearly from the steadily deteriorating position of our country and ourselves, and the dangers that confront us as a result of this treason.

We have been placed entirely at the mercy of our most dangerous enemies, the Communazis, even in the matter of our money, gold and finances.

Our Forces have been so widely scattered around the world, in the very midst of hostile allies and little more hostile enemies, that we are doubly endangered by the weakening of our defenses at home.

We also are weakening our position to resist those enemies because of the fact that a multitude of our boys have been stationed overseas in the midst of these enemy camps where they serve as actual hostages that force our surrender to the enemy.

Even more serious from the viewpoint of our national security is the fact that the conspirators have broken down our intelligence apparatus far more completely, even than is indicated by Khrushchev's undoubtedly truthful boasts that he receives CIA intelligence reports even before our President receives them.

The UN setup engineered by the Nelson Rockefeller-Alger Hiss team, provides that the head of the UN Military Staff Committee must at all times be a Soviet officer.

This means that not only must all our intelligence reports be turned over to the Soviets, via their UN agents, but that all other of our defense and military secrets, including reports from our field commanders, their planned strategy, armament developments including atomic energy devices and the truth of their effectiveness, and every other item that has a bearing on our ability to defend ourselves or wage war, must be turned over to our most dangerous potential enemy, the Rockefeller-Soviet Axis, via the UN.

Frenzied Finance

A small chemical company (Richardson-Merrell) has been jacked up by the Federal Trade Commission for a certain type of lying about its cold tablets.

This was formerly the Vick Chemical Co and its phoney cold tablets were exposed in Morris A. Bealle's MEDICAL MUSSOLINI, THE DRUG STORY and THE NEW DRUG STORY.

Vick's was originally part of the Rockefeller drug trust which collaborated with the German dye trust in a monopolistic cabal that nearly lost World War II for the US.

A short while ago the Vick people went "lone wolf" and changed their name to Richardson-Merrell. The Rock Mob may have blown the whistle on them and initiated FTC action.

Anyhow, it is a good action, but it would be a thousand times better if FTC would crack down on all cold tablet advertising, because such a tablet is as phoney in all other cases as it is in the case of Richardson-Merrell.

No cold tablet can cure a cold. Nature must be given a chance to eliminate the accumulated toxins which form the putrescence that comes out of the nose, or is sweated out of the pores.

Among the fanciful claims for Vick's Double Buffered Cold Tablets are such as:

"New cold discovery does in 15 minutes what nature takes 7 days to do." and

"Works with Nature's own anti-virus factors to help dry up your head cold. Brings relief in minutes.

"Supplements your body's natural defenses with special high speed medication." Etc. Etc. Etc.

FTC says these cold tablets will neither cure nor shorten the duration of a common cold, as claimed.

This applies to every cold "cure" on the market. The FTC should get busy on the Drug Trust companies.

The Book That Tells How
A Shoestring Was Run Into 200
Billion Dollars in Two Generations

House of Rockefeller

Story of the 300-odd financial pirates who make up the House of Rockefeller, and how they loot you thru price fixing, kill you with adulterated food, misgovern you thru paid stooges in Washington, humbug everyone with propaganda carried by the Kept Press and force health destroying drugs and serums on helpless children.

How the first John D. bribed presidents of 3 railroads to give him rebates on competitors' shipments .... bought them out for a song to start family fortune .... murder of 34 women and children in Colorado coal strike .... LUSITANIA sunk because she was a munitions ship .... Food, Drug, Milk and Aluminum trusts shorten your life to satiate Rockefeller greed .... Nelson's plans on your pocketbook if he buys his way into the White House .... How the Nelson Tax Hike means "On the Rocks With Rocky."

This 280-page book, clothbound for a life-time of use, only $5.00..... Sold only by—

ALL AMERICA HOUSE
919 18th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

THE ROCKEFELLERS' TREASONOUS CIA Part IV (By Emanuel Josephson, Author of "Rockefeller Internationalist")---Harry Truman's ultra-submissive administration was the occasion siezed by the Rockefellers to usurp control both of our national defense and of the sources upon which it is dependent. On the basis of another "study" by Rockefeller's Foundation, and one of that string of subversive Rockefeller "reports," Truman (virtually under orders from Nelson Rockefeller) demanded passage in 1947 by the 80th Congress of a bill that effected the purpose of the Conspirators. This was done under the pretense of unifying the armed forces. Truman "dutifully" signed the bill within 24 hours after passage (July 26).

This "unification" bill had startling and wholly unconstitutional features. It absorbed into the government an agency that had been set up privately by the Rockefellers, in their Foundation and in their Council on Foreign Relations, together with its Rockefeller appointed personnel. It was given the title of "National Security Council." This Rockefeller-dominated agency ranks higher than any of those established by the Constitution and is designed to nullify some of the Constitution's basic provisions and safeguards.

It is accountable to neither Congress nor the country. Supposedly under the law, it "advises" the President. Actually it is a Rockefeller-controlled agency with unlimited powers through which they dictate their will to the nation. In its military aspect, the "unification" bill unified solely the procurement or armaments and military materiel into the hands of a Rockefeller-named Secretary of Defense. (Continued Inside Column 5)

WEAK REMEDY---The House voted a bill designed to prevent the Supreme Court from committing a crime against the people of a community like it did in the Mallory case. This was where a confessed and convicted negro rapist (of a white woman) was turned loose to commit more rapes (which he did) on the flimsy ground that the Washington police didn't arraign him "fast enough." Facts were that, instead of beating the truth out of him with a rubber hose, the gentlemanly Washington cops gave him the cold war treatment. They questioned him seven hours and let him trap himself with lies until he decided it was no use.

Such a law will not prevent the Supreme Court from calling IT "unconstitutional" unless the Congress shows a little manhood and respect for oaths of office by impeaching each and every member of this discredited "high" court whenever he votes against the Constitution and his oath of office. In 14 decisions the USSC did just this in strengthening the Communist infiltration in Washington and other high places. The Desegregation and Rape Promotion "decisions" were only parts of the conspiracy to tie the hands of the FBI and police everywhere. In fact, they were the smoke screens of this conspiracy.

RED RIDERS---Federal Judge Johnson issued an injunction against the NAACP's Red Riders, the Ku Klux Klan and a motley array of others, few of whom were concerned in the riots except as bystanders, ordering them to stop coming into Southern States for the purpose of inciting riots. The National Assn for the Agitation of Colored People promptly said it would pay no attention to the Judge's order. Whereupon he practically withdrew it, by failing to continue it when the first ten days were up.

0

Rev. Richard Gleason, a white Baptist minister from Chicago, joined the Red Riders and ended up in a Mississippi jail. He promptly blew the whistle on those who had helped him get in trouble. He said what everyone in Washington, who get their news from other sources than Northern "news"-papers: "I was deceived into joining the freedom riders. I had heard the movement was doing some good in the area of desegregation. When I talked with them on the bus I found they were full of atheism, communism and deceit. When the arresting officers began to tell me about the persons in the party, I went back to their cells and asked them about their records and asked them if it were true. They said 'Yes, what's wrong with that?' I don't see how any group like that can do anything about segregation in the South."

0

A House committee voted to increase the Washington police force from 2,700 to 3,000 to cope with the wave of rapes of white women, mugging and robberies nightly by negroes who feel the Supreme Court will protect as it has "protected" other Negro rapists. If Attorney General Kennedy were sincere about wanting law and order, he would take those 600 US Marshals who were sent South to protect the Communist agitators and let them protect the women and law-abiding citizens of the Nation's Capital. At a court hearing the Attorney General was proven to be part of the riot plot when he ordered the manager of a busline to drive a bus himself (if he had to) to get the Red Agitators in the hair of Alabama citizens.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/78 BY sp2 mas/sw

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 7, No. 24 (Broadcast 306) June 12, 1961 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT—PART I

On May 30, 1961, President Kennedy departed for Europe and a summit meeting with Khrushchev. For one full week, intelligent Americans cringed with embarrassment at the semi-literate juvenility of the American press reporting the expensive circus. *The Dallas Morning News* likened Kennedy to the 'new neighborhood kid' going, 'with his dukes up' to meet the old neighborhood bully, Khrushchev. James Reston of *The New York Times* told about how President Kennedy, at Vienna,

" . . . greeted Khrushchev warmly . . . running down the steps of the United States Embassy residence to meet him."

Virtually all American newspapers featured innumerable pictures of "Jackie" Kennedy nuzzled by horses and ogled by Khrushchev, while, generally, "enchanting," "captivating," "flooring," "bowling over," and otherwise making profound impressions upon the total population of western Europe.

America has been thoroughly disgraced in the eyes of the world in recent years — a world-wide series of anti-American demonstrations in 1958, which included the murdering of American citizens in Iraq and hoodlums spitting on our Vice President in South America; violent Japanese demonstrations against our President in 1960; and in 1961, because of the shameful Cuban fiasco, officials of Latin American governments publicly calling us "North American idiots." So, many Americans were probably soothed to read about our young President and his beautiful wife being lionized in Europe. They want their President to be a hero; and the grand tour helped them forget Cuba; helped them forget that Kennedy as a candidate, had criticized the kind of grandstand diplomacy he was now conducting.

All Americans who know anything about the general history of the monstrous tyranny which

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P.O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1961. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

No reproduction permitted.

is the Soviet regime, and who know even a little about the specific history of Khrushchev whose most justly deserved title is 'butcher of the Ukraine,' were sick at heart that another President of the United States was paying homage to the Kremlin gangsters and building up their prestige in the eyes of the world.

Many Americans were worried about the concessions that our inexperienced and naive President would make to the callous overlord of the communist world — remembering, as they must, that Presidents Roosevelt, Truman, and Eisenhower never met Soviet leaders without conceding something tragically detrimental to the interests of America.

There was much reason for Americans to be ashamed that an American President was once again going abroad with warm greetings, and jokes, for people who should be barred from all decent human society; but, basically, there was much more reason to worry about government policy makers who were *not* making headlines.

While the grand tour of Jack and Jackie, providing froth and frivolity and a handsome jutting of chins, captured the world's attention, the real government of the United States — the invisible government — had just met quietly in the Soviet Union to decide, without fanfare, what American governmental policy will be in the months and years ahead.

On May 12, 1961, Dr. Philip E. Mosely, Director of Studies of the Council on Foreign Relations, announced that,

"prominent Soviet and American citizens will hold a week-long unofficial conference on Soviet-American relations in the Soviet Union, beginning May 22."

Dr. Mosely, a co-chairman of the American group, said that the State Department had approved the meeting but that the Americans involved would go as "private citizens" and would express their own views.

The New York Times' news story on Dr. Mosely's announcement (May 13, 1961) said:

"The importance attached by the Soviet Union to the meeting appears to be suggested by the fact that the Soviet group will include three members of the communist party's Central Committee . . . and one candidate member of that body.

"The meeting, to be held in the town of Nizhnyaya Oreanda, in the Crimea, will follow the pattern of a similar unofficial meeting, in which many of the same persons participated, at Dartmouth College last fall. The meetings will take place in private and there are no plans to issue an agreed statement on the subjects discussed. . . .

"The topics to be discussed include disarmament and the guaranteeing of international peace, the role of the United Nations in strengthening international security, the role of advanced nations in aiding under-developed countries, and the prospects for peaceful and improving Soviet-United States relations.

"The Dartmouth conference last fall and the scheduled Crimean conference originated from a suggestion made by Norman Cousins, editor of *The Saturday Review* and co-chairman of the American group going to the Crimea, when he visited the Soviet Union a year and a half ago. . . .

"Mr. Cousins and Dr. Mosely formed a small American group early last year to organize the conferences. It received financial support from the Ford Foundation for the Dartmouth conference and for travel costs to the Crimean meeting. This group selected the American representatives for the two meetings.

"Among those who participated in the Dartmouth conference were several who have since taken high posts in the Kennedy Administration, including Dr. Walt W. Rostow, now an assistant to President Kennedy, and George F. Kennan, now United States Ambassador to Yugoslavia . . . ."

The head of the Soviet delegation to the Council on Foreign Relations meeting in the Soviet Union, May 22, 1961, was Alekesander Y. Korneichuk, a close personal friend of Khrushchev. The American citizens scheduled to attend included, besides Dr. Mosely and Mr. Cousins:

Marian Anderson, the singer; *Dean Erwin N. Griswold,* of the Harvard Law School; *Dr. Arthur Larson* (former assistant to, and ghost writer for,

President Eisenhower, often called "Mr. Modern Republican," because the political philosophy which he espoused was precisely the philosophy adopted by Eisenhower) now Director of the World Rule of Law Center at Duke University, where his full-time preoccupation is propagandizing for repeal of the Connally Reservation so that the World Court can take jurisdiction over American affairs; *Gabriel Hauge,* former economic adviser to President Eisenhower and now an executive of the Manufacturers Trust Company; *Dr. Margaret Mead,* a widely known anthropologist whose name (like that of Norman Cousins) has been associated with communist front activities in the United States; *Dr. A. William Loos,* Director of the Church Peace Union; *Stuart Chase,* American author notable for his pro-socialist, anti-anti-communist attitudes; *William Benton,* former U. S. Senator, also well-known as a pro-socialist, anti-anti-communist, now chairman of the Board of *Encyclopedia Britannica; Dr. George Fisher,* of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; *Professor Paul M. Doty, Jr.,* of Harvard's Chemistry Department; *Professor Lloyd Reynolds,* Yale University economist; *Professor Louis B. Sohn* of the Harvard Law School; *Dr. Joseph E. Johnson,* an old friend and former associate of Alger Hiss in the State Department, who succeeded Hiss as President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and still holds that position; *Professor Robert R. Bowie,* former head of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff (a job which Hiss also held at one time), now Director of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard.

These individuals, operating at the largess of tax-exempt foundations and with official sanction of the State Department, but without official responsibility, meet with Khrushchev's friends and henchmen in the Soviet Union and make secret agreements concerning policies of the United States government. More than that — because of their influence in American opinion-forming institutions — propaganda in support of their decisions will be filtered into the thinking of the American people and of American congressmen and senators.

To get an inkling of how complete and far-reaching the influence of this crowd is, notice that William Benton now controls *Encyclopedia Britannica,* a standard set of reference books in homes, schools, colleges, and libraries throughout America. *Britannica* earned this respect many years ago when it was reliable and factual. Taken over by internationalist left-wingers in recent years, *Britannica* subtly changes with each new edition. It is a revealing experience to compare articles in *Britannica* of forty years ago and in *Britannica's* most recent edition, on such topics as "democracy," "socialism," "communism," and so on.

In short, the ruling members of the Council on Foreign Relations constitute the invisible government of the United States: they are the people who actually set the major policies of the government.

Every American Secretary of State since Cordell Hull (except James Byrnes) has been a member of the Council on Foreign Relations. Practically all of the key "advisers" to President Roosevelt, during his last two administrations, to Presidents Truman and Eisenhower throughout their terms of office, and now to President Kennedy were, or are, members of the Council. Practically every policy-forming job in the State Department (and many in the Treasury, Commerce, Labor, Defense and Justice Departments) has for years been held by a member of the Council on Foreign Relations.

The Council directly, or through other organizations with which it has interlocking directorates and membership and contributors, has actually selected most of the cabinet officers of the United States Government during the past quarter of a century.

History of the Council

Creation of the Council on Foreign Relations resulted from the failure of Woodrow Wilson to establish a world government, and make America

a part of it, at the close of World War I.

Having been reelected President in 1916 on his promise to keep America out of the European War, Wilson succumbed to the pressure of his chief adviser, Colonel Edward M. House, and plunged America into that war. House first persuaded Wilson that the way to end wars was to create a world federation of nations. Wilson publicly endorsed the idea of world government in a speech which he made on May 27, 1916, to the League to Enforce Peace.

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on Germany. In September of that year, Wilson (at the urging of Colonel House) appointed a committee of intellectuals (the first President's Brain Trust) to formulate peace terms and draw up a charter for world government. This committee, with House in charge, consisted of about 150 college professors, graduate students, lawyers, economists, writers, and so on. Among them were men whose names are still familiar to Americans in the 1960's; Walter Lippmann (columnist); Norman Thomas (head of the American socialist party); Allen Dulles (now head of C.I.A.); John Foster Dulles (late Secretary of State); Christian A. Herter (former Secretary of State).

These eager young intellectuals around Wilson, under the clear eyes of crafty Colonel House, drew up their charter for world government (League of Nations Covenant) and prepared for the brave new socialist one-world to follow World War I. But things went sour at the Paris Peace Conference. They soured even more when patriots in the United States Senate found out what was being planned and made quite plain that the Senate would not authorize United States membership in the world federation thing.

Bitter with disappointment but not willing to give up, Colonel House called together in Paris, France, a group of his most dedicated young intellectuals — among them John Foster and Allen Dulles, Christian A. Herter, and Tasker H. Bliss, and arranged a dinner meeting with them and with a group of like-minded Englishmen at the Majestic Hotel, Paris, on May 19, 1919. The group formally agreed to form an organization "for the study of international affairs."

The American group came home from Paris and formed The Council on Foreign Relations, which was incorporated in 1921.

The Council did not amount to a great deal until 1927, when the Rockefeller family (through the various Rockefeller Foundations and Funds) began to pour money into it. Before long the Carnegie Foundations (and later Ford) began to finance the Council.

In 1929, the Council (largely with Rockefeller gifts) acquired its present headquarters property: The Harold Pratt House, 58 East 86th Street, New York City.

In 1939, the Council began taking over the American State Department.

Shortly after the start of World War II, in September, 1939, Hamilton Fish Armstrong and Walter H. Mallory of the Council on Foreign Relations visited the State Department to offer the services of the Council. It was agreed that the Council would undertake work in certain fields without any formal assignment of responsibility. The Council formed four general groups — Security and Armaments Problems, Economic and Financial Problems, Political Problems, and Territorial Problems.

The Rockefeller Foundation agreed to finance, through grants, the operation of this plan.

In February, 1941, the Council on Foreign Relations' relationship with the State Department changed. The State Department created the Division of Special Research, which was divided into Economic, Security, Political, and Territorial sections. Leo Pasvolsky, of the Council, was appointed Director of this Division. Within a very short time, members of the Council on Foreign Relations dominated this new Division in the State Department.

During 1942, the State Department set up the Advisory Committee on Postwar Foreign Policy.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull was chairman. The following members of the Council on Foreign Relations were on this Committee: Under Secretary of State Sumner Wells (Vice-Chairman), Dr. Leo Pasvolsky (Executive Officer); Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Isaiah Bowman, Benjamin V. Cohen, Norman H. Davis, and James T. Shotwell.

Other members of the Council also found positions in the State Department: Philip E. Mosely, Walter R. Sharp, and Grayson Kirk, among others.

The crowning moment of achievement for the Council came in 1945, when over 40 members of the United States Delegation to the organizational meeting of the United Nations (where the United Nations Charter was written) were members of the Council. Among them: Alger Hiss, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Leo Pasvolsky, John Foster Dulles, John J. McCloy, Julius C. Holmes, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Adlai Stevenson, Joseph E. Johnson, Ralph J. Bunche, Clark M. Eichelberger, and Thomas K. Finletter.

By 1948-1949, the membership list of the Council on Foreign Relations looked like a directory of the political, intellectual, financial, and military leaders of America: Dean Acheson, Gerald F. Beal, Elliott V. Bell, William Benton, Adolf A. Berle, Percival F. Brundage, McGeorge Bundy, Ellsworth Bunker, Lauchlin Currie, Arthur H. Dean, William Diebold, Jr., C. Douglas Dillon, Lewis W. Douglas, William H. Draper, Jr., Dwight D. Eisenhower, Artemus L. Gates, Michael A. Heilperin, Eric Johnston, Arthur Bliss Lane, Paul V. McNutt, Robert P. Patterson, James B. Reston, Nelson Rockefeller, David Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, III, Elmo Roper, David Sarnoff, Hans Christian Sonne, Arthur Hays Sulzberger, George W. Ball, Robert Woods Bliss, David K. E. Bruce, Marquis Childs, Will L. Clayton, Ralph E. Flanders, Marion B. Folsom, John Kenneth Galbraith, Christian A. Herter, Paul G. Hoffman, Herbert Hoover, George F. Kennan, James M. Landis, Owen Lattimore, General Lyman L. Lemnitzer, David E. Lilienthal, Paul H. Nitze, J. Robert Oppenheimer, Milo Perkins, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., H. Alexander Smith, General Carl Spaatz, Robert G. Sproul, General Maxwell D. Taylor, Edward Weeks, Norman Cousins.

By 1960, the names of the following U.S. Senators could be found on the membership lists of the Council on Foreign Relations: Clifford P. Case, Hubert Humphrey, W. Stuart Symington.

Some of the officials of the Council on Foreign Relations are: John J. McCloy, Chairman of the Board; Henry M. Wriston, President; Frank Altschul, Vice-President and Secretary; David Rockefeller, Vice-President; Elliott V. Bell, Treasurer.

Allen W. Dulles was a member of the Board of Directors from 1927 to 1960 when he retired. Among the present Board of Directors are: John J. McCloy (since 1953), David Rockefeller (1949-), Adlai Stevenson (1958-), Henry M. Wriston (1943-), Thomas K. Finletter (1944-), Lewis W. Douglas (1940-), Arthur H. Dean (1955-).

In this *Report* last week ("We Have Been Wristonized"), we indicated the controlling influence which the Council on Foreign Relations has had on the American State Department: we quoted Senator Prescott Bush's boast that Henry Wriston (president of the Council) had "wristonized" the Department.

Senator Bush was not exaggerating. He could have said that the United States government has been 'wristonized.' Here, for example, are *some* of the members of the Council on Foreign Relations who presently hold positions in the United States Government: *John F. Kennedy,* President; *Dean Rusk,* Secretary of State; *Douglas Dillon,* Secretary of the Treasury; *Adlai Stevenson,* United Nations Ambassador; *Allen W. Dulles,* Director of the Central Intelligence Agency; *Chester Bowles,* Under Secretary of State; *W. Averell Harriman,* Ambassador at large; *John J. McCloy,* Disarmament Administrator; *General Lyman L. Lemnitzer,* Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; *John Kenneth Galbraith,* Ambassador to India; *Edward R. Murrow,* Head of United States Information

Agency; *G. Frederick Reinhardt,* Ambassador to Italy; *David K. E. Bruce,* Ambassador to United Kingdom; *Livingston T. Merchant,* Ambassador to Canada; *Lt. General James M. Gavin,* Ambassador to France; *George F. Kennan,* Ambassador to Yugoslavia; *Julius C. Holmes,* Ambassador to Iran; *Arthur H. Dean,* head of the United States Delegation to Geneva Disarmament Conference; *Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.,* Special White House Assistant; *Edwin O. Reischauer,* Ambassador to Japan; *Thomas K. Finletter,* Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development; *George C. McGhee,* Assistant Secretary of State for Policy Planning; *Henry R. Labouisse,* Director of International Cooperation Administration; *George W. Ball,* Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs; *McGeorge Bundy,* Special Assistant for National Security; *Paul H. Nitze,* Assistant Secretary of Defense; *Adolf A. Berle,* Chairman, InterDepartmental Committee on Latin America; *Charles E. Bohlen,* Assistant Secretary of State.

The names listed do not, by any means, constitute a complete roster of all Council members who are in the Congress or hold important jobs in the Administration. The Council does not publicize organizational and membership information about itself. The information in this *Report* was gleaned from the Council's own annual reports (which are rather difficult to come by and the most recent of which in our files is for the 1958-1959 fiscal year), and from various newspaper stories which identified prominent people as members of the Council on Foreign Relations.

An idea of the over-all accomplishment of the Council can be found in its Annual Report for 1958-1959. Beginning on page 5 of that Report is a speech by Walter H. Mallory, who was retiring after 32 years as Executive Director of the Council. Speaking to the Board of Directors of the Council at a small dinner in his honor on May 21, 1959, Mr. Mallory said:

"When I cast my mind back to 1927, the year that I first joined the Council, it seems little short of a miracle that that organization could have taken root in those days. You will remember that the United States had decided not to join the League of Nations . . . . On the domestic front, the budget was extremely small, taxes were light . . . and we didn't even recognize the Russians. What could there possibly be for a Council on Foreign Relations to do?

"Well, there were a few men who did not feel content with that comfortable isolationist climate. They thought the United States had an important role to play in the world and they resolved to try to find out what that role ought to be. Some of those men are present this evening."

Council Operations

The Council is actually a small organization — its membership restricted to 700 resident members (American citizens whose residences or places of business are within 50 miles of City Hall in New York City); and 700 non-resident members (American citizens who reside or do business outside that 50-mile radius) — but practically every one of the members occupies an important position in government, in education, in the press, in the broadcasting industry, in business, in finance, or in some multi-million-dollar tax-exempt foundation.

The Council's principal publication is a quarterly magazine, *Foreign Affairs,* with a circulation of less than 30,000; but it is probably the most influential publication in the world. Key figures in government — from the Secretary of State downward — write articles and announce new governmental policies in *Foreign Affairs.*

The Council's financial statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1959, recorded a total income of $850,600: $123,600 of this came from membership dues; $306,400, from Foundation Grants (Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Ford); $134,400 from *Foreign Affairs* subscriptions and sales; $83,600 from "Corporation Service."

"Corporation Service" means money contributions which American business firms make to the Council on Foreign Relations — and what the Council does for these business firms. Here are

the firms listed as contributors to the Council during the 1958-1959 fiscal years:

Aluminum Limited, Inc.
American Metal Climax, Inc.
Arabian American Oil Company
Asiatic Petroleum Corporation
Bankers Trust Company
Belgian Securities Corporation
Bethlehem Steel Company, Inc.
Brown Brothers, Harriman and Co.
California Texas Oil Corp.
Cameron Iron Works, Inc.
The Chase Manhattan Bank
Chesebrough-Pond's Inc.
Chicago Bridge and Iron Co.
Cities Service Company, Inc.
Continental Can Company, Inc.
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.
Farrell Lines, Inc.
The First National City Bank of New York
Ford Motor Company, International Division
Foster Wheeler Corporation
Freeport Sulphur Company
General Motors Overseas Operations
W. R. Grace and Co.
Gulf Oil Corporation
Halliburton Oil Well Cementing Company
Haskins and Sells
Hughes Tool Company
IBM World Trade Corporation
International General Electric Company
The International Nickel Company, Inc.
Irving Trust Company
The M. W. Kellogg Company
Kidder, Peabody and Co.
Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades and Co.
The Lummus Company
The Macmillan Company
Mobil International Oil Co.
Model, Roland and Stone
The National Cash Register Co.
The New York Times
The Ohio Oil Co. Inc.
Otis Elevator Company
Pan American Airways System
Radio Corporation of America
The RAND Corporation
Reed Roller Bit Co.
J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation
San Jacinto Petroleum Corp.
Sinclair Oil Corporation
The Singer Manufacturing Company
Sprague Electric Company
Standard Oil Company of California
Standard Oil Company (N. J.)
Standard-Vacuum Oil Company
Symington Wayne Corporation
Tennessee Gas Transmission Company
Texaco, Inc.
Time, Inc.
Union Tank Car Company
United States Lines Company
United States Steel Corporation
White, Weld and Co.

According to the Council's Report, the 'Corporation Service' provided the Council with "a convenient channel for business support of important foreign policy research." The $83,600 was "solicited industry by industry" with efforts directed "toward leading banks, oil companies, and firms which supply the oil companies."

In return for the $83,600 (which the Council announced as 'gratifying results') the contributing corporations sent their 'Young Business Executives' to Council conducted seminars to hear "serious discussions of foreign policy issues."

In the fall of 1958, the theme of the seminar was "The Conflict of Soviet-American Interests: An appraisal of Selected International Problems." A. Doak Barnett (whom the Council advertised as a 'leading authority on Communist China') opened the Seminar with an analysis of Sino-Soviet policy in East Asia.

Mr. John C. Campbell (The Council's Director of Political Studies) discussed the "situation" in Eastern Europe and its important implications for United States policy. At the third meeting of the seminar, Mr. Edward A. Bayne (of the American Universities Field Staff) "examined" the conflict of Soviet American interests in the Middle East.

At the fourth meeting, Mr. James A, Perkins (Vice President of the Carnegie Corporation of New York) discussed "the probable range of dip-

lomatic consequences stemming from the incorporation into the American and Soviet armories of new weapons systems, and their effects on some of the most important strategic interests of the United States."

At the final session, Mr. Paul H. Nitze (formerly of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff, and later president of the Foreign Service Educational Foundation) spoke on "possibilities of *fruitful* negotiations between the United States and the Sino-Soviet bloc in the foreseeable future."

The Council's appointed Chairman of the seminar for 'young business executives' was Mr. Shepard Stone, Director of the International Affairs Program of the Ford Foundation'

It should be evident that sixty-two leading corporations paid over $83,000 for the privilege of having their young executives attend a series of lectures designed to brainwash them into approving internationalism and Soviet-American co-existence as 'good business.'

Another seminar, held in the Spring of 1959, was devoted to "The Changing Climate of American Private Investments Abroad." The International Finance Corporation's interest in promoting private investment abroad; the Federal Government's role in providing incentive to private investment abroad; and the problem of relating private enterprise to the government's foreign economic aid program were subjects discussed.

The Council's 1958-1959 'Corporation Service' was by no means confined exclusively to the enlightenment and brain-washing of *young* business executive. The *coup d'etat* was saved for Chairmen of the Board and Presidents of the participating companies, who were honored, by the Council, with a dinner on May 4, 1959. Mr. Allen W. Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, spoke to the distinguished group confidentially and "off the record" on some of the most critical problems of United States Foreign Policy.

Next Week

One cannot fully comprehend the vast influence of the Council on Foreign Relations without some understanding of the interlocking connection which the Council has with many other tax-exempt organizations also dedicated to the ideal of pushing America into a one-world socialist system.

Next week, we shall discuss, among other things, some of these connections—with such outfits as the Foreign Policy Association, the Business Advisory Council, and—indirectly—the National Council of Churches.

* * * * *

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

REC- 46

July 14, 1961

62-102576-50

EX-

[redacted]

Cataldo, Idaho

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/88 BY sp2-mac/yp

b6
b7C

JUL 14 4 04 PM '61

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of July 6, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted your communication is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 28, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. In that Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed are his own, I am unable to comment regarding him.

I would like to point out that the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret that I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to your inquiry. No source presently comes to mind as to where you could obtain the information you are seeking.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general subject of communism which may be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
JUL 14 1961
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Enclosures (3)

SEE ENCLOSURES AND NOTE NEXT PAGE
RWE:bsp
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Enclosures
Director's statement re Internal Security 4-17-61
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: No record of Bufiles identifies with correspondent. The National Council of Churches of Christ (NCCC) includes in its membership the leading Protestant churches in the country. Various critics of the Council, without access to factual data to support their assertions, have claimed this group is communist controlled or influenced. The FBI, of course, has not investigated the (NCCC) (100-50869)

TRUE COPY

Cataldo, Ida.
July 6, 1961

J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Wash. 25, D. C.

Dear Sir;

I am very interested in the fight against communism. Many times I have quoted Dan Smoot and one person insists he was fired from the F. B. I. because he was to radical. This I do not believe but I feel I should get my answer from you as to whether or not this charge is true.

Also can you tell me where to get information on the communist infitlration of National Council of Churches.

Thank you.

/s/ [redacted]

Cataldo Idaho

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/87 BY sp2 mar/ep

62-102576-50

REC- 46
EX- 105

6 JUL 18 1961

- pur.
ack - 7-14-61
RIVE - 6:3
none
ltr/ 95 g

Rule 8

Cataldo, Ida.
July 6, 1961

J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Wash. 25, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I am very interested in the fight against Communism. Many times I have quoted Dan Smoot and one person insists he was fired from the F.B.I. because he was to radical. This I do not believe but I feel I should get my answer from you as to whether or not this charge is true.

Also can you tell me where to get information on the Communist infiltration of National Council of Churches.

Thank you,

[redacted]

Cataldo Idaho

PRESIDENCE

62-102576-51

July 11, 1961

REC-6

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/3/81 BY [illegible]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

San Antonio 1, Texas

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of July 6, 1961, with enclosure, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. In that Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed are his own, I am unable to comment regarding him.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general subject of communism which may be of interest, and I am returning the report which you forwarded.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JUL 11 5 35 PM '61
SECT-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 32
JUL 12 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)
Correspondent's enclosure
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
One Nation's Response To Communism

NOTE: No record in Bufiles identifiable with correspondent.

RWE:pss
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

San Antonio 1, Texas
July 6, 1961

J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington. D. C.

Dear Sir:

Inclosed is an issue of the "Dan Smoot Report."

At the bottom of page 159 is a section entitled "Who is Dan Smoot?"

b6
b7C

Can you tell us whether these facts are true?

Did Mr. Smoot leave the FBI in its good graces.

Personally, I enjoy these reports very much, but my mother-in-law suggested it might be a good idea to write to you and obtain any information you might have about Mr. Smoot.

Sincerely

/s/ [redacted]

Publication
Publish
By Dan Smoot

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/25/2 BY [illegible]

1 to [illegible]
[illegible]
ack: 7-11-61
RWE: [illegible]

[redacted]

San Antonio 1, Texas

July 6, 19[redacted]

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

b6
b7C

Director
J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Included is an issue of the "Dan Smoot Report."

At the bottom of page 159 is a section entitled "Who is Dan Smoot?"

EX-105 REC-6 62-102576-51

Can you tell us whether these facts are true?

Did Mr. Smoot leave the [redacted] in its good graces.

Personally I enjoy these reports very much, but my mother-in-law suggested it might be a good idea to write to you and obtain any information you might have about Mr. Smoot. Sincerely,

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/82 BY [redacted]

REC-6

62-102576-52

EX-113

July 31, 1961

b6
b7C

[redacted] 2

S/Sergeant [redacted]

Novato, California

Dear [redacted]

JUL 31 12 28 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Your letter of July 21, 1961, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. As you can readily appreciate, I am not in a position to express any opinion concerning Mr. Smoot since it has always been my policy as Director of this Bureau to refrain from making any appraisals or evaluations of individuals, publications or organizations.

Enclosed is some information on the subject of communism which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/82 BY sp2 mac/sp

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 25
JUL 31 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)
Director's statement re Internal Security 4-17-61
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
LEB Introduction 3-60 & Analysis of the 17th National Convention
Expose of Soviet Espionage

DCM
Rule

JUL 31 3 22 PM '61
FBI
REC'D MAIL ROOM

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE

EFT:bsp
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 AUG 7 1961

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Howard Dan Smoot EOD as SA 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51 following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689) From time to time the Bureau and field offices receive inquiries concerning a newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report," published at Dallas, Texas, on a weekly basis by Howard D. (Dan) Smoot. This newssheet deals with various topics such as communism, desegregation, etc., and its articles are frequently controversial.

TRUE COPY

21 July 61
S/SGT [redacted]
[redacted]
Novato, Calif.
AF19362975

b6
b7C

Dear Sir:

I would like some information on a man named Dan Smoot. Because of one of his T.V. Programs that was pretty interesting & shocking. I sent away for one of his reports, and in it, was a statement that he was an agent in your organization for nine and one half years.

My being in the U.S. Air Force, I have to be very careful of the type of literature that I subscribe too, and it is for this reason that I have written this letter. I have looked over a lot of matter pertaining to reading material OKed for Airmen reading, & I can't find a thing pro or con on Dan Smoots works.

Could you please advise, and if possible some information if his works are O.K.

Thank you.

/s/ [redacted] S/SGT, U.S.A.F.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/93 BY [illegible]

31
ack. 7-28-61
EFT-[illegible]
[illegible]
/T.C./[illegible]

8 - eft

b6
b7C

21 JULY 61

S/SGT [redacted]

NOVATO, CALIF.
AF19362975

DEAR SIR:

I WOULD LIKE SOME INFORMATION ON A MAN NAMED DAN SMOOT. BECAUSE OF ONE OF HIS T.V. PROGRAMS THAT WAS PRETTY INTERESTING & SHOCKING. I SENT AWAY FOR ONE OF HIS REPORTS, AND IN IT, WAS A STATEMENT THAT HE WAS A AGENT IN YOUR ORGANIZATION FOR NINE AND ONE HALF YEARS.

MY BEING IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, I HAVE TO BE VERY CAREFUL OF THE TYPE OF LITERATURE THAT I SUBSCRIBE TOO, AND IT IS FOR THIS REASON THAT I HAVE WRITTEN THIS LETTER. I HAVE LOOKED OVER A LOT OF MATTER PERTAINING TO READING MATERIAL OKED FOR AIRMEN READING, & I CAN'T FIND A THING PRO, OR CON ON DAN SMOOTS WORKS.

COULD YOU PLEASE ADVISE, AND IF POSSIBLE SOME INFORMATION IF HIS WORKS ARE O.K.

THANK YOU.

[redacted]

S/SGT, USAF.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/23/87 BY SP2 [illegible]

EXPPROC 31 JUL 26 1961

REC-6 62-102576-52

22 JUL 26 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

PERSONAL FILE

ack. 7-27-61
EF 7-[illegible]

b6
b7C

August 10, 1961

PLAIN TEXT

TELEGRAM DEFERRED

REC-33 62-102576-53

[redacted]

b6
b7C

F AND M BUILDING
BEAUMONT, TEXAS

YOUR TELEGRAM OF AUGUST NINE RECEIVED DURING MR. HOOVER'S ABSENCE FROM THE CITY. REGRET TO ADVISE YOU HE WILL NOT RETURN TO WASHINGTON IN TIME TO COMPLY WITH YOUR REQUEST.

HELEN W. GANDY
SECRETARY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/77 BY sp2 mac/ep

1 - Houston

NOTE: No record could be located in Bufiles concerning correspondent.

HHA:nss
(4)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 10 1961
WESTERN UNION

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

64 AUG 16 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

AUG 10 2 24 PM '61

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 10 1961

WESTERN UNION

W BIA016 DL GOVT PAID

WUX BI WASHINGTON DC 10 327PEDT

[redacted]

b6
b7C

F AND M BUILDING BEAUMONT TEXAS

YOUR TELEGRAM OF AUGUST NINE RECEIVED DURING MR. HOOVER'S ABSENCE FROM THE CITY. REGRET TO ADVISE YOU HE WILL NOT RETURN TO WASHINGTON IN TIME TO COMPLY WITH YOUR REQUEST.

HELEN W GANDY SECRETARY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/97 BY sp7 mac/ep

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 9 1961

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tyler
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

BIA020 939P EDT AUG 9 61 NSA523

DB528 D BHA282 NL PD BEAUMONT TEX 9

J EDGAR HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/11/ BY

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION WASH DC

AT 10 OCLOCK SATURDAY NIGHT THE DAN SMOOT REPORT WILL BE MAKING IT'S INITIAL TELEVISION BROADCAST BECAUSE OF DAN SMOOT'S FBI RECORD COULD WE PLEASE RECEIVE A COLLECT TELEGRAM AS TO MR SMOOT'S RECORD DURING HIS 9-1/2 YEARS WITH YOUR WONDERFUL ORGANIZATION FOR USE ON THE INITIAL TELEVISISION BROADCAST THE DAN SMOOT REPORT IS SPONSORED BY THE DCG ADVERTISING AGENCY WE ARE NOT LOOKING FOR AN ENDORSEMENT BUT ONLY A WORD AS TO MR SMOOT'S RECORD DURING HIS WORK WITH THE FBR

[redacted] F&M BLDG BEAUMONT TEX

REC-38 62-102576-53

AUG 11 1961

FBI

b6
b7C

PERS. FILES

PERS. FILES

62-102576-54

September 1, 1961

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Philadelphia 4, Pennsylvania

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/77 BY sp2 mac/ep

SEP 1 4 38 PM '61

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of August 29, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to advise that Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. He performed, during his employment, various duties which are assigned to our Special Agent personnel.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Howard Dan Smoot EOD as SA 3/23/42 and resigned 6/15/51 following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

MAILED 25
SEP - 1 1961
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SEP 1 2 48 PM '61

FBI
SAW:car
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

50 SEP 11 1

TRUE COPY

[redacted]
Philadelphia. 4. Penna.
August 29, 1961

b6
b7C

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

REPORT

While visiting in Amarillo, Texas, I ran across a "publication" written and distributed by Mr. Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas. It appears to be newsletters coming out periodically and available to the public by subscription.

My personal rule in evaluating anything I read is to consider the source. Mr. Smoot includes a biographical report, or rather, autobiographic summary in each issue of his newsletters.

C

He states, in effect, that he was a member of the F.B.I.--one of Hoover's right hand men, between 1942 and 1951. If you will be kind enough to verify that statement for me, it would be of considerable help to me in knowing how much respect to accord to Mr. Smoot's views.

Yours truly,

[redacted]

62-102576-54

REC- 86 SEP 6 1961

b6
b7C

EX-112

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/B BY spr mcf/p

ltc 8-31-61
jlw
NML
ACK 9/1/61
SAW/ cas

8-Dom/SAW

PERS. FILES

b6
b7C

[redacted]

August 29, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

While visiting in Amarillo, Texas, I ran across a "publication" written and distributed by Mr. Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas. It appears to be newsletters coming out periodically and available to the public by subscription.

My personal rule in evaluating anything I read is to consider the source. Mr. Smoot includes a biographical report, or rather, autobiographic summary in each issue of his newsletters.

He states, in effect, that he was a member of the F.B.I. — one of Hoover's right hand men, between 1942 and 1951. If you will be kind enough to verify that statement for me, it would be of considerable help to me in knowing how much respect to accord to Mr. Smoot's views.

Yours truly,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/97 BY spr-mm/p

Itc glw 8/31/61
nmc
ACK 9/1/61
SAW/cav

September 15, 1961

b6
b7C

-102576-55

EX-116

51

[redacted]

Hawkins, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/81 BY spr-wa/y

SEP 15 1 19 PM '61
READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of September 8 and appreciate your kind remarks and interest in writing.

In response to your inquiry, there is no such position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning correspondent; only outgoing 1-30-61, enclosed reprints on communism. In view of this, no reprint material being sent. Howard D. Smoot resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. [redacted] a former Special Agent, EOD [redacted] resigned [redacted] due to transfer to Kansas City. W. Cleon Skousen, former SA, EOD 10-24-35 as clerical employee, 6-17-40 as SA, voluntarily resigned 10-5-51. Correspondent's specific question concerning whether the Director had administrative assistants at one time but does not at present, is being ignored.

b6
b7C

MAILED 20
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

BS:cfn
(3)

SEP 12 3 36 PM '61
FBI
READING ROOM

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. M[illegible]
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rosen
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

Freedom is up to YOU — Think AMERICAN!
Make PATRIOTISM YOUR Hobby!

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Sept. 8, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover:

We have the very highest regard for you because of the fight you have made against the communist criminal conspiracy. On a slightly different matter we would like a little information since it appears to us (although it could just be a coincidence) that a newspaper columnist has attempted to discredit one of our nation's most fearless and patriotic fighters for constitutional government.

Has Dan Smoot ever been an assistant to you in any manner? I have read a number of times that he was and THE DAN SMOOT REPORT bears this statement every week. However, Mr. Geo.Sokolsky in his column "Other Fellow Is A Crackpot" says no such position exists, implying in his wording that anyone who claims to have held this position is a liar. In fact, he discredits any ex FBI agent who is now fighting for the pro-American conservative cause.

Or, was he talking about [redacted] Cleon Skousen who both worked for you in similar capacities, or so I've heard. Could it be that at one time you had administrative assistants but do not at present?

Sincerely, [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/81 BY [illegible]

b6
b7C

REC-51 62-102576-55

XEROX
SEP 26 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

4-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G(

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: AUGUST 30, 1961

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A6320-A6323. Congressman Rivers, (D) South Carolina, extended his remarks to include an article entitled "What Price Glory?—Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker," written by Dan Smoot. A short synopsis on Dan Smoot is set forth at the end of the article. This synopsis refers to his employment with the FBI. Howard B. Smoot was employed with the Bureau as an Agent from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951. Shortly before Smoot's resignation, he was censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges against his SAC. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic, and he was not recommended for reinstatement. He is the author of the Dan Smoot Report a weekly publication which deals with highly controversial topics. By SAC Letter dated March 24, 1959, it is noted that inquiries as to his former employment in this Bureau should be handled in a most circumspect manner and should be answered by merely giving the dates of his employment and no additional comment should be made.

Original filed in: 66-1731-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/80 BY sp7 mac/gj

62-102576-
NOT RECORDED
10 SEP 7 1961

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for AUGUST 29, 1961 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

56 SEP 12 1961

September 15, 1961

62-102576-56

EX-1
REC-51

[redacted]

Maryville, Tennessee

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/16 BY SP2 [illegible]

SEP 15 1 20 PM '61
FBI READING ROOM

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of September 9, with enclosure, and appreciate the concern which prompted you to write to me.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no such position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with [redacted] Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. SAC letter 59-17 instructs all field offices to be most circumspect in handling inquiries concerning him. Correspondent enclosed an article written by George E. Sokolsky which states the position of administrative assistant to the Director does not exist in the FBI. Letter being addressed to [redacted] as incoming was signed, in the event that name in letterhead may be his son.

b6
b7C

MAILED 20
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SEP 12 3 31 PM '61

JRS:cfn
(3)

FBI
REC'D MAIL ROOM

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

Maryville, Tennessee

b6
b7C

Obstetrics and Gynecology

Phone: YU 2-2050

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

September 9, 1961

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

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I am writing for information concerning a charge made by George Sokolsky in his syndicated column that appears in the Knoxville Journal. He states that there are people who identify themselves as former FBI agents in an attempt to create some aura of authority in writing or speaking about the Communist danger. He also states that one had identified himself as an administrative agent to you. He says there has been no one with that title in your department. Dan Smoot identifies himself in that capacity. I have great respect for Mr. Smoot's publications. Has he not told the truth about his association with you?

Sincerely,

[redacted]

NAM/ps

b6
b7C

SEP 11 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/81 BY sp7 mal/yp

EX-116

REC- 51

62-102576-56

10 SEP 18 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE

Opportunist [illegible]urt Conservative Ca[illegible]es

George E. Sokolsky

THESE DAYS

The other fellow is always a crackpot. That seems to settle the argument for all time. It used to be that men sat around a cracker barrel arguing this way and that and out of such arguments developed the policies of the nation. But these days, under the terrific pressures of public opinion, there seems to be little time for honest debate. For instance, my good friend, John T. Flynn, in a foreword to a pamphlet says:



SOKOLSKY

"It is incredible what mischief a few dedicated crackpots can wreak upon a great free society before its citizens can be alerted to the danger."

The dedicated crackpots are those who disagree, who have another point of view. Apparently nobody has any sense but me and thee and I doubt about thee. The current intolerance is symptomatic of the nervousness which affects our people. The nervousness comes from the fears which wars and great changes engender. It leads to pessimism, to a sense of frustration, to an assumption that the jig is nearly up. It is neurotic defeatism.

The truth of the matter is that history never ends. It goes right on, creating events and meeting new facts century by century. Today instead of dealing in centuries or decades, we are dealing in seconds and the arguments that were used in the 1930's do not apply in the 1960's. The changes that have taken place universally make it impossible to reach final conclusions on policy because always something unexpected and imponderable jumps up to upset the plans and purposes of even the best of men.

There are those who are never affected by events. Their minds are made up about everything and facts do not alter postulates. Some doctrinaire persons are sincere and honest but lack historic background and reject displeasing data.

For insta[illegible] is possible to believe tha[illegible] testing should never be don[illegible]e, it even possible to believe that [illegible] various bombs should not ha[illegible]e. It [illegible]een invented. The fact is that the bombs do exist; that Soviet [illegible]e b[illegible]ssia has resumed testing; th[illegible] the an increasing number of countr[illegible] are making bombs and that th[illegible]at United States cannot afford to [illegible]ignore these facts.

There are those who are not so sincere in the pursuit of doctrines. Particularly offensive are some who call themselves former FBI agents, thus giving to themselves labels which provide the appearance of special knowledge. The question arises, if these persons were so vital to the work of the FBI why did they leave that organization and how can it survive without them.

I have learned that a former FBI agent is generally just former. There are few who enjoy continuing relationships and those few are holding down jobs in the same general field of work as the FBI.

Naturally it is an advantage to a man to have served in the FBI, but like all organizations, it has men on top and men who never rise; it has men who are efficient

a[illegible]

b[illegible] they do not make good. Employment by the FBI is not a permanent badge of efficiency, knowledge or responsibility. When a fellow advertises himself as a former FBI agent, the proper inquiry should be, why former? If he says that he was an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, it need only be noted that no such position exists in the FBI.

The reason I emphasize this point is that there is an upsurge of conservatism in this country and there are many opportunitists who jump on the conservative bandwagon and who claim special knowledge and special advantages. Many conservative causes have been wrecked by those who seek to earn a living out of them.

[illegible]ause ceased to be important; the primary motive became the living; the goal became the contributor.

Many movements switched from an ideal and faith to the excitement of the moment and they jumped from one hate to another, until all that was left to their effort was hate and the hunt for dollars. This has also been true of liberal activities, but today I write of conservatives and of the need for warning against phonies. Such organizations as the Young Americans for Freedom or the Young Conservatives, such publications as the "National Review," are not involved in this criticism, but I refer to men and women who have made a livelihood out of a principle and it is a public responsibility to warn against them.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/80 BY Spr[illegible]

[illegible] 62-102596-56

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 8, 1961

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: FRED C. SCHWARZ
DAN SMOOT
CLEON SKOUSEN

10-1

You asked whether the names of the above three individuals appear on any of the mailing lists in the Bureau.

Schwarz and Smoot do not appear on any listing.

Cleon Skousen is on the Special Correspondence List, having been placed there March 1, 1960. He subsequently became a field representative of the American Security Council at which work he is presently engaged. On the Special Correspondence List he receives general material, Law Enforcement Bulletins and Uniform Crime Reports.

ACTION TAKEN:

Pursuant to your request, Skousen's name is being deleted from all lists and henceforth he will receive no material whatsoever from the Bureau.

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

REW:ejr
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/30/17 BY spr mar/ep

62-102576
NOT RECORDED
191 SEP 14 1961

~~SEP 14 1961~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-402636-52

CRIME RES

XEROX
SEP 1 1961

September 14, 1961

62-102576-57

REC- 4

[redacted]

San Pedro, California

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/81 BY spr mcc/spr

The letter dated September 6, 1961, with enclosures, signed by you and others, has been received, and I appreciate the interest prompting you to write.

Although I would like to be of assistance, the FBI as an investigative agency of the Federal Government does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to answer your inquiries and hope you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy and why I cannot furnish the information you requested. Please do not infer that the files of this Bureau either do or do not contain data pertaining to the subjects about which you asked.

As you are aware, Howard D. Smoot is a former Special Agent of the FBI. However, Mr. Smoot's opinions and comments are his own and should not be interpreted to in any way represent the FBI.

The material you furnished is being returned and I am also enclosing some literature about communism you may care to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAILED 30
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (9) Listed next page.

NOTE: See next page.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JH:gcb (3)

edm

[redacted] b6 b7C September 13, 1961

Enclosures (9)
Open Letter to a United States Senator (4)
God and Country or Communism?
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Christianity Today Series
One Nation's Response to Communism

b6
b7C

NOTE: [redacted] and [redacted] cannot be identified in Bufiles. Bufiles indicate that the Council on American Relations, West Palm Beach, Florida, is anti-communist in nature and has been critical of the U. N. The Council on Foreign Relations is self-described as a non-commercial and non-political organization which studies American-foreign relations in an impartial and scholarly spirit. Neither of these organizations have been the subject of Bureau investigations. Correspondent's enclosures were copies of several open letters to a U. S. Senator published by the Council on American Relations which was critical of the Council on Foreign Relations. These letters have come to our attention previously and are being returned for that reason. Some of the letters indicate that their material was drawn from a series of letters of "Closer Up" founded by Upton Close. Our files indicate that "Closer Up" is an anti-communist and anti-Semitic publication. The 13 letters described were contained in four reprints.

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

b6
b7C

San Pedro, Calif.
Sept. 6, 1961

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/97 BY spr-mcr/sp

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We are herewith enclosing thirteen open letters created and published by the Council on American Relations, 712 Summit Blvd., West Palm Beach, Florida, and reproduced by Action Patriots, 446 Isabel St., Los Angeles 65, Calif.

There are a good many citizens greatly disturbed by the contents therein. If the charges made in these letters is true, then the Council on Foreign Relations should be investigated. If they are not true, then the Council on American Relations should be investigated.

Where can average citizens obtain the facts about these two organizations? Seeds of mistrust are being sown, and apparently the U. S. Senate has failed to confirm or deny. This could build up to a dangerous situation.

We are appealing to you for an explanation. Dan Smoot, a former member of the F.B.I., largely shares the same viewpoints as contained in the letters. We realize this may be out of your jurisdiction, however, what we want to know is whether or not it is true. The F.B.I. should have some idea if anyone has. Before Congress can be urged toward an investigation, such as the McCarron investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations, American citizens must be informed. Please advise. 62-102576-57

100

Sincerely yours, REC- 4

/s/
/s/
/s/
/s/

[redacted]

ack; J H: flw
9-14-61
nml
ltr. 9-12-61 mis

b6
b7C

[redacted]

San Pedro, Calif.
Sept. 6, 1961

b6
b7C

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/88 BY sp2 wa/ep

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We are herewith enclosing thirteen open letters created and published by the Council on American Relations, 712 Summit Blvd., West Palm Beach, Florida, and reproduced by Action Patriots, 446 Isabel St., Los Angeles 65, Calif.

There are a good many citizens greatly disturbed by the contents therein. If the charges made in these letters is true, then the Council on Foreign Relations should be investigated. If they are not true, then the Council on American Relations should be investigated.

Where can average citizens obtain the facts about these two organizations? Seeds of mistrust are being sown, and apparently the U.S. Senate has failed to confirm or deny. This could build up to a dangerous situation.

We are appealing to you for an explanation. Dan Smoot, a former member

1 to 9-12-61 mks

of the F.B.I., largely shares the same viewpoints as contained in the letters. We realize this may be out of your jurisdiction, however, what we want to know is whether or not it is true. The F.B.I. should have some idea if anyone has. Before Congress can be urged toward an investigation, such as the Mc Carron investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations, American citizens must be informed. Please advise.

Sincerely yours,

nmf

nmf

nmf

nmf

b6
b7C

REC- 29 62-102576-58

September 20, 1961

[redacted]

Odessa, Texas

b6
b7C

SEP 20 3 30 PM '61

FBI

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of September 11, 1961, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

DC:nlb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/78 BY spr-mar/gp

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 27 1961

September 11, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/11 BY sp1 mec/cp

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

"The Odessa American" carries an article on the editorial page entitled "These Days" by one George Sokolsky.

On September 6, 1961, Mr. Sokolsky's article carried some references to former FBI agents. To quote him on one of those, "If he says that he was an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, it need only be noted that no such position exists in the F B I.

I have read Dan Smoot's report quite frequently and find in one of these reports, the one concerning his personal history, that in 1946 Mr. Smoot was transferred from the Cleveland Office to F B I headquarters staff in Washington, as an "Administrative Assistant" to J. Edgar Hoover.

Now, Mr. Hoover, what I would appreciate is to be straightened out on the subject of "Administrative Assistant." Is there such a thing, was there such a title and did Dan Smoot hold this position?

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Odessa, Texas

62-102576-58

REC- 29

SEP 21 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

62-102576-59 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

#

8-2-62

NW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/11 BY sp2 mau/w

62-102576-60

September 15, 1961

REC-65

b6
b7C

[redacted]

San Pedro, California

SEP 15 1 19 PM '61
FBI
READING ROOM

Dear [redacted]

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no such position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/81 BY spr mar/ep

MAILED 20
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information of a derogatory nature identifiable with Carter, with whom we have had limited cordial correspondence, last outgoing 3-31-61. He is a member of the John Birch Society. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

See memo Callahan to Mohr dated 9-13-61 captioned "Use of Title 'Administrative Assistant' for Special Agents," EWW:bak.

FBI
REC'D MAIL ROOM

EWW:cfn
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

54

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

58 OCT 3 1961

[redacted]

b6
b7C

September 6, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Dept. of Justice
Washington 25,D.C.

Dear Sir:

Is there or is there not a position titled "administrative assistant" to J. Edgar Hoover? Mr. Dan Smoot states that he held that position and Mr. George Sokolsky states in his column of Sept. 5, 1961, Los Angeles Herald & Express that "no such position existsin the F.B.I." Thank you.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/88 BY sp 2 mar/ep

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

REC-65 62-102576-60

SEP 21 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS FILES

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES [illegible] NT

Memora[illegible]n

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: September 13, 1961

FROM : N. P. CALLAHAN

SUBJECT: USE OF TITLE "ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT" FOR SPECIAL AGENTS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/88 BY [illegible]

Purpose of this memorandum is to answer your inquiry as to the history of the use of the title "Administrative Assistant" for Special Agents and whether we ever had such an official "job classification" for Special Agents. In this connection an inquiry has been received from [redacted], San Pedro, California, asking whether or not there is a position titled "administrative assistant" to J. Edgar Hoover since Dan Smoot stated he held that position and George Sokolsky's column stated that "no such position exists in the FBI."

Review of position classification files fails to indicate that we ever had an official "position classification" for Special Agents bearing any such title of "Administrative Assistant" or "Administrative Assistant to the Director." b6 b7C

It is the recollection of veteran employees in Crime Records Division such as Inspector [redacted] and Section Chief M. A. Jones that in the 1930's agent supervisors at the Seat of Government who were assigned to make speeches were referred to in outgoing correspondence as "Administrative Assistant" or "one of my Administrative Assistants." In that connection we have located the file copy of an outgoing letter dated October 7, 1936, which is enclosed for ready reference. This letter advises that Inspector [redacted] of this Bureau would address a certain organization and in briefly describing his background refers to him as "one of my Administrative Assistants." We have located two SAC Letters bearing directly on this subject. One is SAC Letter 86 (B) Series 1947 dated July 9, 1947 (copy enclosed) reading as follows: TITLE OF AGENTS -- I desire to reiterate that there is no such title in the Bureau as "Administrative Assistant to the Director" or "Administrative Assistant," and accordingly such a title should never be used in referring to representatives of the Bureau. (Note on the yellow reflects that the foregoing was approved by the Executives Conference.)

SAC Letter Number 56-27 (A) titled FIDELIFAX, INC. (copy enclosed) refers to Fidelifax as a group of former Special Agents who had formed an organization which appeared to be in the category of a private detective agency. This SAC Letter pointed out that the FBI did not look with favor upon the manner in which these former

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

EWW:bak
4
1- Mr. DeLoach (sent direct)
1- Miss Conlon (sent direct)
Enclosures

NOV 30 1962

REC- 65 62-102576-61

XEROX

SEP 22 1961

20 SEP 22 1961

THREE

PERS. FILES

agents have sought to capitalize upon the Bureau's name. It noted that in some instances former agents have identified themselves as being former "Administrative Assistants" to the Director, that this category had not been used in the Bureau since the outset of World War II and that prior to that time it was used in the designation of Bureau Supervisors in the making of public appearances. It instructed that inquiries should be answered by stating that there is no such title in the Bureau and there has not been since the outset of World War II and that former agents who have served on the headquarters staff as supervisors, of which they are several hundred, have on occasions, and properly, used this title.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the inquiry as to whether or not there is a position titled "Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover" with particular reference to former SA Dan Smoot be answered by advising that there is no such position in the FBI, by furnishing Smoot's dates of service as a Special Agent together with the statement "for a portion of this time, Mr. Smoot was assigned to FBI headquarters in a supervisory capacity along with several hundred other Special Agents who are so assigned from time to time." If approved appropriate letter is attached.

Revised as indicated.

"We cannot expect the Americans to jump from Capitalism to Communism, but we can assist their elected leaders in giving Americans small doses of Socialism, until they suddenly awake to find they have Communism."

Nikita Khrushchev
(3½ mos. before visit to U.S.)

75 cents per 100
NATIONAL REPRINT SERVICE
Box 365, Park Ridge, Ill.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/77 BY spr mar/gp

62-102576-62

ENCLOSURE

REC-17

62-102576-62

b6
b7C

September 26, 1961

[redacted]

Dickinson, Texas

SEP 2 11 23 AM '61

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated September 19, 1961, and enclosure have been received.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director." I can inform you, however, that Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of this Bureau from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/ BY spr mac/ep

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED SQ
SEP 2 6 1961
COMM-FBI

NOTE: [redacted] Dickinson, Texas. In January, 1961, he requested publications on the subject of communism in volume for his group's use. Such data was forwarded by Bulet 1-13-61. Other than this letter and a later note of thanks he forwarded on 3-9-61 [redacted] is not identifiable. (94-54762-4 and 94-50868-87 and 82)

Correspondent's mention of Dan Smoot's possibly being a draft dodger is intentionally ignored.

b6
b7C

DCL:ncr (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

54

59 OCT 3 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

adm

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dickinson, Texas

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We Texans, who proudly claim Mr. Dan Smoot as one of our own, are disturbed by smear remarks aimed at this patriot.

One story being spread in this area is that Mr. Smoot was never Administrative Assistant to you, Mr. Hoover. Another story portrays Mr. Smoot as a draft dodger.

I understand that you cannot answer all questions asked, but hope that in this case you will be able to give me some assurance. Any answer will not be publicly disclosed.

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/77 BY spj mar/gr

62-102576-62

REC-17

SEP 27 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. FILES

nml
ack 9-26-61
DCL/

REC-3 62-102576-63

September 28, 1961

[redacted]
Leachville, Arkansas b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/81 BY Sp2 mac/up

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated September 22, 1961, has been received, and I appreciate the interest prompting you to write.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that there is no position in the FBI entitled Administrative Assistant to the Director; however, Howard D. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. As you can readily appreciate, I am not in a position to express any opinion concerning Mr. Smoot since it has always been my policy as Director of this Bureau to refrain from making evaluations of individuals, publications or organizations. However, I want to assure you that Mr. Smoot's opinions and comments are his own and do not, in any manner, represent the FBI.

Enclosed is some literature about communism you may care to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

SEP 29 1961

MAILED 4
SEP 28 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
God and Country or Communism?
"Faith in God--Our Answer to Communism"
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Christianity Today series

JH:bsp (3)

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 OCT 5 1961

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. Although his letter is on church stationery, he does not identify himself as a minister and the title Reverend is, therefore, not being used.

First Methodist Church
Leachville, Arkansas

September 22, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI
Justice Department Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

I have before me a copy of a magazine, "The Dan Smoot Report", published by the Dan Smoot Report, Inc., P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas. In this magazine Mr. Smoot makes the allegations that our churches are more communist than they are Christians and that our church leaders are "following Karl Marx, the father of communism, rather than Jesus, the Savior of men".

On the back of the magazine there is a format headed with this question: "Who is Dan Smoot?" The fourth paragraph says that Dan Smoot

"served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover."

I would like to know if the above information is correct and whether or not Mr. Smoot speaks for the FBI in regard to communist infiltration of the church.

Your reply will be deeply appreciated.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/81 BY sp7 mar/ep

Cordially yours,

[redacted]

Leachville, Arkansas

b6
b7C

62-102576-63

SEP 29 1961

EX-112

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. FILES

mml
ack 9-28-61
JH/cah

4-528

62-102576-64
CHANGED TO
62-107543-X2

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/23/82 BY sp1 mar/gp

JAN 8 1962

BC/bgb

PERS.FILES

REC-65 62-102576-65

September 28, 1961

EX 108

[redacted]

Roswell, New Mexico

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/23/18 BY sp2 mar/y

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of September 21, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to his employment.

Enclosed is some material on the general subject of communism you may wish to read.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 9
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Enclosures (3)

4-17-61 Statement re Internal Security
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Communist Party Line
NOTE: Neither the correspondent nor [redacted] is identifiable in Bufiles.
EFT:sh (3)

(continued on next page)

b6
b7C

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 OCT 13 1961

edm

SEP 2? 5 10 PM '61
FBI

NOTE CONTINUED:
Howard D. Smoot, Former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689) From time to time the Bureau and field offices receive inquiries concerning a newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report," published at Dallas, Texas, on a weekly basis by Howard D. (Dan) Smoot. This newssheet deals with various topics such as communism, desegregation, etc., and its articles are frequently controversial.

C. M. MARTIN, JR. B. O. GREENWADE B. O. GREENWADE, JR.

MARTIN & GREENWADE COTTON CO.
P. O. Box 808 -- Phone MA 2-4750
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

September 21, 1961

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

Dear Sir:

This is in the nature of a request for information regarding an unsolicited copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" dated August 28, 1961. I received this report with a covering letter from [redacted] Dallas 29, Texas.

b6
b7C

The above report covers topics of such nature that the average person seldom has the facilities to substantiate them. Therefore, could your organization say whether or not Mr. Smoot's information is generally creditable. Some publishers seem to me to take certain liberties with facts at times.

Mr. Smoot's report also mentions that he was an employee of the FBI for over nine years. This would seem to infer that his information had been obtained after diligent investigation and strict evaluation. However, I know of no way of determining this, without asking your organization about it.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/78 BY [illegible]

REC- 45

EX 106

62-102576-65

nme 28
ack 9-24-61
Eft: ck/ck

CMM:mm

XEROX
OCT 12 1961

OCT 3 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. FILES

REC-40 62-102576-66

EX 103

October 9, 1961

[redacted]

Van Nuys, California

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/23/17 BY sp7 mar/yr

OCT 9 9 AM '61

b6
b7C

I have received your letter of October 1. Your concern about the problem of communism is understandable, and I do appreciate your interest in my book.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I am not in a position to express any opinion regarding Mr. Smoot since it has always been my policy as Director of this Bureau to refrain from making any appraisals or evaluations of individuals, publications or organizations.

Enclosed is some literature on the subject of communism you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 20
OCT - 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)
CP, USA, September, 1961
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
Communism: The Bitter Enemy of Religion
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information concerning correspondent. Howard D. Smoot, former Special Agent, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

CJH:jpr (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mardy
M. A. Jones

October 1, 1961

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Dept, Of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I will make this letter short and to the point. The problem is this. I've been a strong supporter of the Dan Smoot Reports for several years and when I let someone read the reports I receive from Smoot they some times through this question at me.

All this is very interesting but who is this Dan Smoot. How can we beleive what he puts in these reports. I know you can't come out and say you like or dislike the smoot report, but what I would like is a reference on Dan Smoot. The reason I am asking you is as you know Smoot was with the FBI for nine years, and if any one could tell me you could.

As of yet I have not read your book but am looking foreward to doing so. There is so much to read on the subject of Communism and government.

b6
b7C

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

Van Nuys Calif,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/23/81 BY spr mar/ep

1509

XEROX
OCT 17 1961

62-102576-66

REC- 40
EX-103

22 OCT 10 1961

THREE

PERS. FILES

Oct: 10-9-61
OTH: jpi

b6
b7C

REC- 39 62-102576-67

October 17, 1961

[redacted]

Pacific Palisades, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/24/12 BY sp2 mec/sp

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of October 8 and appreciate the concern which prompted you to write to me.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. As a matter of policy, I am not in a position to comment concerning his writings and activities subsequent to his FBI service. I am sure you will understand my position in this regard.

I am enclosing a copy of my Internal Security Statement of April 17, 1961, you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record for the correspondent and nothing derogatory concerning the Council for Foreign Relations. She inquired concerning former SA Howard D. Smoot. Smoot resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JR:nlb
(3) MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 OCT 25 1961

TRUE COPY

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Pacific Palisades, Calif.
Oct. 8, 1961.

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

Dear Sir--

For the first time I have read one of the Dan Smoot Reports. I was shocked. If what he says is true I think everyone should know about it--especially the Council for Foreign Relations. Before I start telling everybody I know about it I would like to get your opinion. He worked for you for many years so you should know if we can trust him. I just want to be sure.

Sincerely,

b6
b7C

/s/ [redacted]

Address on envelope:

[redacted]
Pacific Palisades, Calif.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/88 BY spr mac/ep

REC- 39 62-102576-67

OCT 18 1961

PERS. REC. UNIT

nml
1 to 10-16-61 mks
ack 10-17-61 JRS/mks

EX. - 104

Pacific Palisades, Calif.

SANTA MONICA
OCT 9
7 30PM
1961
CALIF.

b6
b7C

U.S. POSTAGE
UNITED
FOUR
4
CENTS

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

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Pacific Palisades, Calif.
Oct. 8, 1961.

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

30 EXP-PROC 38
OCT 13 1961

u/p Dear Sir -

For the first time I have read one of the Dan Smoot Reports. I was shocked. If what he says is true I think everyone should know about it - especially the Council for Foreign Relations. Before I start telling everybody I know about it I would like to get your opinion. He worked for you for many years so you should know if we can trust him. I just want to be sure.

Sincerely,

8/[illegible]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/88 BY spr-mec/ar

Arcadia, Fla
Oct 23 - 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D.C.

30 EX 106
OCT 1961

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate a word from you in regard to a Dan Smoot who is supposed to have been in your employment and is now in Dallas Texas publishing a report of "Wrong" and "The Truth" in regard to many subjects on communism and various subjects.

Recently I used information he had published in 1960 in regard to the World council of churches and infiltration of communism in Methodist literature of my church in a program I gave in W.S.C.S. Some have tried to inform me it was not so and on wrong side of view. I would never want to misquote the truth or help communism in the least in any way.

The issue seems to have arisen out

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

of a Study Book Guide to "Under Orders" given in our W.S.C.S. Since Our representative to U.N. is Margaret R. Bender and the guide written by her in apendix A. contains resolutions we as a Church group should be in favor of in U.N. Some of them seem to lean far toward communistic goals such as supporting admission of Red China to U.N. send Food to communist China and others. The book itself was [redacted] apparently the book is O.K. but since there is a question I turn to you to further inform me as to the Wright and Wrong I might have quoted.

b6
b7C

Mr. Smoot stated in his Reports that The Presbyterian, Luthran and Methodist church was being influnced in literature to achieve communistic goals and change of opinions and influencing change of thinking or something to that effect by Comm. Writers.

The English transalation of the Bible too - he states was transalated by communist minded group and they have changed the Diety of God or Worded

the translation to eliminate the emphasis on Gods as a superior one.

I am concerned mostly on the report you can give me as to whether Mr. Smoot is publishing truths and his reliability is one we can depend on for truthful quotes.

Thanking you for your reply.

yours truly

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Arcadia, Florida

V. Pres. W.S.C.S + Program Chmn of Methodist Church.

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy
MAIL ROOM

REC-3 62-102576-68

October 17, 1961

EX 10[redacted]

Wolf Point, Montana

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/18 BY Spr mar/ep

b6
b7C

OCT 17 5 03 PM '61

Your letter of October 7, 1961, with enclosures, has been received, and the interest prompting you to communicate with me is appreciated.

In response to your inquiries concerning Mr. Howard D. Smoot, he was a Special Agent of the FBI from March, 1942, to June, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. Since he is no longer associated with this Bureau, any opinions or comments he makes in connection with his publication, "The Dan Smoot Report," are strictly his own and do not represent the FBI in any manner.

While I would like to be of service to you regarding your other questions, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and does not furnish evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. In view of this, I am unable to make the recommendation you have requested, nor am I able to comment on the organizations you have referred to in your letter. I am sure you will understand the necessity of my taking this position.

I am enclosing some material you may like to read. I am also returning the publications you forwarded.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 3
OCT 18 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

(see Enclosures and NOTE next page)

JCF:pak (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

OCT 24 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures (5)
10-61 LEB Intro.
"Faith in God--Our Answer To Communism"
The Communist Party Line
Correspondent's enclosures

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters; he was not recommended for reinstatement. "Facts Forum" organization was instituted in 1951, and conducts public opinion polls. Smoot has been employed to head and operate this group which is designed to stay away from partisan politics and deals with studies, including governmental science and other vital subjects. Correspondent's enclosures consisted of Volume 7, Number 24 and Volume 7, Number 25 of "The Dan Smoot Report."

Oct. 7 1961

J.Edgar Hoover
F.B.I. headquarters staff, Washington

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Dear Sir:
Please help these mixed up Americans, I have been a subscriber to the Dan Smoot Report, and I have passed many around. Which has caused a loud controversy. Some call him a communist. I would like to get this straight out. Who is Dan Smoot? an American patriot or a socialist communist, There are many patriotic groups thru-out the whole country as well as right here, which would like to know what is communist propaganda and what is Americanizm. Would you recommand Dan Smoot's writings? He has written very int rest articals on Invisible government and Berlin Crisses a copy which I am sending you. Are these true of communist propaganda? Kindly let us hear from you and kindly recommend some patriotic Reports and commentators which would give us the truth. Also give us information on the John Berch society. There are two started here. What is the facts forum movement?

Thanking you

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/98 BY spr-mar/ep

EX 100

REC-3 62-102576-68

OCT 13 3 00 PM '61

REC'D NORR & ROOM

20 OCT 19 1961

2 ENCLOSURE

ack
10-17-61
JCF=co/Eng

CORRESPONDENCE

October 19, 1961

REC 71 62-102576-69

[redacted]

Brawley, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/00 BY spr mayer

b6
b7C

OCT 1 23 PM '61

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated October 10, 1961, has been received, and I appreciate the interest prompting you to write.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI, as an investigative agency of the Federal Government, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to his employment. The views he expresses are his own and in no way represent the FBI.

Enclosed is some literature about communism you may care to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 3
OCT 20 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
The Communist Party Line
Three-Part Series from Christianity Today
One Nation's Response to Communism
NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles.

JH:lml
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 OCT 27 1961

TRUE COPY

Oct 10, 1961

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

Dear Sir:

I would greatly appreciate an indication from your office of your regard for Mr. Dan Smoot and the probable reliability of his allegations. I am particularly concerned with the subjects of communist infiltration of churches, and the National Council of Churches.

Thank you for any assistance you may be able to render.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

Brawley, Calif.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/98 BY sp7 mar/ep

REC-71 62-102576-69

OCT 23 1961

EX 10

8-JH

PERS. ~~REC. UNIT~~

Oct 10, 1961

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

Dear Sir;

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/29/10 BY spr mar/ep

I would greatly appreciate an indication from your office of your regard for Mr. Dan Smoot and the probable reliability of his allegations. I am particularly concerned with the subjects of communist infiltration of churches, and the National Council of Churches.

Thank you for any assistance you may be able to render.

CORRESPONDENCE

Respectfully,

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Brawley, Calif.

OCT 10 5 30 PM '61

FBI
REC'D CORR. & TOURS

Ltr 10-17-61 [illegible]
[illegible] 10-19-61
[illegible]

62-102576-70

October 27, 1961

[redacted]

Arcadia, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/83 BY sp7 mar/jp

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of October 23 and appreciate your interest in writing.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. Mr. Smoot's opinions are strictly his own and do not represent the FBI in any manner. As a matter of policy, therefore, I am unable to comment as you suggested.

It is reassuring to hear from citizens who demonstrate an awareness of the evils of communism and who desire to combat this threat to our freedoms. In view of your concern, enclosed is some material on the general subject of communism I thought you might like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
OCT 27 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
What You can do to fight Communism
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
4-61 LEB Introduction
The Communist Party Line
Series from "Christianity Today" - Communist Menace

NOTE see next page.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BS:jpp (3)

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters, he was not recommended for reinstatement.

TRUE COPY

Arcadia, Fla
Oct 23 - 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington. D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/21/97 BY sp1 mac/kp

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate a word from you in regard to a Dan Smoot who is supposed to have been in your employment and is now in Dallas Texas publishing a report of "Wrong" and "The Truth" in regard to Many Subjects on Communism and Various Subjects.

Recently I used information he had published in 1960 in regard to the World Council of Churches and infiltration of communism in Methodist literature of My church in a program I gave in W. S. C. S. Some have tried to inform me it was Not So and on wrong side of View.

I would never want to misquote the truth or help communism in the least in any way.

The issue seems to have arisen out of a Study Book Guide to "Under Orders" given in our W. S. C. S. Since Our representative to U. N. is [redacted] and the guide writen by her in apendix A. contains resolutions we as a church group should be in favor of in U. N. Some of them seem to lean far toward communistic goals such as supporting admission of Red China to U. N. Send Food to Communist China and others. The book itself was written by Roswell P. Barnes. apparently the book is O. K. but since there is a question I turn to you to further inform me as to the Wright and Wrong I Might have quoted.

b6
b7C

Mr. Smoot stated in his Reports that The Presbyterian, Luthran and Methodist Church was being influenced in literature to achieve communistic goals and change of opinions and influencing change of thinking. or Something to that effect by Comm. Writers.

REC- 29 62-102576-70

The English transalation of the Bible too - he states was transalated by communist minded group and they have changed the Diety of God or Worded the translation to eliminate the emphasis on Gods as a superior one.

EX-113

OCT 31 1961

I am concerned mostly on the report you can give me as to whether Mr. Smoot is publishing truths and his reliability is one we can depend on for truthful quotes.

Thanking you for your reply.

Yours truly

/s/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

Arcadia, Florida

V. Pres. W. S. C. S & Program Chrmn of Methodist Church.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1409928-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 10
Page 183 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 184 ~ Referral/Direct;
Page 293 ~ Duplicate;
Page 317 ~ Duplicate;
Page 318 ~ Duplicate;
Page 319 ~ Duplicate;
Page 320 ~ Duplicate;
Page 321 ~ Duplicate;
Page 322 ~ Duplicate;
Page 323 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

10/30/61

Dan Smoot

For Your Information:

According to DAN SMOOT REPORT, OCTOBER 23, 1961, we are now training Communist pilots at Perrin Air Force Base, in Sherman, Texas. This is about the most shocking bit of news (and there has been plenty) to be published at any time.

An apprehensive American Citizen

REC- 92

62-100576-71

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/78 BY spr-mor/cp EX. 102

NOV 3 1961

62 NOV 9 1961

INDEXED

PERS. REC. UNIT

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF IN
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/81 BY sp2 mcf/y

11/2/61

Copy
no ack new
similar info
prev. rec'd.

October 31, 1961

62-102576-72

REC-51

[redacted]

EX 104

San Francisco 8, California

Dea[redacted]

REC'D-READING ROOM

OCT 31 1 47 PM '61

b6
b7C

Your letter dated October 24, 1961, has been received, and I want to thank you for your kind remarks about my articles on communism. Enclosed is some literature concerning this subject you may care to read, and a copy of the list of organizations designated by the Department of Justice under the provisions of Executive Order 10450.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I am not fully familiar with his activities since he left this Bureau, but want to assure you that the views he expresses are his own and in no way represent the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/88 BY sp2 mm/ep

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
OCT 31 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

Organizations Designated Under Executive Order No. 10450
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
The Communist Party Line
One Nation's Response To Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

JH:lml
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

October 24, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Will your office please furnish me with a list of subversive organizations in the United States and particularly those in California.

If available I would also appreciate some background information on Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas. This young man broadcasts over TV and prepares what is known as the "Dan Smoot Report" coming from Dallas, Texas. He is purported to be an X-FBI man. Is this correct?

Since I've only listened to about three of his programs and have not familiarized myself enough with his reports I've been unable to come to a determination as to whether he is a sincere American wanting to preserve the strength upon which our country was established, or if he is another agitator trying to undermine our nation, as the Birch Society is attempting.

May I at this time congratulate you on the articles running in the Sunday papers on Communism. The public needs more of the knowledge your office and staff can publish to prevent confusion and to help the ordinary, decent citizen, who is sickened by any undermining of our Bill of Rights, whether it comes from communists, left or right of any group.

Thanking you inadvance for whatever information you can make available to me, so that I may keep as best fitted as possible to defend and speak out for our American way of life.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

San Francisco 8, California

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/83 BY spr mar/ep

EX 104

REC-51

62-108576-72

10 NOV 3 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. REC. UNIT

November 3, 1961

REC-75 67-103516 73

46813

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Chattanooga, Tennessee

Dear [redacted]

Your letter postmarked November 4 has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I am not in a position to comment on his activities subsequent to that time inasmuch as it has always been my policy to refrain from making any appraisals or evaluations of individuals, publications, or organizations.

Enclosed is some literature on the subject of communism which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 23
NOV 1 - 1961
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
NOV 5 5 30 PM '61
B I

Enclosures (5)
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
4-1-61 LEB Introduction
10-1-61 LEB Introduction
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information regarding correspondent. Our last outgoing to him was on 11-1-48. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

CJH:sh (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

NOV 27 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

46814

DEAR MR. HOOVER:

I AM WRITING TO YOU TO INQUIRE OF THE RELIABILITY OF ONE MR. DAN SMOOT, FORMER F.B.I. AGENT.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION SOME OF MR. SMOOT'S WEEKLY LETTERS ON NEWS ARTICLES CALLED "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT." MY QUESTION TO YOU, MR. HOOVER IS THIS: IS MR. SMOOT, IN YOUR OPINION A RELIABLE PERSON, NOT PRONED TO EXAGGERATE OR MISLEAD THE PUBLIC? I HAVE FOUND NO REASON BY READING THE SUBJECT REPORT TO THINK THAT MR. SMOOT IS TRYING TO MISLEAD THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

I ALMOST HESITATE TO ASK THE ABOVE QUESTION, SINCE MR. SMOOT WAS FOR NINE YEARS EMPLOYED BY THE F.B.I. (ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED REPORT), BUT MY MAIN INTEREST IS THAT THIS MAN CAN BE RELIED UPON TO PRESENT ACCURATE INFORMATION TO THE READERS OF "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT."

IT IS MY FEELING THAT THE AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE IN MANY CASES BEEN DENIED THE RIGHT TO KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT WHAT TAKES PLACE IN OUR UNITED STATES AND "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT" SEEMS TO BE VERY ENLIGHTENING ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

IT WOULD REQUIRE A GREAT DEAL OF TIME TO DO RESEARCH WORK SO AS TO DETERMINE THE ACCURACY OF THE SUBJECT REPORT AND IN SOME CASES IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE AVERAGE CITIZEN.

I WILL ACCEPT YOUR APPRAISAL OF MR. SMOOT WITHOUT QUESTION AND BASE MY EVALUATION OF "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT" UPON SAME.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/92 BY spr mac/ip

REC- 75

PERS. REC. UNIT

November 20, 1961

REC-71 62-102576-74

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/78 BY spr-mcf/gp

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOV 20 3 53 PM '61

[redacted]

Santa Barbara, California

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of November 9, 1961, has been received, and I want to thank you for your interest in my book, "Masters of Deceit."

In response to your discussion, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. Since Mr. Smoot is no longer associated with this Bureau, we have no control over his comments, and his opinions are strictly his own and do not represent this Bureau in any manner.

While I would like to be of assistance to you concerning your other questions, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, individual or publication. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I am unable to comment in the manner you suggested.

I am enclosing some material on the general subject of communism you may like to read.

MAILED 30
NOV 20 1961
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Enclosures (5)
The Deadly Contest
10-61 LEB Introduction
Faith in God: Our Answer to Communism
Internal Security Statement, 4-17-61
The Communist Party Line

Note on next page.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JCF:cjk (3)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

b6
b7C

[redacted] who was born in Russia, is allegedly the [redacted] "Foreign Policy Association." She reportedly is pro-Russian and an apologist for the Soviet Union. She was the subject of an Internal Security-R investigation by this Bureau. Purposely ignoring correspondent's reference to the American Legion.

TRUE COPY

Nov 9, 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/88 BY sp2 mac/gp

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It has been stated by you that "an informed public is our best defense" I heartily agree!

Since I am making every effort to "be informed", I am writing to ask - how reputable is the "Dan Smoot Report"? He claimes to have served as an F.B.I. agent for 9 1/2 years.

There is a difference of opinion as to the reliability of 'The Dan Smoot Report" in my immediate circle of friends. My own observation of the things I have checked in his report have proved to be true. b6 b7C

I am particularly interested in his remarks about Vera Michaels Dean who has written articles which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor. These articles are under the heading of a "Great Decisions" program as an aid to education which were recommend to Schools and librarys throughout the United States.

I understand from various publications including the Smoot Report that Vera Michaels Dean has been cited as being subversive and has a file in The Committee On Un-American Activities.

There has been a lengthy report on Mrs Dean by the American Leigon. Is the American Leigon a reliable source of information?

REC-71 62-102576-74 NOV 21 1961

I would be very grateful for any information you can give me.

Thank you for your book "Masters of Deceit". I feel it is a must on the reading list of every true American. b6 b7C

Sincerely,

/s/ [redacted] Santa Barbara, Calif.

Nov 9, 1961

Mr J. Edgar Hoover
Fedral Bureau of Investigation
Washington, DC

Dear Mr Hoover:

It has been stated by you that "an informed public is our best defense" I heartily agree!

Since I am making every effort to "be informed", I am writing to ask — how reputable is the "Dan Smoot Report"? He claimes to have served as an F.B.I. agent for 9½ years.

There is a difference of opinion as to the reliability of "The Dan Smoot Report" in my immediate circle of friends. My own observation of the things I have checked in his report have proved to be true.

I am particularly interested in his remarks about ~~Vera~~ Michaels Dean who has [illegible] articles which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor. These

nml
ack 11-20-61
gcf: cjk
1+C, 11-17-61
cjk

NOV 18 1961
CORRESPONDENCE

articles are under the heading of a "Great Decisions" program as an aid to education which were recommend to Schools and librarys throughout the United States.

I understand from various publications including the Smoot Report that Vera Michaels Dean has been cited as being subversive and has a file in The Committee On Un-american Activities.

There has been a lengthy report on Mrs Dean by the American Legion. Is the American Legion a reliable source of information?

I would be very grateful for any information you can give me.

Thank you for your book "Masters of Deceit". I feel it is a must on the reading list of every true American.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Santa Barbara
Calif.

8

b6
b7C

REC-46

62-109576-75

December 1, 1961

[redacted]

Belle Plaine, Iowa

b6
b7C

DEC 1 3 46 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated November 27, 1961, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his writings and speeches are his own, I am unable to comment along the lines you suggested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
DEC 1 - 1961
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Title of "Reverend" per Bureau mailing list.

DCL:mew
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

DEC 7 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/78 BY sp7 mar/cp

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
BELLE PLAINE , IOWA

November27, 1961

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

Dear Sir:

Recently I have come across someinformation written by a Mr. Dan Smoot. This Mr. Smoot claims to have been associated with you and the F.B.I. for some nine years. Could you please tell me how reliable Mr. Smoot is and if his paper the" The Dan Smoot Report" is also reliable. I have confidence that it is but I am not sure. Would you please verify this for me please.

Thank you

[redacted]

Belle Plaine, Iowa

ack 12-1-61 del

b6
b7C

62-102576-75

REC- 46

DEC 4 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/87 BY sp2 mar/sp

REC- 75 62-10-576-76

December 5, 1961

[redacted]

Winter Park, Florida

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

REC'D-READING ROOM
DEC 5 3 08 PM '61
FBI

Your letter of November 28 has been received, and it was good of you to write. I certainly appreciate your very kind remarks concerning my administration of the FBI and my book, "Masters of Deceit."

With regard to the matters you discussed, I have stressed repeatedly that it is vital that each of us gain a broad knowledge of the origin, aims and methods of the communist conspiracy so that we can intelligently comprehend the danger it presents. While the menace of communism is so serious, I also strongly feel that it is necessary for us to confront this threat in a calm, realistic, rational and law-abiding manner. The label of "communist" is too often indiscriminately attached to those whose views differ from the majority. Those whose lives are not lived according to what one segment of society might decree the "norm" are too frequently challenged as "Reds." If we are to effectively resist the eroding influence of communism, it is imperative that all citizens of this Nation try to exhibit in more positive ways the value and superiority of our form of government over any foreign ideology.

MAILED
DEC 5
COMM-FBI

The subversive knows well the value of fully exploiting such controversial subjects as civil rights, academic freedom and so-called peace issues, and we must guard against being duped into irrational attacks on democratic institutions and officials of government. We should never hesitate, when fully informed that communist influence threatens, to voice our convictions with courage. This opposition must, however, be careful, constructive and positive, and it must be kept within the due process of law. I am confident you will agree this is fundamental to liberty.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

BS:ljt (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 15 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/78 BY sp2 mar/ep

[redacted]

b6
b7C

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that as a matter of policy, I am unable to comment on any publication not prepared by this Bureau. I do hope you will understand my position in this regard.

It is always reassuring to hear from citizens who demonstrate an awareness of the evils of communism and who desire to combat this threat to our freedoms. In view of your concern, enclosed is some material I thought you might like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

What You Can Do To Fight Communism
4-1-61 LEB Introduction
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
Expose of Soviet Espionage
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

BS:ljt (3)

[redacted]

November 28, 1961

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dawson
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It is with great admiration and respect that I write this letter to you, Sir, and with sincere gratitude for the service of your Bureau and your personal efforts on behalf of our country.

A small group of people in our Central Florida Area are attempting to alert the general public to the menace of the communist infiltration into all of the areas of American life and institutions. We find more apathy, unbelief and smugness in our military might than anything else. These people do not have the iniative or the motivation to read your fine book, Masters of Deceit, or, as far as that goes, anything else that will give them any understanding of the danger we face. [redacted] are doing a fine job but they can only reach so many people.

b6
b7C

I would very much appreciate a letter from you, Mr. Hoover, stating in your opinion, the intensity of the danger that American People here and in all parts of the free world now face from the communist infiltration in the areas of our system affecting government, education and churches. Also, the best method of action that the individual American can take to help stop the infiltration and eventually cast their ideology into hell where it originated. This would be a tremendous aid in our fight here. We are not witch-hunters and we are not dealing with personalities or groups, but with the ideology, tactics and party line itself.

Also, how do you rate the validity of the Dan Smoot Report?

Thank you again and if you should have any pertinent material available on any aspect of this fight, it would certainly help us a great deal.

b6
b7C

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

ack 12-5-61
BS: lfp

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/88 BY spr mac/ep

REC-75

62-102576-76

FX-108

25 DEC 8 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

December 8, 1961

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Colone [redacted]

[redacted]

Dear [redacted]

I thought the attached copy of a letter which [redacted] wrote [redacted] (together with a copy of her letter which prompted his) would interest you.

Your friend [redacted] has the manners of a hyena. Without dwelling on the semi-literacy of his syntax and his incredible lack of breeding, I call attention to his character. He accuses [redacted] of dishonesty while telling a lie himself.

In my speech at Houston, I did not say, as he accuses me of saying, that I "presented sufficient evidence to the F.B.I. to have caused some of the top leaders in our Government to have been prosecuted and proven as communists."

If, however, [redacted] does have any honest interest in the general subject of federal employees who advanced in government service after their connections with the communist party became officially known, I suggest he look into the case of [redacted], as a starter.

b6
b7C

Cordially,

Dan Smoot

DS:bjc
cc: [redacted]

Edgar Hoover

REC- 54

62-102576-77

20 DEC 11 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

No ack. Letter not addressed to Director. HHA.

DEC 20 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/81 BY

DEC 11 1961

December 21, 1961

Airtel

FEB 12

To: SAC, Phoenix

From: Director, FBI

[redacted]

SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
BUDED 1-2-62

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/87 BY sp2 mac/yp

Enclosed are two copies of a letter from captioned individual who is not identifiable in Bufiles.

In view of correspondent's question you are instructed to have an Agent contact correspondent, orally acknowledge his letter and advise him there is no truth to any statement that Dan Smoot was a member of the Communist Party at the time he resigned from the FBI [redacted] should also be informed that Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. You may also wish to point out to him that the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI, as strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments as to the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication; and since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with the Bureau, we are unable to comment regarding his activities subsequent to leaving the FBI.

Submit results under above caption to reach Bureau no later than 1-2-62.

Enclosures (2)

Follow-up made for 1-2-62.

EFT:bir (6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Dec. 12, 1961.

Mr. J.Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.
Subject: Dan Smoot.
Dear Sir:

I have been informed by a person who claims to be in the security department of our plant that Dan Smoot of Dallas,Texas, who publishes the "Dan Smoot Reports", was a member of the Communist Party when he was let out or resigned from the F.B.I.

Would you please inform me if Dan Smoot was a member of the Communist Party to the best of your knowledge? Was he released or fired because of Communist affiliations?

I have been a subscriber to the "Dan Smoot Reports", and I w would like to know if I can depend upon what Dan Smoot writes about our government.

Thank you for any information which you can supply.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Scottsdale, Arizona.

b6
b7C

DEC 22 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 12/29/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (62-0)

SUBJECT: [redacted]

SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
Buded 1/2/62

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/82 BY sp2 [illegible]

b6
b7C

ReBuairtel 12/21/61.

Having previously met [redacted], I contacted him by telephone upon receipt of reftel. I informed him that DAN SMOOT was not a member of the Communist Party at the time he resigned from the FBI.

I also informed [redacted] that in view of our position as an investigative agency only, we could not adopt the function of making evaluations or comments as to the character or integrity of any individual, nor could we comment regarding SMOOT's activities nor the dependability of same.

He stated he was glad to learn that SMOOT was not a member of the Communist Party as he had heard such a rumor, stating he had received it second or third hand and could not pin the rumor down to a source, but would advise me if in the future he hears the rumor again and can pin it to a source.

With regard to the second matter, he said he realized that it was not a fair question to ask the FBI and fully understood the matter. He stated he has always been a strong admirer of the Director and the FBI and felt that when he was troubled in these matters that the FBI was the best placed to seek advice.

REC- 75

3 - Bureau
1 - Phoenix (62-0)

62-102576-79

no further action
ref 1-2-62
EPF

ELB-kb
(4)

10 JAN 2 1962

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CORRESPONDENCE

57 JAN [illegible] 1962

January 10, 1962

REC-8 62 - 80

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/24/80 BY

[redacted]

Redondo Beach, California

b6
b7C

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 10 5 07 PM '62

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of January 2, 1962, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

With regard to your inquiries, Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I would like to point out that we are an investigative agency of the Federal Government and do not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. Since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his speeches and articles are his own, I am unable to comment regarding him. I can assure you, however, the FBI investigates all allegations of subversive activity on the part of any individual.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general topic of communism you may wish to read. Perhaps you will also want to refer to my book, "Masters of Deceit," which relates the story of communism in America, and how to fight it.

Sincerely yours,

E. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
JAN 11 1962
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Enclosures (5) 10-1-61 LEB Intro
The Deadly Contest
Director's 12-7-61 Criss Award Speech, "The Faith To Be Free"
Director's 4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
Communist Party Line

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

EFT:lml
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

January 2, 1962

[redacted]

Redondo Beach, Calif.

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

Dear Sir:

There is a television commentator appearing on Channel 11 here in Southern California by the name of Dan Smoot, who has been saying many defaming remarks about our government and certain officials (past and present) of our government.

My wife and I have been concerned about some of the things this gentleman has said concerning F. D. Roosevelt in connection with knowing of the attact on Pearl Harbor one month in advance, and J. F. Kennedy and the "Cold War" in particular, and we were wondering if there has ever been an investigation made on him. We can realize how busy your department is on more urgent and important matters, but this gentleman has gone pretty far with some remarks, and it certainly would set our minds at rest if we know this gentleman was not a communist.

We also fully realize the beauty of "Freedom of Speech", but we don't think communists should have this freedom to spread their propaganda.

If there is any way at all for you to let us know about his affiliations we would greatly appreciate it. If not, then we pray an investigation either has been or will be made, and if he is subversive something will be done about it.

b6
b7C

Thank you very much,

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/81 BY [illegible]

62-102576-80

REC- 8

9 JAN 15 1962

EX 100

CORRESPONDENCE PERS. REC. UNIT

[illegible] 1-10-62 EFT: [illegible]

REC-8 62-[illegible]-576-81

January 18, 1962

[redacted]

San Diego 4, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/81 BY spr mac/cp

b6
b7C

JAN 18 3 03 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated January 9, 1962, has been received.

In response to your inquiries, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed in the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since he is no longer associated with this Bureau, I am unable to comment along the lines you suggested, and the opinions expressed in his writings and speeches are, of course, his own.

In view of your interest, I am enclosing material on the subject of communism available for general distribution by our organization.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
JAN 18 1962
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
Internal Security Statement 4-17-61
"What You Can Do to Fight Communism"
"The Faith To Be Free" 12-7-61 (Criss Award Speech)
The Communist Party Line
One Nation's Response to Communism

DCL:pjt (3)

See NOTE next page

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
gram
dy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

TRUE COPY

JULIAN OIL & ROYALTY COMPANY

PRODUCERS OF CRUDE OIL

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

C. H. RUTHERFORD,
PRESIDENT
FRED JONES,
VICE-PRES.-TREAS.
VERNON E. PELLOW, SECY-MGR

Jan 9 62

J. Edgar Hoover

Washington

Dear Sir --

I have had several people tell me that Dan Smoot must be a communist and that he is teaching it when no one else is looking--I dont believe a word of it, --and all the facts that I can advance does not seem to convince. My personal opinion is that our goverment needs more men of the same character that Mr Smoot possesses.

Will you please give me some information concerning Mr Dan Smoot and his publication

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours Very truly,

/s/ [redacted]

San Diego, 4 Calif.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/77 BY spr mcf/ejl

1 to 1-17-62 mks

REC- 8

EX. - 107

62-102576-81

b6
b7C

10 JAN 19 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT

JULIAN OIL & ROYALTY COMPANY

PRODUCERS OF CRUDE OIL

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

C. H. RUTHERFORD, PRESIDENT
FRED JONES, VICE-PRES.-TREAS.
VERNON E. PELLOW, SECY.-MGR

Jan 9 62

J. Edgar Hoover
Washington

Dear Sir...

I have had several people tell me that Dan Smoot must be a communist, and that he is teaching it when no one else is looking. - I don't believe a word of it; and all the facts that I can advance does not seem to convince. My personal opinion is that our government needs more men of the same character that Mr Smoot possesses.

Will you please give me some information concerning Mr Dan Smoot and his publication

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

San Diego, 4 Calif.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/[illegible] BY [illegible]

1 ltr 1-17-62
mkc

1-18-62 [illegible]/pt

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

From the People

The Qualifications of Dan Smoot

To the Editor of the Gazette:

As sponsor for the weekly Dan Smoot program on KAAY (formerly KTHS), at 5:45 p. m., every Sunday afternoon, we resent the intemperate smear by Robert C. Downie (Friday letters) on this great patriot, whom I personally know and can vouch for thoroughly, and whose principles and statements are clean and clear as the Ozark mountain air for all to see (not smut by any stretch of the imagination!). He is also very well documented, intellectual and scholarly.

We have had countless letters commending us and Mr. Smoot for this program and its fair and fearless truth, and we have never to my knowledge had even one unfavorable letter, much less anyone who has pointed with dispute to any detail of fact of the countless "controversial" ones presented weekly.

He is not biased against any group or individual as such.

He was a Harvard Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American civilization, as well as a top FBI official for almost 10 years. He is a widely recognized expert on American history, contemporary events, and constitutional law. He spoke to national audiences regarding such matters on radio and TV for "Facts Forum," presenting both sides of great controversial issues before beginning his "Report" in 1955.

He is a man of unimpeachable character and the finest of personal motivations; he is also candid and courageous. If one of his weekly reports regarding Mr. Fulbright stepped upon someone's toes unjustly, it deserves airing and the truth clarified.

Mr. Smoot is for individual liberty and initiative, God and morality, conservatism, our great heritage, democratic principles and a government that is not dangerously topheavy with socialistic ideas and controls in New York and Washington. He is like Dr. Ken Jones, whose fine character, ability and sincere motives toward preserving not only conservatism but our great country and state as we know them is well known locally.

Mr. Smoot invites the interest honest appraisal, and examination of everyone. Toward arriving at the truth in this matter, I invite Mr. Downie to a public debate (right down an attorney's alley!) without the benefit of the liberal New York press and communications media to embellish the truth. We could even have it at his mentioned Council on Foreigh Relations meeting (if I can have appropriate observers), so that Arkansas can have a proper airing of the basic issues raised. Subject? Socialism, Fulbright, Smoot, the CFR and Arkansas—their significance and relationship. If I'm "too obscure," maybe I could get Mr. Smoot to come and defend himself?

Robert D. Munger,
Southern Asphalt Roofing Corporation.

Little Rock.

ST-104

162-102576-

REC-6

162-102576-A-

NOT RECORDED
176 SEP 20 1962

File 5-CDS

115

53 SEP 26 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/77 BY spr-mar/p

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

4 A

Arkansas Gazette

Little Rock, Ark.

Date: 9-11-62
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: J. N. Heiskell
Title: Public Relations Misc.

Character:
or
Classification: LR: 80-0.
Submitting Office: Little Rock

JFH 62-[illegible]576-82

January 19, 1962

REC-29

[redacted]

Mannella Engineers
Rodi and Jefferson Roads
Pittsburgh 35, Pennsylvania

Dear [redacted]

JAN 19 1 04 PM '62
RECD-MAILING ROOM
F B I
b6
b7C

Your letter of January 15, 1962, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only due to regulations of the Department of Justice. Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. However, since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his speeches and articles are his own, I am unable to comment regarding him or his publication.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
JAN 19 1962
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

EFT:pjt
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JAN 31 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/5/81 BY [illegible]

Mannella Engineers
CIVIL ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS

FREMONT 1-1996

RODI & JEFFERSON ROADS
PITTSBURGH 35, PENNSYLVANIA

January 15, 1962

10-1

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please advise me if Mr. Dan Snoot is now or ever has been listed by your Bureau or by the Attorney General's Office as being un-American or if the Dan Snoot Report has been listed as Leftist in its articles.

Please advise me further if you personally would subscribe to "The Dan Snoot Report."

Respectfully yours,

MANNELLA ENGINEERS

[redacted]

Registered Engineer

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/82 BY sp1 Mas/ep

VFM/dw

cc: Mr. Dan Snoot

62-102576-82

MCT-32

REC-29

JAN 23 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT

CORRESPONDENCE

C2 - 2576 - 83

REC- 27

EX-118

January 31, 1962

JAN 31 2 45 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
b6
b7C

[redacted]

Richmond 29, Virginia

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of January 24, 1962, has been received, and I appreciate the interest prompting you to write.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I am unable to answer your specific query since this Bureau is not fully acquainted with all of his activities since leaving the FBI. In this connection, also, I would like to point out that we are an investigative agency of the Federal Government and do not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any individual, organization, publication or radio program.

MAILED 20
JAN 31 1962
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/83 BY sp7 mar/ep

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

RLR:nlb
(4)

FEB 1 11 73 AM

FBI
REC'D MAIL ROOM

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

[redacted] b6 b7C

Richmond 29, Virginia
January 24, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am one of several people who are considering trying to get the Dan Smoot radio program sponsored over a local radio station.

We understand that Mr. Smoot was an administrative assistant of yours from 1946 to 1948. If you could supply us with any information about this man and about the work that he is doing it would be most helpful in making our decision. We would like your opinion as to whether the Dan Smoot radio program would be in the public interest.

Thank you for your help.

Yours very truly,

[redacted] b6 b7C

EXP. PROC.
JAN 29 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/88 BY spr mar/ep

EX-115

REC-27 XEROX
FEB 16 1962

62-102576-83
2-7
22 JAN 29 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC- 27

February 14, 1962

: 100-76-84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/11 BY sp 1 mac/sp

[redacted]

Portland, Oregon

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter and enclosure were received on February 12, 1962.

In response to your inquiries, there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of this Bureau from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. Since he is no longer connected with the FBI and the opinions expressed in his writings and speeches are his own, I am unable to comment along the lines you mentioned.

In view of your interest in internal security matters, I am enclosing some publications I hope you find pertinent at this time. Your enclosure is being returned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
FEB 14 4 02 PM '62

Enclosures (6)

4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
The Communist Party Line
One Nation's Response to Communism
"The Faith To Be Free" (Director's Criss Award Speech 12-7-61)

DCL:bsp (See note next page)
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. She enclosed a copy of the 11-27-61 issue of "The Dan Smoot Report," in which is covered Smoot's observations relative to the 1941 Pearl Harbor attack. Smoot's comments are definitely anti-Administration and his comments support the story, "General Walker was removed (recently) from command for developing a strong anti-communist troop-information program, and effective anti-communist materials were forbidden in troop training programs. Instead, our soldiers are being indoctrinated with the notion that we cannot win a nuclear war and that we should not be planning and thinking in terms of winning, but in terms of getting along with communists who, after all, are not really very different from us." This issue also includes Smoot's usual document that he has used in the paper, identifying him as being "an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover." No copy of this publication necessary for retention in Bufiles.

Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Dept. of Justice Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am sending this letter SPECIAL DELIVERY in hopes that you will answer it right away and not just lay it aside.

It is my understanding that Mr. Dan Smoot once was your Administrative Assistance and for a number of years worked for the F.B.I.. Therefore I feel that you better than anyone else could tell me of his character and patriotism. In other words I am one of his many television listeners and the reports he gives over the television are very awakening if they are factual accountings and not just one mans opinion using other mens words.

The report to which I am referring is the one I have enclosed on "Pearl Harbor 1961" and I am sure that you have seen it or heard of it before. My interest being that I want to know the facts for myself instead of just the opinions of my elder generation. As a Mother of two children and a possible leader in the future, and due to the fact I was not born until 1936, I want to know as I am sure everybody does down deep just what really did happen at Pearl Harbor and why can't it be printed for the future generations to know? Of course there is the possibility that it had to be done for the sake of getting into the war with Germany before she became to powerful, nevertheless the Pearl Harbor incident should be recorded in history the same as the mistakes or decisions of other Presidents.

EX-113 REC-27 62-102576-84

When the Democrats read this paper they say it is Republican Propaganda or one mans opinion. I know that the older generation can not be told different than what they want to believe, however, the younger generation that wants to know, should be told facts and not be called liars by the older generation, because the facts are not recorded, as I have been called ever since I could remember when ever speaking of Roosevelts ~~administration~~.

I have never talked with anyone that does not know of, read works of, and love you Mr. Hoover. Therefore if Mr. Dan Smoot, has an axe to grind, political asperations, wants to stir the people up for any reason other than to be alert and know what is happening in our government, or any other reasons for saying the things he says and using his background with the F.B.I. and his working under yourself than that's what I want to know also.

ENCLOSURE

PERS. REC. UNIT

Hoping you will answer my letter and know I do not expect you to commit yourself in any way shape or form and thanking you for any light thrown on the subject

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/24/88 BY SP2 [illegible]

ack-2-14-62 PCL-[illegible]

[redacted] b6 b7C

Garden City, Kansas.

36

EXP PROC
FEB 7 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/77 BY sp1 mcc/gr

J. Edgar Hover
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have in my hand one of The Dan Smoot report on Major Gen Edwin A. Walker. which has shocked me very much. The thing that have happen to Gen walker is caused by the overseas weekly (called The oversexed weekly by our troops) Has Dan Smoot been with the F.B.I. and is his report reliable. If what he says is true. A terrible unjust has been done Gen walker. And what I ~~wo~~ under stand about the pro blue program is something our service men can use. which now has been droped. I'd like your oppinion on this before I pass it on.

How do you Class The John Birch society. The United Church society. Youth for Christ. I know the Communist can be in any thing and will be where they think they can do the most damage. We have all ready had two members of our ladies Church society quit because we had joined the United Church. They said it was Communist

REC-7 62-102574-85

5 FEB 23 1962

So before I pass on this legisture or repeat it I'd like to have a statement from you signed

ITC 2-8-62-Cmi I am a Farm Bureau County Chairman

PERS. REC. UNIT CORRESPONDENCE

and I receive a lot of material on citizenship
I am sure they wouldn't knowly send any thing
out they didn't consider O.K. I received 3 of the
Dan Smoot report. I'd like your O K on them.

I surely thank you for your time

Your truly

b6
b7C

[redacted]

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Garden City, Kansas.

J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have in my hand one of The Dan Smoot report on Major Gen Edwin A. Walker, which has shocked me very much. The thing that have happen to Gen Walker is caused by the overseas weekly (called The over~~seed~~ weekley by our troops) Has Dan Smoot been with the F.B.I. and is his report reliable. If what he says is true. A terriable unjust has been done Gen Walker. And what I under stand about the pro blue program is something our service men can use. which now has been droped. I'd like your oppinion on this before I pass it on.

How do you Class The John Birch society, The United Church society. Youth for Christ. I know the Commuinist can be in any thing and will be where they think they can do the most damage we have all readly had two members of our ladies Church society quit because we had joined the United Church. They said it was Comminist.

So before I pass on this legisture or repeat it I'd like to have a statement from you signed

I'am a Farm Bureau County Chairman and and I receive a lot of material on citizenship I'am sure they wouldn't knowly send any thing out they didn't consider O.K. I received 3 of the Dan Smoot report. I'd like your O K on them.

I surely thank you for your time

Your truly

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/81 BY sp7 [illegible]

Ack- [illegible] JCF/[illegible]
[illegible]

85

62-1

b6
b7C

February 9, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/D BY sprmar/pp

[redacted]

Garden City, Kansas

Dear [redacted]

FEB 9 4 33 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

I received your letter postmarked February 5th, and the interest prompting you to communicate with me is appreciated.

Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. Mr. Smoot is no longer associated with this Bureau and his opinions are strictly his own and do not represent this Bureau in any way.

In my book, "Masters of Deceit," I pointed out that it is a continuing program of the Communist Party to attempt infiltration of every part of our society, including the field of religion. This is still true today. Fortunately, this evil conspiracy has not made any substantial penetration into our religious organizations. I would like to emphasize, however, that churches will continue to be important targets in the over-all subversive plan of endeavoring to control our established institutions, and we must remain alert to any attempts to replace our national traditions with the atheistic philosophy of communism.

While I would like to be of assistance to you concerning your other questions, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, individual or publication. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I am unable to comment in the manner you suggested.

I am enclosing some material on the general subject of communism I hope will be of interest to you.

FEB 9 - 1962
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Enclosures (4)
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
JCF:rc (3)

See note next page

[redacted]

b6
b7C

The Deadly Contest
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
The Communist Party Line
"The Faith to be Free" (Criss Award)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

Feb. 10, 1962

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

S 10-1

Dear Mr. Hoover:

About six weeks ago I was introduced to a paper called, "The Dan Smoot Report." I was very much impressed and amazed at the things I read and still do read. Now there are not to many people around this part of the country that ever heard about "Dan Smoot", much less read his paper. So if most of the things he prints are true, then more people should know about him and read his paper.

I belong to our local Rotary club here in McCall, Idaho and I thought it would be a pretty good idea to read & discuss the "Dan Smoot" Report at some of our luncheons, but before I did I want to be sure the man is clean, as I have heard it said from outsiders that he tends to be communistic. So I'm writing to you for your opinion of the man and his paper, as he states in his paper that he worked as an FBI agent for 9 1/2 years, and was an Admin. Assistant to you for two of those nine years. Realizing that you cant call time your own and are a very busy man, I would like to hear from you at your convience.

I am in a small business here in McCall, [redacted] and I served twenty years in our Navy then retired.

Hoping to hear from you soon

I remain REC-39 62-102576-86

[redacted]

McCall, Idaho

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/78 BY spmac/jp

ack 2-16-62
J H: lip

ITC
2-14-3:
JBP

S-JH

REC-89 62-103516-86

February 16, 1962

[redacted]

McCall, Idaho

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated February 10, 1962, has been received.

In connection with the matter discussed in your communication, there is no position in the FBI entitled Administrative Assistant to the Director. Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of this Bureau from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I want to assure you that Mr. Smoot's statements and the items he has written indicate his own opinions and in no way represent the FBI.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general topic of communism which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/29/83 BY spr-mac/jp

MAILED 5
FEB 16 1962

FEB 16 3 49 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosures (5)
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Communist Illusion And Democratic Reality
The Communist Party Line
One Nation's Response To Communism

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles.
JH: mew
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Feb. 10, 1962

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/24/11 BY spr wac/ep

Dear Mr. Hoover:

About six weeks ago I was interduced to a paper called, "The Dan Smoot Report". I was very much impressed and amazed at the things I read and still do read. Now there are not to many people around this part of the country that ever heard about "Dan Smoot", much less read his paper. So if most of the things he prints are true, then more people should know about him and read his paper.

I belong to our local Rotary club here in McCall, Idaho and I thought it would be a pretty good idea to read & discuss the "Dan Smoot" Report at some of our luncheons, but before I did I want to be sure the man is clean, as I have heard it said from outsiders that he tends to be communistic. So I'm writing to you for your opinion of the man and his paper, as he states in his paper that he worked as an FBI agent for 9½ years and was an Admin assistant to you for two of those nine years

FEB 13 1962

DIRECTOR THREE

Realizing that you can't call time your own and are a very busy man, I would like to hear from you at your convience.

I am in [redacted] business here in McCall, [redacted] and I served twenty years in our Navy then retired.

Hoping to hear from you soon

I remain

[redacted]

b6
b7C

McCall, Idaho.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Fairfield, Connecticut
February 5, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Last evening during a "friendly" discussion on the United Nations I was confronted for the first time with various copies of "The Dan Smoot" report. It was apparent that Mr. Smoot was being accepted as a leader of anti-communism in the United States. Each pamphlet accents the service of Mr. Smoot in the F. B. I. and his position as Administrative Assistant to you. This to a large degree accounted for acceptance of his word as gospel.

I feel very strongly that we in the United States must present at home and abroad a democratic ideology to combat communism based upon the value of the individual, his rights and freedom. Such an ideology must be discussed and debated to be tempered into a strong working force, but the discussions and debates must be based upon whole truths, not half or distorted facts.

Do you endorse Mr. Smoot as a source of whole truths for guidance in such discussions? I would greatly appreciate your helpful comments since I consider you as one of the keystones in our fight against communism.

FEB 7 1962

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/78 BY [redacted]

62-102576-5

REC- 4

10 FEB 7 1962

REC- 4 62-101576-87

February 9, 1962

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/82 BY sp1 mm/ly

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI FEB 9 51 PM '62

b6
b7C

Fairfield, Connecticut

Dear [redacted]

I received your letter of February 5th and appreciate the interest prompting you to write.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no position in the FBI entitled Administrative Assistant to the Director. Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by this Bureau as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I want to assure you that the opinions Mr. Smoot has expressed are his own and in no way represent the FBI.

It was good of you to furnish me with your comments with regard to combating the communist menace. I believe it is vital that our citizens gain broad knowledge of the origin, aims and methods of the communist conspiracy in order that they may intelligently comprehend the sharp contrast between the system of justice and individual opportunity which prevails in the free world as opposed to the atheistic and purely materialistic doctrines of communism.

Perhaps you will want to refer to my book, "Masters of Deceit," which was written in the hope that it would help Americans to gain insight into the real nature of this subversive philosophy. This book should be available at your local library or bookstores. I have taken the liberty of enclosing some literature on this general topic which I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Enclosures (4) MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(See enclosures & note next page)

JH:bim (3)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures (4)
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Internal Security Statement 4-17-61
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
One Nation's Response To Communism

NOTE: Bufiles indicate correspondent was investigated in connection with the Atomic Energy Applicant program during 1954. No derogatory information was developed. We have had no prior correspondence with him.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Copy

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Mr. Hoover:

Is this Smoot report a reliable or unapproved organization. A few of my friends at Repub;ic have been thinking of subscribing. I advised they wait and investigate.

February 16, 1962

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President:

There has come to my attention a report called, "The Dan Smoot Report", published by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, 25¢ a copy. If items mentioned in the Dec. 11th Vol. 7, No. 50 issue are only ten percent true, people holding the highest positions in Washington really need help. I could never imagine such fantastic, treasonable, unthinkable acts taking place. To even think of a "Strategic Surrender" of the United States in case of war, should brand the individual a traitor and legally disposed of according to law, no matter how high a position he holds. A remark of a friend of mine, upon reading this report was, "I'm sorry I just sold my 30:06 hunting rifle, I may need it".

This report also mentions "Second Strike" military items which are supposed to be the items now being ordered. It defines these military items as those vehicles used only to inflict some damage to the enemy in case of their attacking us, but incapable of enabling us to win. The plan is for us to "Surrender" but at some cost to the enemy. First Strike items would enable us to put up a good fight. Does the F105 Republic aircraft fall into the "First Strike" category and so the cancellation?

It is difficult for me to write such a letter as this, but rest assured, it is 1,000 times more difficult for me to believe that such things might happen. It appears that we have far too many committees of all types and in all places, that are run by incapable individuals who unfortunately may have a say in Washington. Are these men our version of "Storm Troopers"?

This letter has been deliberately written in the most basic language, to minimize misinterpretation. I trust any replys will be so written.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/24/22 BY

EXP PROC. 35 FEB 21 1962

Ack 2-26-62 EF file

Farmingdale, L. I.
N. Y.

EX-107

02576-88

Farmingdale, L. I.
N. Y.

FEB 21 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

REC-72 62-103576-88

February 26, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/11 BY spr-mar/ep

b6
b7C

FEB 26 5 41 PM '62
FBI
READING ROOM

[redacted]
Farmingdale, New York

Dear [redacted]

The copy of your letter dated February 16th, addressed to the President of the United States, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret that I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the subject of your inquiry.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general topic of communism which I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
FEB 27 1962
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5) 4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
10-1-61 LEB Intro
The Communist Party Line
Director's speech 12-7-62

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE

EFT:lc* (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Robert H. Stretton

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. The Dan Smoot Report is published by former SA Howard Dan Smoot, EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51, following censor, probation and transfer. His report contains his own opinions and the above reply has been used in the past in answer to requests relative to the reliability of this report.

4-641 (Rev. 7-14-60)

UNITED STATES [illegible] ENT

Memora[illegible]

TO : W. L. Tavel [illegible]

DATE: 3/20/62

FROM : Lester E. Shack [illegible]

SUBJECT: ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/81 BY spr mar/ep

Dan Smoot

The attached Excerpt Look March 13-1962 has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

A

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enclosure A

62-102576 89

NOT RECORDED

17 MAR 20 1962

REC. 50

ENCLOSURE

ENCLO. BEHIND FILE

58 MAR 30 1962

INDEX: Extreme Rightists

MAGAZINE: Look
March 13, 1962

ARTICLE: "Rightist Revival: Who's on the Far Right?"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/88 BY sp[illegible]

File BMS BMS

ST-115

March 16, 1962

REC- 40 -102576-90

[redacted]

Highland Park 3, Michigan

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/81 BY spr mar/y

10-

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAR 16 4 11 PM '62

Your letter postmarked March 13, 1962, has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, individual or publication. In view of the foregoing, I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment in the manner you have suggested.

You may wish to know that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. Mr. Smoot is no longer associated with this Bureau and his opinions are strictly his own and do not represent this Bureau in any way.

Enclosed is some material I hope you will find to be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
MAR 16 1962
COMM-FBI

edm

Enclosures (5)
Internal Security Statement 4-17-61
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
The Courage of Free Men (2-22-62)
4-1-61 LEB Introduction

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: Based on information received, unable to identify correspondent in Bufiles, and no information could be located identifiable with the "Educational Preparedness Society."

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JCF:kkw (3)

Educational Preparedness Socie

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

President
[redacted]
Highland Park, Mich.

Vice President
[redacted]
Detroit, Mich.

Secretary
[redacted]
Detroit, Mich.

Treasurer
[redacted]
Detroit, Mich.

Director
[redacted]
Detroit, Mich.

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/D BY spr mac/y

Highland Park 3, Mich

THE THREE R's

EXP. PROC.
39 MAR 14 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am an ardent admirer of Dan Smoot. My clergyman tell me you had not spoken out in favor of Smoot.

DAN SMOOT

Will you please drop me a line and tell me what you think of him, for example: that he is doing a good job of exposing the communist conspiracy.

Sincerely yours

[redacted]

ST-115 REC-40 62-102576-90

13 MAR 24 1962

b6
b7C

VIGILANCE WILL PRESERVE AMERICA

CORRESPONDENCE

REC- 43

March 26, 1962

62 - 102511 - 91

Honorable Allen J. Ellender
United States Senate
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Your letter of March 21, 1962, with enclosures, has been received.

b6
b7C

In response to your request, you may wish to advise your constituent [redacted] of Mansfield, Louisiana, that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. Mr. Smoot is no longer associated with this Bureau and his opinions are strictly his own and do not represent this Bureau in any way.

MAR 26 3 49 PM '62
REC'D READING ROOM
FBI

The FBI is charged with conducting specific types of investigations concerning applicants, appointees and employees of agencies of the Executive Branch of the Government in accordance with Presidential directives, instructions from the Attorney General and various Federal laws. The purpose of these inquiries is to determine facts about an individual on which appropriate officials can make a sound judgment as to whether or not that person warrants the trust placed in him as a public servant. The FBI does not, however, issue clearances or nonclearances, express opinions regarding the suitability of persons for employment with the Government, or make any recommendations regarding the hiring, firing, or retaining of applicants or employees of other Federal agencies. I can assure

(Cont'd next page)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/78 BY spr mar/ep

JCF:kkw
(5)

MAILED 31
MAR 26 1962
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Allen J. Ellender

you that this Bureau is continuing to handle its responsibilities in the internal security field with the same dispatch and thoroughness that have characterized our investigations in the past.

There are several items enclosed containing my views on communism which you may desire to forward to [redacted] I am also returning the enclosures you sent to me. b6 b7C

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)
Correspondent's two enclosures.
The Communist Party Line
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

NOTE: Bureau's relations with Senator Ellender have not been exactly cordial. (44-13138-7). No information could be located identifiable with [redacted] who forwarded to Senator Ellender a copy of the February 12, 1962, issue of the "Dan Smoot Report" entitled "Subversion and The State Department" which has been brought to our attention in the past. b6 b7C

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA., CHA[redacted]
OLIN D. JOHNSTON, S.C.
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, FLA.
JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS.
HERMAN E. TALMADGE, GA.
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
B. EVERETT JORDAN, N.C.
STEPHEN M. YOUNG, OHIO
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
EUGENE J. MCCARTHY, MINN.
MAURINE B. NEUBERGER, OREG.
GEORGE D. AIKEN, [redacted]
MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, KY.
J. CALEB BOGGS, DEL.

COTYS M. MOUSER, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

March 21, 1962

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose copy of letter from a constituent, [redacted] and the attachment to her letter, being a copy of the Dan Smoot Report of February 12, 1962, and entitled "Subversion and the State Department."

b6
b7C

I present this for your information and for any comment you may appropriately make for transmittal to this constituent.

Thanking you for this courtesy and, with kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

ALLEN J. ELLENDER
U. S. Senator

AJE:n
enclosure

35 MAR 23 1962

EXP. PROC.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/00 BY spr mar/ep

REC-43

62-102576-91

13 MAR 29 1962

ENCLOSURE

acb 3-26-62
JCF: BBW

2TC 3-26-62
2TC 3-26-62
Ellender
Calhoun

TRUE COPY

[redacted]
Mansfield, Louisiana

March 14, 1962

The Honorable Allen J. Ellender
United States Senator
Mansfield, Louisiana

b6
b7C

Dear Senator:

Please take five minutes of your valuable time to read the enclosed article.

Very truly yours,

Signed [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/4/7 BY spr mar/ep

LTC 3-26-62

62-102576-91

ENCLOSURE

TRUE COPY

EDUCATIONAL PREPAREDNESS SOCIETY

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Highland Park 3, Mich

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am an ardent admirer of Dan Smoot. My clergyman told me you had not spoken out in favor of Smoot. Will you please drop me a line and tell me what you think of him, for example: that he is doing a good job of exposing the communist conspiracy.

Sincerely yours

/s/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/78 BY spr mac/cp

nml ack 3-16-62
JCF: bkw

ltr 3-15-62
bkw

VIGILANCE WILL PRESERVE AMERICA

JCF

April 4, 1962

92

REC- 23

[redacted]

Dallas 1, Texas

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

FBI

AFR 4 11 05 AM '62

Your letter dated March 29, 1962, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Howard Dan Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
[redacted]

NOTE: Correspondent [redacted] Bufiles.

RMW:doc

(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/82 BY spr mac/ep

APR 1962

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 13 1962

[redacted]

Dallas 1, Texas

March 29, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I was told by a former Assistant United States Attorney, for the Northern District of Texas, that Mr. Dan Smoot left the Bureau under some sort of cloud. He indicated that Mr. Smoot was being transfered to some remote section, such as Alaska, in order to induce Mr. Smoot to resign from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

b6
b7C

Would you be in a position to confirm or deny these insinuations?

Sincerely,

[redacted]

REG/o

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/4/81 BY sp2 [illegible]

nml/doc
[illegible] 4-4-62 RWD/doc

REC- 23 62-102576-92

16 APR 5 1962

XEROX
APR 13 1962
PERS/SEC/UNIT

CORRESPONDENCE

62-102516-93

April 6, 1962

PERSONAL

Mr. John M. Olin
460 Park Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Olin:

It was a pleasure to receive your letter of April 4th, and I want to thank you for sending the item you enclosed.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I would like to point out there is no such position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director." Mr. Smoot's opinions and comments expressed in his speeches and articles are strictly his own and do not represent the FBI in any manner.

I hope this information will be of assistance to you and that you will not hesitate to let me know if I can be of further service.

APR 6 2 24 PM '62
FBI
SEC'Y-READING ROOM

b6
b7C

MAILED 20
APR 6 - 1962
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Mr. Olin is on the Special Correspondents' List. By pretext telephone call 4-6-62, Supervisor [redacted] New York Office, determined from [redacted] that all mail should be directed to Mr. Olin at above address. She stated he travels a great deal of the time and that she forwards mail to him on a daily basis.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/93 BY sp2 mcp

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

BS:kkw/sak (4)

SEC'D FBI
58 APR 13 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Olin

EAST ALTON, ILLINOIS

JOHN M. OLIN
Chairman
the Executive Committee

April 4, 1962

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/80 BY spr mac/ep

EXP. PR. 32 APR 5 1962

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

Dear J. Edgar:

This is rather a peculiar request to you but I think I know you well enough to make such a request. I have read with a great deal of interest THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, Volume 8, No. 8, February 19, 1962, issued from Dallas, Texas. I am sending you a copy of this report -- you may have seen it already but the report interested me very much indeed because it is about the most outspoken statement of relationship of Harvard graduates and some aspects of our present situation that I have ever read.

On the last page -- Page 64 -- is a summation of who Dan Smoot is and I note that, in Paragraph 4, it is stated that he was an Administrative Assistant of yours. It is for this reason that I address this letter to you to ask if you can give me in strict confidence an appraisal of Mr. Smoot, particularly with respect to his reliability and background

62-102576-93

REC- 101

8 APR 10 1962

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

THREE

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

which would have any bearing upon the statements which he makes in his February 19 release entitled "Socialist Control in Washington."

If a reply to this request would embarrass you in any manner, please do not hesitate to say so.

Meanwhile, with warm regards,

Sincerely,

John (Olin)

cb





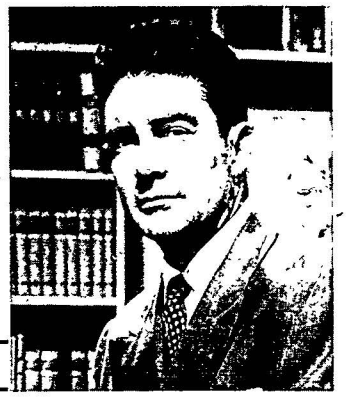
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/3/2 BY SP2 [illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/4/77 BY spr wac/gp

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 8, No. 8 (Broadcast 341) February 19, 1962 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

SOCIALIST CONTROL IN WASHINGTON

In recent years, there has been great uneasiness about the education that young Americans are receiving. It is evident that a large number of contemporary college graduates leave school with contempt for the profit-motivated, private enterprise system which is the basis of our national economic strength.

Many college graduates have a profound ignorance of the American constitutional system, as it was conceived and established by the Founding Fathers. Yet, in their ignorance, they condemn the system and sophomorically pretend to have learned, through study, that the American constitutional system is no longer adequate for the needs of the twentieth century.

This determined ignorance (widespread in the intellectual life of American universities) is the rationale of the "new order" which modern liberalism is determined to establish in the world. And this "new order" is virtually identical with the "new order" which Karl Marx, father of communism, said would rise out of the ashes of the capitalist system.

How has this occurred?

A few years ago, a group of Harvard graduates, sharing the general uneasiness about what is happening in our universities, established the Veritas Foundation—to search for truth. Accepting the general assumption that Harvard is America's leading educational institution, Veritas Foundation researchers felt that if they could find out what had influenced education at Harvard they might thereby discover the headwaters of thought streams which nurture 'academic life' throughout America.

The Veritas Foundation researchers found that an intellectual infection, spreading from Harvard, had indeed affected educational institutions, high and low, throughout the nation; and that the products of these institutions have moved into positions of power and

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P.O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1962. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

influence in business, in labor, in the press, in the churches, in the schools, in the great tax-exempt foundations, and, most especially, in government.

The Veritas Foundation staff concentrated their research on the Economics Department at Harvard. They found that the economics being taught there (and—as a consequence of Harvard's leadership—in many other American schools and colleges) is basically communistic.

They did *not* find communists on the Harvard faculty. They did *not* find the Economics Department openly, or even surreptitiously, supporting communism.

They found the Harvard faculty teaching the theories of John Maynard Keynes, a British fabian socialist, who was born in 1883 and died in 1946. They found, moreover, that Harvard economics teachers—universally acclaimed as liberal advocates of the "open mind"—were narrow, often bigoted, in their determination to prohibit anything but Keynesian economics from being taught.

And the Veritas Foundation staff learned that Keynesian economics is, basically, communism.

Keynes In Washington

The tremendous significance of these revelations about Harvard becomes obvious when one looks at the administration of John F. Kennedy, himself a product of the Keynesian doctrines which dominate Harvard.

Immediately after his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency in 1960, Kennedy gave Clark Clifford (who had held a major administrative post under Truman) the job of preparing a report on strategic positions which the President would be called upon to fill by appointment.

Clifford's report totaled 50 pages and listed 5000 key jobs (among them, 80 "top-level" and 400 "secondary" positions) important enough to receive the personal attention of the President.

Richard Neustadt (former Truman aide and now a Columbia University political science professor; and author of the book, *Presidential Power: The Politics of Leadership,* which Kennedy admired and studied) was put in charge of organizing the new White House staff.

The subsequent Kennedy "talent search" was administered by Sargent Shriver (the President's brother-in-law, now in charge of the Peace Corps) and Larry O'Brien, a "political expert." Robert Kennedy (the President's brother, now Attorney General) directed the "background investigations" of persons considered for appointment.

The result of this elaborate effort to find the "right men" for the Kennedy administration can be found in a book by Stan Opotowsky, entitled *The Kennedy Government* (published in 50-cent pocket-book format by Popular Library, New York). Opotowsky is a friend and admirer of President Kennedy. A flyleaf announcement in the book says:

"Stan Opotowsky . . . had the benefit of extended interviews with members of the Kennedy team as well as the support and cooperation of President Kennedy's personal staff."

On pages 12 and 13 of his book, Opotowsky admiringly reveals the essential amoral cynicism of the Kennedy administration. He says:

"Gradually, Bobby Kennedy came around to the feeling that he could take a job in his brother's administration. . . . The decision actually was not made by Bob Kennedy but by his brother and Abraham Ribicoff. Governor Ribicoff had been one of John Kennedy's earliest supporters . . . and furthermore, he had delivered the state of Connecticut by a whopping majority. Kennedy sought to reward him by naming him Attorney General, but Ribicoff refused the job. . . .

"What he wanted, Ribicoff said, was the

Keynes at Harvard

Men thoroughly indoctrinated in Keynesian economics now control the executive branch of the government of the United States.

The chilling significance of this fact can be found in Keynes At Harvard: Economic Deception as a Political Credo, *a Veritas Foundation staff study, published as a 114-page book in 1960. Every American who cares should read this fully documented, and thoroughly indexed, book — and get a maximum number of others to read it and pass it on. It is available at the Veritas Foundation, Box 340, Wall Street Station, New York 5, New York — price $2.00 (do not send orders to* The Dan Smoot Report).

The following is a digest and paraphrase of as many essential points from Keynes At Harvard *as space permits:*

The Veritas study of the Harvard Economics Department was undertaken because of complaints about the philosophy and conduct of undergraduates, and of recent graduates, of our colleges and universities.

These recent graduates reflected the attitude that "our free enterprise society is doomed." The result is a general despair for any chance of an individual future under the present social order. Private initiative and individual enterprise are considered outworn concepts. The modern educated mind is taught to look only for stop-gap measures to tide it over until a "dying capitalist system" is replaced by some form of government socialization.

Those graduates who manage to attach themselves to government bureaucracies are deemed fortunate. Other alternatives suggested to graduates are the large corporate *bureaucracies* (which are "self-socialized forms") or the huge tax-free foundations. These are considered entities which are about to merge into the inevitable socialism.

All arguments against this philosophy of despair are called "reactionary."

Communists have been preaching such an ideology for many years. However, investigation discloses that the philosophy responsible for the bulk of our university thinking does not bear the label of Marxism or Communism; it is instead propounded as something called Keynesism. Keynesism is so-called after John Maynard Keynes, British economist (1883-1946). His teachings are today considered an ideological base for British and American Socialists.

The roots of left-wing ideology have penetrated deep into most of the large universities and colleges of America; but, Harvard has led all the rest in spawning exponents of the three brands of leftism.

There are three main trends of socialist thought in the Western world: the communist soviet brand; social democratic neo-Marxism; and Keynesian theories which are actually an extension of the Fabian movement.

All three together have dominated the Harvard economics department for years and have managed to muzzle all free enterprise advocates. Of the three factions, the Keynesian element predominates.

Keynes conquered the present Anglo-American academic world, and the present Western political world, almost as completely as Marx conquered Russia and China.

Moreover, there have been notable cases of Soviet partisans operating sub-rosa under a Keynesian label. Harry Dexter White was such a Keynesian. Lauchlin Currie, another Keynesian economics instructor at Harvard, used the prestige of his position to secure an appointment to the Treasury Department, as a stepping stone to the Federal Reserve Board. After being accused of espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union, Currie removed himself from our shores.

Other Harvard personalities mentioned (before governmental bodies, in sworn testimony, concerning communist espionage in the

Secretaryship of Health, Education, and Welfare. . . .

"Ribicoff was appointed Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. That left the Attorney General's position still open. . . . Bobby talked to his father, who advised him to take the job.

" 'There'll be a storm at first about nepotism, but it'll soon die down' . . . the elder Kennedy said.

" 'We'll announce it at midnight so no one will notice it,' John Kennedy joked. . . .

"The Bobby Kennedy appointment drew more critical mail than all of the other appointments combined.

"This was a minor surprise because the proposed appointment had passed the trial balloon test. Many of the Kennedy appointments . . . had been tested by trial balloon. . . .

"A trial balloon works like this: Someone in the Kennedy entourage tips newspaper reporters that Joe Doakes probably will be named Secretary of Commerce. The newspapers print this, and the Kennedy people sit back and watch the reaction. If the proposed appointment is praised or even ignored, they go ahead with it. If the appointment attracts a howl of protest, they simply deny it was ever considered."

On pages 8 and 9 of his book about 'the Kennedy Government,' Stan Opotowsky says:

". . . the Kennedy administration wound up . . . heavily populated with college professors. Kennedy's preference for intellectuals in government is no sham. However, their presence in such numbers on his staff is more a case of their being the best men he could get.

"The college professors as a rule didn't have to worry about pay cuts when they joined the government. For many, it meant a pay raise.

"As a result, the first Kennedy appointments so depleted the faculty of the new President's alma mater [Harvard] that James Reston of the *New York Times* wrote, 'There's nothing left at Harvard except Radcliffe,' and Harvard Law School Dean Erwin Griswold sought to arrange a 'no raiding pact' with the new administration.

"When Archibald Cox was hired from the faculty to become Solicitor General, Harvard decided to offer his job to Attorney Willard Wirtz. But when Wirtz was asked to go to Cambridge to discuss the matter, he wired back that he didn't have time. He had just been appointed Undersecretary of Labor."

Robert A. Lovett (a New York banker who served both in the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations) suggested that Robert McNamara, then the President of Ford Motor Company, be appointed Secretary of Defense. McNamara provided the "intellectual tone as a former member of the Harvard faculty."

C. Douglas Dillon (Harvard graduate, and Eisenhower's former Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs) was appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

James Edward Day (LL. B., Harvard) of Los Angeles, California, was given the job of Postmaster General.

Walter Wolfgang Heller (a visiting professor of economics at Harvard in 1951) serves as chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

Kenneth O'Donnell (former captain of the Harvard University football team and college chum of Bobby Kennedy) is appointments secretary of the President, the man who *decides who gets to see the President* and also what papers *Kennedy should read.*

McGeorge Bundy (former assistant to Dean Acheson, and former Dean of Arts and Sciences at Harvard) acts as coordinator among the President, the State and Defense Departments, and the National Security Council.

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., a "brilliant Harvard historian," was appointed by Kennedy as an overseer of the Staff, taking over the "big" problems, foreign and domestic, which are not handled through the usual bureaucratic channels.

In short, Harvard men do not merely dominate the Kennedy administration: they *are* the administration.

United States) include Robert Oppenheimer, Lawrence Duggan, Alger Hiss, Lee Pressman, Harold Glasser, Owen Lattimore.

Harvard was a source of socialist penetration long before the Bolshevik revolution. E. E. B. DuBois, the current Negro favorite of the Kremlin, emerged as a full-fledged socialist from Harvard in 1890. Harry F. Ward became a socialist at Harvard before 1898.

The Bolshevik Revolution whipped the socialist ranks into a ferment. Young radicals like John Reed (Harvard '10) joined the Bolshevik movement outright. Large segments of the Fabian Socialist and Marxian Socialist groups broke away to help form the Communist Party of the United States. Others remained socialists, enjoying the cover of respectability while secretly sympathizing with the Bolsheviks.

In the 1920's revolutionary groups formed around leftist leaders. One was Felix Frankfurter. His Harvard followers ranged from Fabian socialists to Russian bolsheviks.

During this period Frankfurter was a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and also served as national committee member of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Among Frankfurter's intimates at Harvard was British Fabian leader Harold J. Laski whose pro-bolshevik bias eventually secured him a teaching post in Moscow.

All the leftist groups agreed on one goal: socialism. Their common purpose bound them all into one general political underworld. Their over-all foe was capitalism.

In spite of Fabian socialists' claims to be non-communist, they have been helping the Kremlin throughout the years.

Indoctrination of undergraduates in socialism usually proceeds in three phases: (1) socialist lecturers condition students to hate capitalism as an outmoded and cruel system; (2) students are taught to despise and distrust individual capitalists as exploiters and reactionaries who oppose social improvements; and (3) the fledgling radical is hooked by clever "scientific examples" which prove to him that the present social order is predestined to collapse and socialism is foreordained to take its place.

Once socialism is accepted as an aim, the communist program furnishes the most direct road to its realization; and the red political armies are traditionally recruited through socialist movements.

The socialist approach may be "soft" and "harmless" in appearance, but the inevitable consequences of socialist activity are both tragic and catastrophic to society.

It was under the cloak of "socialism" and "liberalism" that recruiting for Soviet espionage rings was done at Harvard. Almost the entire membership of the first known ring of communist spies inside the United States government (the Ware cell) came out of the Harvard Law School (where Felix Frankfurter was a dominant influence).

The term *Fabian* keeps cropping up throughout this study.

The Fabian Society, formed by a small group of socialists at London in 1883, was named after Quintus Fabius Maximus, a general of Ancient Rome, who developed a successful strategy of delay, deception, and infiltration, after disastrous defeats in open battle.

George Bernard Shaw, a leading member of the Fabian Society, said the Society made it possible for respectable citizens to support socialism without any suspicion of lawless desire to overturn the existing order.

The clever artifice of feigning "respectability," while at the same time subverting society for revolutionary purposes, is a Fabian tactic that has had phenomenal success. It gave the Fabians easy entry into government, banks, stock exchanges and universities.

The Fabians were more realistic than the Marxian socialists. They understood that it is much easier to subvert sons, daughters and wives of the prominent and well-to-do than it is to impress the laboring classes. They also understood that socialist movements spring from the middle and upper classes—and not from the proletariat.

A fundamental principle of Fabianism is to collect a *Brain Trust* as an elite class to plan and direct all of society.

The principle of the *specialist,* the *manager,* the *administrator,* according to the Fabians, represents an elite which the Fabians say will dominate society. This concept of an elite attracted people from the old English nobility, who began to join the Fabian Society, reflecting subconscious, and sometimes conscious, attempts to recoup their old power via the socialist road.

The policy of hiding behind the skirts of respectability did not, however, prevent the Fabians from consorting with and helping their more violent brethren in the socialist movement. In fact, the Fabians aided and abetted Russian bolsheviks long before the revolution in 1917.

Starting with a mere handful, the British Fabian Society prospered and grew. By 1930, it had attained a membership of more than fifteen hundred. Its purpose, announced in 1883 and never subsequently modified, was the conversion of the British economy from a capitalist to a socialist structure. Among its accomplishments were the infiltration, corruption, and final destruction of England's great Liberal party. While a futile and unrecognizable remnant of the Liberal party remains today, the party has been effectively destroyed. In its place has arisen the so-called Labor party—actually a socialist party, created and guided to its present power by this small group of intellectuals, the Fabian Society.

Fabians, like all other socialists, claim to represent a progressive form of society, whereas they are actually a throwback to ancient tyranny.

On the last page of *Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism,* Bernard Shaw declares:

"I also made it quite clear that Socialism means equality of income or nothing, and that under Socialism you would not be allowed to be poor. You would be forcibly fed, clothed, lodged, taught, and employed whether you liked it or not. If it were discovered that you had not character and industry enough to be worth all this trouble, you might possibly be executed in a kindly manner; but whilst you were permitted to live you would have to live well."

The permeation of the United States by British Fabian socialism proceeded primarily through the universities. The main root of Fabian "permeation" was Harvard University. Fabian socialists, as well as Marxian socialists, selected Harvard as the fount from which leftist ideology filtered through to other educational institutions.

Under Fabian influence and guidance, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society was founded in New York City, in 1905. The Rand School of Social Science was formed by Fabian Socialists and became the New York headquarters of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

Active in the I.S.S. were Walter Lippmann, Felix Frankfurter, Roger Baldwin, Harry F. Ward and Stuart Chase. The following I.S.S. supporters, among many others, became leaders in the communist apparatus: Ella Reeves Bloor, Louis Budenz, Jay Lovestone, Alexander Tratchenberg, W. E. B. DuBois and Robert W. Dunn.

Walter Lippmann and Felix Frankfurter managed to become special assistants to the Secretary of War in 1917. While there, they became closely associated with the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Franklin D. Roosevelt. F.D.R. later rewarded this friendship by appointing Frankfurter to the Supreme Court, and American Fabians capitalized on this con-

Lippmann and Felix Frankfurter and kept up a regular correspondence with them. During the summer of 1931, he made a trip to America. Through prominent financiers, Keynes met some of the leading men of business in New York City. He also had interviews with the heads of Federal Reserve System and with President Herbert Hoover.

With the defeat of Hoover and the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Keynes' American left-wing friends climbed into positions of great power. The campaign began to build up Keynes in America as the modern economic messiah. During June, 1933, Walter Lippmann and Keynes, by arrangement with the British Broadcasting Company, participated in a radio broadcast of their telephone conversations on political-economic matters to listeners on the two continents.

When Roosevelt went off the gold standard, Keynes wrote that "President Roosevelt is Magnificently Right." Keynes was exultant in his belief that the Roosevelt policies "lead to the managed currency of the future."

For years, it had been a point of socialist strategy that complete government control of currency, and of all money and currency values, is a chief lever in moving society toward redistribution of wealth and complete socialism.

Keynes made another trip to the United States in June, 1934. Felix Frankfurter, "gave him a batch of letters of introduction" to personages in Washington who had important influence in the New Deal, including F. D. Roosevelt.

Keynesian measures in the United States proceeded at full speed. Keynes' influence was tremendous. A swarm of those who had been associated with the Socialist Party and its various divisions entered government agencies by the thousands. Keynesism was a respectable cover for emergency measures that were really designed for socialist purposes. . . . .

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

62-102576-93

nection with hundreds of jobs in key Government positions.

Roger Baldwin (Harvard 1905) during this same period outlined a Fabian device of capturing power by stealth and deception. In an advisory letter to a socialist agitator he wrote in part:

"Do steer away from making it look like a Socialist enterprise . . . We want also to look patriots in everything we do. We want to get a good lot of flags, talk a good deal about the Constitution and what our forefathers wanted to make of this country, and to show that we are really the folks that really stand for the spirit of our institutions."

After World War I, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society changed its name to the League for Industrial Democracy (L.I.D.). The parent Fabian Society in England had always urged that the word "socialist" be pushed into the background.

Among the more prominent activists of the L.I.D. were such leftist luminaries as Stuart Chase, George Soule, Norman Thomas, Alvin Johnson, Felix Frankfurter, Harry A. Overstreet, Thorstein Veblen and Scott Nearing. The L.I.D. produced a host of pro-Soviet followers. Such notorious Sovieteers as Corliss Lamont (Harvard 1924), Frederick Vanderbilt Field (H '27) and Owen Lattimore (H '31), were active in the L.I.D.

The parent movement connecting the various Fabian "fronts" in America to this day is the League for Industrial Democracy. An examination of the background of those associated with this Fabian network indicates that they were the nucleus of the "Brain Trust" of the Washington bureaucracy. They have been the fountainhead of big government and big spending philosophies.

Alvin Hansen, Seymour E. Harris, and J. Kenneth Galbraith (all professors of the Harvard Economics Department) and others of their ilk have not only served as administrators of huge federal bureaus but have planted a swarm of their followers in government bureaucracies. Hansen and Harris have both been associated actively with the Fabian Socialist League for Industrial Democracy. Seymour Harris is influential in the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA). Galbraith (now U.S. Ambassador to India) has long been known as an extremist and has recently graduated as a favorite of the Kremlin. An official Soviet magazine, the *New Times*, features an article by Galbraith advocating greater spending by the United States and agreeing with Khrushchev that this country should disarm.

Hansen, Harris and Galbraith, besides being Fabian type socialists, are considered the leaders of American Keynesism. Fabian socialism uses Keynesism as a political weapon. The Kremlin followers use the Fabian organizations as a cover for their operations. Keynesism is used to snare the unwary and bring them by degrees into socialism. The communists then work hard to propel such socialistic converts further along the road to Soviet socialism.

The left-wing political underworld uses Fabian socialism with its "respectable covers" as a backdrop and sanctuary. Fabian socialism and communism embrace each other, feed on each other, and sometimes engage in a family fight.

The Kremlin has found that it needs a socialistic environment in which it can hide and nurture its forces. Operating in a tangled forest of socialistic organizations, the communists find that they can venture forth to attack society and then run back to shelter whenever the going gets too tough.

Today, Fabians use the teachings of John Maynard Keynes as their catechism of political economy. The American Fabians have slavishly installed Keynesism as the new faith, both in the universities and in government bureaucracy.

Keynes, in the early '30's, developed a keen interest in the United States. He had long been in touch with American Fabians such as Walter

REC-15 62-1 -94

April 6, 1962

APR 6 3 37 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

[redacted]

El Paso, Texas

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of April 2nd and want to thank you for your interest in writing.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I am not fully acquainted with all of Mr. Smoot's activities since leaving this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his writings and publications are entirely his own; therefore, I am unable to comment regarding him.

Enclosed is some material I hope will be of interest to you.

MAILED 20
APR 6 - 1962
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/98 BY sp2 cmac/ep

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
The Communist Party Line
The Faith to be Free

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning correspondent. We have had limited cordial correspondence with her, last outgoing 2-8-62.

BS:lch (4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 13 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

4/2/62

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I hope this letter doesn't get bogged down with your Secretary's secretary. I'd like very much for you to read this yourself.

About 5 or 6 weeks ago, a local T. V. station began carrying a program called the "Dan Smoot Report." Dan Smoot claims to be an ex-F. B. I. man and special assistant to you.

The things this fellow says in his broadcast are tantamount to saying that the President of the U. S. is guilty of treason. He says in effect that Kennedy as well as others in high places are deliberately, knowingly, planning the surrender of the sovereignty of this country to the United Nations. He accuses them of senseless spending in order to bankrupt the country and render it helpless, he says that plans are underfoot to place S. A. C. under the auspices of the U. N., he says they plan to bring about a one world government under socialism, literally destroying the independence of this country.

What do you know about this man -- have you ever heard of him?

I feel almost silly asking this, but is there even a partical of truth in what he says? Any basis whatsoever? Surely if it were true, somebody would get up and tell the story and get the American people fighting mad enough to stop it all immediately.

On the other hand, if its a hundred percent pure lie, why doesn't somebody sue or something to shut him up? Every week the story he tells is just as frightening as

REC-15 62-102576-94

ST-114

12 APR 10 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/77 BY spr-mac/ep

the one he told the week before. Alot of people around here swear by him.

If you can give me any information at all on the subject, I'd certainly appreciate it. He's causing quite a stir around here.

Thank you & God Bless You

[redacted]

b6
b7C

El Paso, Tex.

COPY:nm

4/12/62

Dear Mr Hoover,

I hope this letter doesn't get bogged down with your Secretary's secretary. I'd like very much for you to read this yourself.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/18 BY spzma/ff

About 5 or 6 weeks ago, a local H.V. station began carrying a program called the "Dan Smoot Report." Dan Smoot claims to be an ex-F.B.I. man and special assistant to you.

EXP. PROC.
34 APR 4 1962 33

The things this fellow says in his broadcast are tantamount to saying that the President of the U.S. is guilty of treason. He says in effect that Kennedy as well as others in high places are deliberately, knowingly, planning the surrender of the sovereignty of this country to the United Nations. He accuses them of senseless spending in order to bankrupt the country and render it helpless, he says that plans are underfoot to place S.A.C. under the auspices of the U.N., he says

key plan is to bring about a one world government under socialism, literally destroying the independence of this country.

What do you know about this man — have you ever heard of him?

I feel almost silly asking this, but is there even a particle of truth in what he says? Any basis whatsoever? Surely if it were true, somebody would get up and tell the story and get the American people fighting mad enough to stop it all immediately.

On the other hand, if its a hundred percent pure lie, why doesn't somebody use ~~on~~ something to shut him up? Every week the story he tells is just as frightening as the one he told the week before. Lot of people around here swear by him.

If you can give me any information at all on the subject, I'd certainly appreciate it. It's causing quite a stir around here.

Thank you & God Bless You

DIRECTOR
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
APR 4 10 31 AM '62

[redacted]

b6
b7C

El Paso, Tex.

April 10, 1962

56 95

Honorable J. B. Lawrence
Judge
25701 Alto Drive
San Bernardino, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/93 BY spr-mar/cp

My dear Judge:

Your letter of April 2, 1962, with enclosure, has been received.

In response to your inquiries, I would like to point out that there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director." Mr. W. Cleon Skousen was a clerical employee of the FBI from October 24, 1935, until June 17, 1940, when he became a Special Agent. He voluntarily resigned the latter position on October 5, 1951. Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of this Bureau from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he also submitted his voluntary resignation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
APR 11 1962
COMM-FBI

AFR 10 4 29 PM '62
RECORD-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning correspondent. Howard Dan Smoot is a former SA who resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC. He was not recommended for reinstatement. Skousen's services were satisfactory while he was with the Bureau.

RLR:rjg
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 APR 18 1962

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

25701 Alto Drive
San Bernardino, Calif.

2 April 1962

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

Sir:

As shown by the inclosed clipping, Mr. Dan Smoot makes much of the fact that he was once your "Administrative Assistant". Similar publicity attends Mr. Cleon Skousen.

As a matter of curiosity, and to the extent that no secrets are involved, I would like to know just what sort of duties these gentlemen performed in the F.B.I., and particularly as your "Assistants".

Very truly yours,

J. B. Lawrence

J. B. Lawrence

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/78 BY sp7 mac/cp

REC- 56

62-102576-95

9 APR 6 1962

EXP. PROC.

34 APR 6 1962

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. REC. UNIT

SUNDAYS!

The DAN SMOOT *Report*

Our freedom is his concern. He uses American principles as a yardstick for measuring important issues.

In nine years with the FBI, Dan Smoot spent three and a half years on communist investigations and two years as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

1:30 PM

Channel 6 abc

UIDE A-23

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/81 BY sp2 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

6-10-76-95

REC-53 66-102596-96

April 11, 1962

[redacted]
Pasadena, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/00 BY spr-mayer

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated April 5, 1962, has been received.

In answer to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since he is no longer affiliated with this Bureau and his writings are a personal venture of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them.

I am enclosing publications on the subject of communism prepared by the FBI I hope you find of interest.

APR 11 5 53 PM '62
FBI
READING ROOM

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
APR 11 1962
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Deadly Duel
God and Country or Communism?
Christianity Today Series: The Communist Menace
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

DCL:jlw (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Pasadena, Calif.
April 5, 1962

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dept. of Justice Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

WV 10-1

Dear Sir,

Could you inform me if Dan Smoot did resign from your Dept. or, was he discharged?

I ask because I am much concerned over the letters he is mailing to anti-Communist groups who are not well informed and who are becoming fanatics. He is stirring up hatred between churches. He causes disrepect and lacks of faith in our Gov. Are you aware of his letters?

I am an older woman and care little for televisions, however, I'm told he speaks over that, by what authority?

I thank you for your time.

Sincerely

/s/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Pasadena, Calif.

REC- 53 62-102576-96

APR 12 1962

true copy 4/11/62

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/78 BY spr mar/ep

PERS. [illegible]

Pasadena, Calif.
April 5, 1962

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dept. of Justice Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Could you inform me if Dan Smoot did resign from your Dept. or, was he discharged?

I ask because I am much concerned over the letters he is mailing to Anti-Communist groups who are not well informed and who are becoming fanatics. He is stirring up hatred between churches. He causes disrepect and lack of faith in our Gov. Are you aware of his letters?

I am an older woman and care little for television, however, I'm told he speaks over that; by what authority?

I thank you for your trust. Sincerely

[redacted]

Pasadena, Calif.

true copy 4/11/62 [illegible]

ack! DCL! jlw
4-11-62
[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/81 BY [illegible]

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Olin

EAST ALTON, ILLINOIS

JOHN M. OLIN
Chairman
the Executive Committee

April 14, 1962

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

Dear J. Edgar:

Thanks ever so much for your letter of April 6. You have told me everything I want to know except what kind of a hairpin is Smoot.

What I am principally interested in is with respect to his soundness as an individual. He certainly makes sense in his Smoot Report but I thought perhaps you might be able to give me the lowdown as you are able to evaluate him.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

J. M. Olin

cb

(Dictated by Mr. Olin
Signed in his absence)

The Dan Smoot Report

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/87 BY sp 7 mar/ep

62-102576-97

REC- 19

11 APR 19 1962

No ack. necessary. Reply to Director's letter of 4-6-62.

EXP. PROC.

APR 16 1962

63 APR 24 1962

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION

REC-12 62-102 ... 98

April 23, 1962

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Miami 38, Florida

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 18, 1962, with enclosure, has been received, and I want to thank you for your kind sentiments and gracious remarks concerning my administration of the FBI.

With respect to your inquiry, it has been my long-standing policy to refrain from commenting on matters involving legislation. This Bureau is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, and within the Department of Justice, the decision as to the desirability or undesirability of legislation is the function of the Attorney General. I regret my inability to be of aid to you and hope you will understand my position.

Enclosed is some material I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/81 BY sp7 mcl/cp

Enclosures (5)

Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-17-62 Internal Security statement
The Courage of Free Men
Bulwarks of Liberty

(SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE)
RLR:rjg (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

57 APR 27 1962

APR 23 2 57 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Letter to [redacted]
4-23-62

b6
b7C

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. The bill she refers to would require that anyone possessing a pistol will have to register it with the FBI. Our objection to this bill has been furnished to the Department. There is no indication at the present time that any action has been taken on this proposed bill.

227 PAN AMERICAN BANK BLDG.
150 S. E. 3RD AVENUE
TELEPHONE: FR 9-2317

POD
"DISEASES

[redacted]

MIAMI 32, FLORIDA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

April 18, 1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
506 Old Postoffice Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed please find a copy of the March 19, 1962 issue of the Dan Smoot Report. You may have already read this issue, but in case you have not, I would urge you to take a few minutes to do so. This Report makes sense and I know this same procedure has worked in disarming other nations. Mr. Anfuso may be well-meaning in trying to halt robberies, delinquency, etc., but I would appreciate your comments a to the advisability of such a bill.

b6
b7C

I would like to take just a minute more of your time to tell you how much my family and I appreciate all you are doing in guarding and protecting this wonderful country of ours. When you feel frustrated, as you must at times, please remember that our prayers and thousands more are with you.

Thank you for your prompt attention.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Miami 38, Florida

39

EXP. PROC.
33 APR 19 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/82 BY spr mar/cy

REC- 12

62-102576-98

24

8 APR ~~19~~ 1962

ENCLOSURE

ack 4-23-62
RLR:ajg

CORRESPONDENCE

lute principles of right and wrong, and that there are certain values in human life worth dying for.

American patriots who love God and their country know that the major threat to the peace and happiness of the people of the United States is the drive toward World Order under a World Authority—which will come immediately after the disarmament of individuals and nations who believe in freedom and independence.

Disarmament, proclaimed as the one absolute good by all internationalists, was the political aim of Nikolai Lenin, father of bolshevism. But Lenin was rather candid about it. He said:

"It is only after we have disarmed the bourgeoisie [that is, the "property-owning class"] that the proletariat [that is, "the workers"], without betraying its world historic mission, can turn its weapons into ploughshares. And that is the way the proletariat will act — but only then, and by no means before." (6)

The Time Is Now

The men who manage our national affairs are planning the surrender of our nation to an alien world power. The insane fiscal policies of our political leaders have us near the abyss of national bankruptcy.

If either one of these tragedies occurs—surrender of our independence or national bankruptcy—anarchy could very possibly result.

These are times when the people of the United States, individually and nationally, should be thinking not of disarmament but of preparedness.

This is no time for us to start registering our personal firearms with the federal government, if we wish to remain free and independent in an organized society.

The people of the United States should exert such pressure on Congress that Anfuso's Federal Pistol Registration Act will never be reported out of Committee. More than that, the people should demand outright repeal of the Federal Firearms Act of 1938.

FOOTNOTES

(1) P. 11, *Keynes At Harvard*, published by Veritas Foundation, Box 340, Wall Street Station, New York 5, New York

(2) The history of Roosevelt's conflict with the Supreme Court is from *Undermining The Constitution*, by Thomas James Norton

(3) "The Proposed Federal Firearm Regulations," *The American Rifleman*, October, 1957

(4) Same as Footnote Number 3

(5) See, specifically, the following issues of *The Dan Smoot Report*: "International Control of Education," October 9, 1961; "Strategic Surrender," December 11, 1961; "Super-Patriots," December 25, 1961; "Economic Surrender," in three parts, January 1, 8, and 15, 1962; "Political Surrender," January 22, 1962.

(6) " 'Be It Enacted' May Mean Goodbye Guns," pamphlet by the National Rifle Association.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

of federal restriction, was basic and inalienable. Indeed, this right is so fundamental to freedom that tyranny must follow if it is abrogated.

A free man must have unrestricted right to own and use personal weapons, in the defense of his family, his home, and his own person, against any kind of marauder — whether the marauder be a soldier in an invading army, an agent of an internal political conspiracy, or a common criminal.

If a man loses his *right* to free, lawful use of personal firearms, he loses his individuality as a free agent in a civilized country. He becomes totally dependent (and, therefore, ultimately a slave) upon centralized police authority for protection of his life, liberty, and property.

Milksops, Fainthearts, and Fools

Small firearms have played an important role in the history of the United States. The Pennsylvania long rifle helped us gain our national independence. The Winchester repeating rifle "won the West." The "M 1" Garand semiautomatic rifle was our soldier's basic arm against his mortal enemies during the Second World War and the Korean "Police Action."

The personal firearm, whether handgun, rifle, or shotgun, is designed to kill. Our ancestors found it necessary to develop the efficiency (killing power) of their rifles and handguns as our frontier expanded. There were animals to kill for food; and there were Indians, British, French, and Mexicans who stood in the path of our "manifest destiny."

However television may distort and exaggerate the facts, the West *was* eventually ruled by the Winchester rifle and the Colt sixgun. These fine weapons were the result of an industrial revolution which was, at least in part, spurred by the necessity of developing efficient firearms. The first instance of true mass production was our manufacture of rifles to fight the British. The world owes many mechanical conveniences — modern automobiles, refrigerators, and other mass-produced items — to the early development of our modern rifle and handgun, which demanded, as a matter of survival, amazing improvements in the steel and machine-tool industries of the United States.

Advocates of restrictive firearms control claim this is all ancient history. These antigun crackpots demand, in the name of peace and order, registration of all firearms.

They also contend that, once government outlaws firearms entirely (which would be an inevitable step following compulsory registration) the crime rate will decline dramatically.

Facts indicate that the opposite would happen. Today, we have more restrictive firearms regulations than ever before in the history of the United States; and today there are more robberies, burglaries, muggings, rapes, and other major crimes than ever before.

We should have learned something as a nation from our melancholy experience with the Volstead Act which tried to outlaw intoxicating beverages. Prohibition prohibited lawful traffic in liquor, and delivered to organized gangsterism the biggest windfall it has ever had.

International Suicide

Beatniks, atheists, and one-worlders say that we are rapidly and inevitably moving toward a World Order; that, in order to survive on this "shrunken" planet, in an age of hydrogen bombs and intercontinental ballistic missiles, we must disarm and surrender to a World Authority; that anyone who still clings to old-fashioned notions of individualism and nationalism is mentally ill.

But healthy Americans, who persist in regarding themselves as individuals made in the image of God, know that there is a higher purpose in life than mere physical existence —they know that there are eternal and abso-

On which side, "in the event of a future war," would Mr. Anfuso be?

It is suicidal to require the registration of the weapons of citizens in a free country. France had such a law before the Second World War. The nazis confiscated the records and the weapons, making effective resistance impossible, until the British and Americans smuggled weapons in to French patriots.

It was a firearms registration-and-control law, similar to the Anfuso Bill, which enabled communists to disarm Czechoslovak patriots — and thus make the patriots of that country helpless when the communists decided to take over.

Many Americans remember the impassioned pleas of the British for personal firearms to defend their homes and families, in 1940 when a nazi invasion of England seemed imminent. The British had been disarmed by their own government, with severe firearms control regulations, comparable to what the Anfuso Bill proposes now for the United States.

Many Americans also remember that, when our Armies overran Europe toward the end of World War II, we immediately confiscated and used, wherever possible, the lists of people who had been forced by their own government to register their firearms.

In 1939 and 1940, Finland, with a population of only four million (but with an unusually large number of trained riflemen) was able to resist and humiliate the mammoth armies of the USSR, whose population totaled about 170 million.

Switzerland, where most able-bodied men own rifles and know how to use them, spends relatively little on "national defense" and is the only nation of Europe which has enjoyed peace for generations.

Why was Sergeant Alvin York so effective against the Germans in World War I? Because Alvin York had grown up in a free part of the world where a good rifle was a more indispensable part of a man's personal equipment than shoes were!

Mr. Anfuso is right in saying—as Section 2 of his proposed bill does say — that information as to the location of all pistols in the United States would be indispensable to the prosecution of a war: the information would be indispensable to our enemies, that is. Such firearms registration as Anfuso proposes could help no one *but* the enemies of the United States.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that an American citizenry, well armed with personal firearms, and possessing the knowledge to use them effectively and properly, would provide more defense against invasion by a foreign enemy — or against attempt at overt seizure of power by force from within — than all of the "National Defense" which the Kennedy Administration plans to buy with 52 billion, 690 million dollars in the next fiscal year.

There is abundant evidence that the government of the United States, in the interests of "world peace," is actively plotting the surrender of our country to world communist-socialist control. (5)

The proposed Anfuso Bill fits well into this pattern of surrender. Note that the Bill, while requiring all American citizens to register their pistols with the FBI, specifically exempts United Nations personnel.

If and when the United Nations does gain control of all our nuclear weapons and of our Strategic Air Command, and has control of our educational system and of our economy (as is now being planned by our own government), is there any doubt that UN officialdom would demand the FBI records of all pistol registrations? The United Nations is very unpopular in this country, and UN officials know this. Once in control, they will take immediate steps to disarm every American who is known ever to have spoken critically of the United Nations.

Our forefathers believed that a citizen's right to keep and bear arms, free of any kind

production, receipt, or disposition, at wholesale or retail, of all pistol or revolver ammunition. The ammunition must be described as to manufacturer, type, caliber, and quantity, and the identity of the persons from whom received and to whom sold must be shown.

4. A person purchasing a firearm or handgun ammunition in 'over-the-counter' sales must acknowledge receipt thereof in his own handwriting in the prescribed record.

5. Any Internal Revenue officer shall have the authority to examine the books, papers, and records kept by a manufacturer or dealer and to examine his premises and stock during regular business hours in the daytime or whenever such premises may be open at night. (4)

Thus, the 75th Congress of 1938, which enacted the original Federal Firearms Act, opened a Pandora's box of horrors for all Americans who love their freedom. The 1957 Treasury Department orders (proclaimed under the authority of the 1938 Firearms Act) were modified before full implementation; but, if it had been fully enforced, the Treasury Department's new administrative law would have permitted agents of the Internal Revenue Service, without warrant, to enter and search the private premises and property of dealers in firearms and ammunition, a clear violation of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, which ensures freedom from unreasonable federal search and seizure without warrant. The regulation is a clear infringement on the right to keep and bear arms as stated in the Second Amendment to the Constitution.

All the Treasury Department did to "enact" this "law" was to announce it in the *Federal Register*. That's all! No debate, no consultation among political constituents, no roll calls, and no executive signing the "bill" into law.

The *Federal Register*, the virtual statute book of the Washington bureaucracies, is not readily accessible to the public, and can generally be understood only by an expert trained in legal jargon.

Hence, there was no publicity concerning the Treasury Department's new firearms control regulations in 1957. They would have gone into effect on July 1, 1957, if a trained agent of a national gun club had not seen them in the *Register*. A few firearms organizations and patriotic groups publicized the facts; and a howl of public indignation persuaded the Treasury Department to withdraw its new "law."

This was a shallow and temporary victory, because the Federal Firearms Act is still on the statute books, "authorizing" the Secretary of the Treasury to proclaim new firearms control "laws" at any time.

And the Anfuso Bill, now before Congress, is even more sinister than the Federal Firearms Act of 1938.

Analysis of the Anfuso Bill

Section 2 of Mr. Anfuso's Bill states that the "unrecorded possession of pistols imposes a burden on commerce because it facilitates the use of pistols to carry out crimes involving goods in commerce."

Criminals do not now (and will not if Mr. Anfuso's bill is passed) legally buy and dutifully register their guns. Weapons used by hoodlums in the organized underworld are generally stolen from National Guard or police armories, or are smuggled in from foreign countries. Most guns used in major crimes are stolen from somewhere. If a gunman cannot steal a weapon, he can make one. A trained ten-year-old boy can fabricate a deadly weapon from an old automobile radio antenna, a few pieces of scrap metal, a block of wood, and a few rubber bands.

Section 2 of the Anfuso Bill also says:

". . . in the event of a future war involving the United States, information as to the number, location, and types of pistols in the United States would be indispensable to the prosecution of such a war."

"among the several states," whatever we do, and that we must accept the benevolent interference provided, no matter what the cost.

Federal Firearms Act

One of the most dangerous — but least noticed — of the laws which stretch the meaning of "interstate commerce" into infinity is the Federal Firearms Act of 1938. Here, in brief, are the basic provisions of this law:

1. A person or firm engaged in the manufacture or importation of firearms or ammunition for purpose of sale is required to be licensed by the Treasury Department.

2. A person engaged in the business of selling firearms or ammunition or components thereof, or a person engaged in the business of repairing firearms, is required to be similarly licensed.

3. It is unlawful to ship or otherwise transport in interstate or foreign commerce any firearm or ammunition to any person known to be under indictment or to have been convicted of a crime of violence or to be a fugitive from justice.

4. It is unlawful to ship or otherwise transport in interstate or foreign commerce any stolen firearm or ammunition.

5. It is unlawful to ship or otherwise transport, or knowingly receive in interstate or foreign commerce, any firearm from which the manufacturer's serial number has been removed, obliterated, or altered.

6. It is unlawful for any licensed manufacturer or licensed dealer to ship or otherwise transport any firearm in interstate or foreign commerce to a person in any state the laws of which require that a license be obtained for the purchase of such firearm, unless such license is exhibited to such manufacturer or dealer by the prospective purchaser.

7. Licensed dealers must maintain such permanent records of importation, shipment, and other disposal of firearms and ammunition as the Secretary shall prescribe.

8. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such rules and regulations as he deems necessary to carry out the provisions of the law. [3]

Though their effectiveness is highly doubtful, Provisions 3, 4, 5, and 6 do come under the legal domain of the United States Congress.

Provision number 1, requiring all persons engaged in the manufacture of firearms or ammunition to be licensed by the Treasury Department can be in accordance with the Constitution only in so far as these manufacturers sell and ship *outside* the boundaries of their respective states. The same applies to dealers and repairers of firearms (gunsmiths): there are, however, relatively few dealers in firearms and ammunition who do business outside the boundaries of their states. Nowhere in the Constitution is Congress given authority to require these people (who deal in the manufacture, repair, and sale of ammunition and firearms within their own states) to be licensed by any agency of the federal government.

The most dangerous and illegal provisions in the Federal Firearms Act are the last two, numbers 7 and 8, as listed above. These two provisions empower the Secretary of the Treasury to *legislate* any law, affecting all manufacturers, gunsmiths, and dealers in firearms and ammunition, which the Secretary may at any time "deem necessary to carry out the provisions of the law."

On May 3, 1957, the Secretary of the Treasury took advantage of the powers inherent in the old 1938 law. On this date, the Treasury Department announced a new regulation effective July 1st, 1957. Here are the important provisions of that regulation:

1. Each manufacturer or importer of a firearm shall identify it by stamping in a manner not readily obliterated or altered, the name and location of the manufacturer or importer, and the serial number, caliber, and the model of the firearm.

2. Manufacturers' and dealers' records of receipt and disposal of firearms must be retained *permanently* on the premises until discontinuance of business by the licensee.

3. A manufacturer or dealer must maintain on the premises complete records of the

On April 12, 1937 — two months and one week after Roosevelt's Court-packing message to Congress — the Supreme Court found the National Labor Relations Act to be constitutional, although the law was patently as unconstitutional as others which the Court had previously invalidated. [2]

The NLRA decision of April 12, 1937, removed constitutional restraints and opened the way for the establishment of government-by-administrative-agencies.

The National Labor Relations Act created an administrative agency, known as the National Labor Relations Board, and granted to that Board vague and almost limitless power to make, enforce, interpret, and adjudicate "administrative laws" — that is, rules and regulations proclaimed by the Board itself — governing the relationships between employers and their employees. Since that time, Congress has created a bewildering number of similar administrative agencies which control most of the activities of all the people. The result has been almost total abandonment of the profoundly important constitutional principle that the powers of government must be separated.

The Constitution separated the federal government into three distinct branches — executive, legislative, judicial — giving each a check on the other, and prohibiting each from encroachment upon the authority of another.

Congress was to make the laws. The Presidency was to administer the laws. And the Courts were to determine whether the laws complied with the original intent of the Constitution and to judge, impartially, alleged violations of the laws.

The system of administrative law eliminates this principle of separation of powers, and sets up an autocracy which can become as evil as anything ever conceived by the nazis or communists.

Congress makes a vague grant of power to bureaucrats in the administrative agencies, enabling them to make whatever rules and regulations they may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of the laws which they are supposed to administer and enforce. Their "administrative" rules and regulations have the force of law; and the bureaucrats can change the "law" any time they wish, without consulting anyone. All they have to do is promulgate a new rule or regulation and publish it in the *Federal Register*. It then is a binding law.

What happens when a citizen, or a business firm, runs afoul of one of these "laws"? The bureaucrats who made the "law" are the ones who bring the charges. They investigate their own charges. They make determinations of guilt or innocence (frequently without even letting the accused know that he has been accused) and they arbitrarily assess penalties.

This system of administrative law has developed, in large part, since the Supreme Court decision in the National Labor Relations Act on April 12, 1937. Another evil which has flowed from that decision is the reinterpretation of the meaning of the interstate commerce provision of the Constitution.

Since 1937, the United States Supreme Court has stretched the meaning of "interstate commerce" to embrace almost every kind of human activity.

An Indiana farmer who raises wheat to feed his own livestock is said to be engaged in interstate commerce, because the wheat *might have moved in interstate commerce* if he had not used it on the farm.

An elevator operator in Poughkeepsie is operating a vehicle engaged in interstate commerce, because there is a pocketknife firm on the third floor which sells to dealers out of state and whose customers use the elevator.

The federal government, calling *black white,* has decided in its ambitious desire to take care of us all, that we all deal in commerce

a single-shot weapon, a revolver, or an autoloading or an automatic firing weapon. . . .

"EXEMPTIONS

"SECTION 7. This Act shall not be deemed to require the filing of a registration statement —

"(1) by any person with respect to any pistol rightfully in his possession which is owned by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, a State, a political subdivision of a State, or the United Nations;

"(2) by any manufacturer or dealer with respect to any pistol in his possession because of his being a manufacturer or dealer."

The Constitution

The Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads, in full:

"A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution states:

"The Congress shall have power . . . to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

This is the interstate commerce provision of the Constitution.

Constitutional Guarantees Destroyed

In 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated President, and soon revealed an apparent desire to revamp our system of government and to make it over in the image of socialist governments abroad. The Congress seemed eager only to do whatever Roosevelt demanded. But the Supreme Court had not changed with the violent political winds of those troubled times. The "nine old men" on the Court tried to interpret laws of the New Deal Congress in the light of clear constitutional provisions. Roosevelt gradually changed the complexion of the Court by filling vacancies with such men as Felix Frankfurter, a leader of the socialist movement in the United States. [F] But the Supreme Court justices did not die and vacate their offices fast enough to please Roosevelt. The thinking of jurists appointed by previous Presidents continued to dominate the Court; and the Court continued to declare substantial portions of Roosevelt's New Deal unconstitutional.

In May, 1935, the Supreme Court held Roosevelt's National Industrial Recovery Act (NRA) to be unconstitutional. In January, 1936, the Court invalidated the Agricultural Adjustment Act. In May, 1936, the Court invalidated the Bituminous Coal Act (empowering the federal government to supervise the coal industry).

On February 5, 1937, Roosevelt sent his "Court packing" message to Congress. Roosevelt asked Congress to enact a Bill (which his Brain Truster's had already written) enabling the President to appoint a new Supreme Court justice for each incumbent who reached age 70 and failed to retire. At the time, there were six Supreme Court justices aged 70 or older, who would not retire and make room for the "Roosevelt Judges." Roosevelt's Court-packing bill would also have enabled him to increase Supreme Court membership to fifteen, by appointing six new judges favorable to the New Deal.

Congress rejected Roosevelt's proposal; and the packing of the Court had to await the passage of time. Eventually, as the "nine old men" died, Roosevelt replaced them with fabian socialists until the Supreme Court became what it is today — an oligarchy of men who twist and distort the meaning of our Constitution to serve the cause of the socialist revolution.

Long before this happened, however, Roosevelt had actually prevailed against the Supreme Court. His *threat*, in 1937, to pack the Court intimidated a majority of the Court into submission.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/88 BY sp7 mac/ep

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 8, No. 12 (Broadcast 345) March 19, 1962 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

RIGHT TO KEEP AND BEAR ARMS

On January 3, 1961, United States Representative Victor L. Anfuso (Democrat, New York) introduced a bill before the House (designated HR 613) which, if passed, would require all American citizens to register all their handguns with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Bill is still pending before the House Judiciary Committee; and there are disturbing indications of recent efforts to have it reported out for a vote.

Here are the essential portions of the Bill:

"A Bill to require the filing of a registration statement with the Federal Bureau of Investigation with respect to each pistol possessed by any private person in the United States. . . .

"SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the 'Federal Pistol Registration Act.' . . .

"SECTION 2. The Congress hereby finds and declares that (1) the unrecorded possession of pistols imposes a burden on commerce because it facilitates the use of pistols to carry out crimes involving goods in commerce and the assaulting, wounding, and killing of individuals engaged in commerce; (2) in the event of a future war involving the United States, information as to the number, location, and types of pistols in the United States would be indispensable to the prosecution of such a war. It is, therefore, the purpose of this Act to establish a Federal Program for the registration of pistols which shall be administered by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. . . .

"SECTION 3. . . .

"(1) The term 'person' includes any individual, company, association, firm, partnership, society, or joint stock company.

"(2) The term 'pistol' means any weapon having a barrel of less than twelve inches in length from which a shot can be discharged through the energy of an explosive, whether

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P.O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1962. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

April 25, 1962

REC-34

[redacted]

News Director
WLOF TV
Orlando, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/77 BY spr mar/cp

b6
b7C

FBI
FIELD READING ROOM
APR 25 3 13 PM '62

Dear [redacted]

Your communication of April 23rd has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of this Bureau from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I trust this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Tampa - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning [redacted] He teletyped the Bureau 1-17-62 and made inquiry concerning Major [redacted] and asked if the Bureau cooperated with [redacted] SAC, Tampa personally contacted [redacted] advised him of the confidential nature of Bureau files and that [redacted] did not have access to confidential information through the Bureau.

b6
b7C

JH:brd
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 23 1962

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

THIS IS FBI WA 0711

THIS IS WLOF TV ORLANDO OR 7015

4-23-62

PERSONNEL RECORDS DIV

DAN SMOOT, DALLAS TEXAS, LISTED AS JOINING FBI IN 1942. SAYS IN 1946 TRANSFERRED FROM CLEVELAND TO FBI STAFF IN WASHINGTON, AS ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO J. EDGAR HOOVER. ~~IF IT INST A XXXXXX~~ IF IT ISN,T A VIOLATION COULD YOU TELL US WHAT MR. SMOOT,S DUTIES WERE IN WASHINGTON AND WHAT THE, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT, MEANS RESPECTFULLY

[redacted] TV NEWS DIRECTOR WLOF TV ORLANDO

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/78 BY spr mac/gp

62-102576-99

REC-34

ST-113

13 APR 26 1962

END

1-52 PM OK FBI WA DA

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE

Memorand[illegible]

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-23-62

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: [redacted]

b6
b7C

BETHESDA, MARYLAND

On April 20, 1962 [redacted] elephoned locally to FBI Headquarters and spoke to SA John W. O'Beirne of the Crime Research Section.

She advised that she is a subscriber to the "Dan Smoot Reports," and she has noted that Smoot was formerly a Special Agent of the FBI. She was calling to find out whether or not Smoot was, in fact, ever employed by the Bureau.

She was informed that Smoot was formerly a Special Agent of the FBI but that certainly does not constitute an endorsement of his present activities. She advised that she simply wished to verify Smoot's former affiliation with the Bureau.

[redacted] Bufiles contain no information identifiable wit b6 b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/88 BY spr mcc/y

REC- 48

62-107576-100

10 APR 25 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

JWO'B:vc
(3)

53 MAY 2 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC-10 62-[illegible]-101

May 2, 1962

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Orlando, Florida

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 26, 1962, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I trust this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/81 BY sp2 mcp

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

JCF:rc
(3)

MAILED 20
MAY 2 - 1962
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XEROX
MAY 8 1962

MAY 7 11 07 AM '62

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Ev
Mr. Ma
Mr. Ros
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Orlando, Florida

April 26, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We recently had Dan Smoot as a speaker here in Orlando. He was accepted by most of us at face value, and we had no doubt as to his published credentials. His "Dan Smoot Report" says the following in his biography " he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover." A local TV station in an editorial says that this is not true.

I would like to know directly from you if this was his job, and if not, what was his title?

Dan Smoot spoke very highly of you, and I share his respect one hundred percent.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

EXP. PROC.
33 APR 30 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/77 BY spr mac/cp

REC-10

62-102576 101

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

APR 30 1962

E.B.I.
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

XEROX
MAY 1962

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

Ack 5-2-62
JCF/RC

REC- 40 - 102

May 3, 1962

EX-114

[redacted]

Brockton, Massachusetts

b6
b7C

MAY 3 3 41 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of April 29, 1962.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In this connection, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I am unable to comment in the manner you have suggested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/00 BY spr-mcf/sp

MAILED 20
MAY 3 - 1962
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Only reference identifiable with correspondent was outgoing letter to him of 3-27-62. No reprint material being furnished.

JCF:js* (3)

10 MAY 11 1962

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

April 29/62

b6
b7C

Brockton, Mass

To J Edgar Hoover:

Dear Sir:

It seems hard to understand the skeptics whom I run across in my acquaintances, but nevertheless they are there. I myself feel that many of them, because they do not take the time to study & ascertain facts for themselves, & by the barrage of left Philosophy by the newspapers & news media are really confused & refuse to express an opinion & because of this I write. There have been several who doubt the veracity & Integrity of the Dan Smoot Report & his Reporting that I write, If It is possible, because of your Knowledge & Stature In the fight against communism. Several have Said that if J Edgar Hoover were to express his personal opinion in favor of Dan Smoot & the report they would look into the fight against communism So I write asking you for this personal verification of Dan Smoot. Which will make it a lot easier for me to gather into a Study group Staunch anti-communist well Informed people to answer the challenge of communism. I use the Dozen candles in the American Opinion The Dan Smoot Report. National Review. The Booklet's of H. U. A. C. & your own from the Gov't printing office also - Tract's from Committee of one million & others which seem to verify one another considerably. Hoping to receive further guidance in your letter I remain

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

P. S. I almost forgot I also use the Congressional Record.

SWJr.

ack 5-3-62

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/77 BY spr mar/cp

ITC - Esp 5-2-62

JCF

[redacted]

April 29/62

b6
b7C

Brockton, Mass

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/87 BY spr mar/ep

To J Edgar Hoover:

Dear Sir:

It seems hard to understand the skeptics whom I run across in my acquaintances, but nevertheless they are there. I myself feel that many of them, because they do not take the time to study + ascertain facts for themselves, + by the barrage of left Philosophy by the newspapers + news media are really confused + refuse to express an opinion + because of this I write. There have been several who doubt the veracity + Integrity of the Dan Smoot Report + his Reporting that I write, If It is possible, because of your Knowledge + Stature In the fight against communism, Several have Said that if J Edgar Hoover were to express his personal opinion in favor of Dan Smoot + the report they would look into the fight against Communism

Dan Smoot Report

EXP. PROC.
39 MAY

EX-114 REC- 40 62-[illegible]-102

MAY 4 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

ITC-bsp
5-2-62

So I write asking you for this personal verification of Dan Smoot. Which will make it a lot easier for me to gather into a Study group staunch anti-Communist well informed people to answer the Challenge of Communism. I use the Dozen candles in the American Opinion The Dan Smoot Report. National Review. The Booklet's of H.U.A.C. & you can own from the Govt printing office also - Treat's from Committee of one million & others which seem to verify one another considerably. Hoping to receive further guidance in your letter I remain ~~Sincerely~~

Respectfully Yours -

[redacted]

b6
b7C

P.S. I almost forgot I also use the Congressional Record.

Sec'y.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

DATE: 4/25/62

FROM : SAC, Tampa (80-150-22)

SUBJECT: DAN SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

A news article appearing in the 4/19/62 issue of the "Cocoa Tribune," published in Cocoa, Florida, captioned "Dan Smoot to Speak in Orlando," was furnished to the Bureau separately. I thought the Bureau would be interested in knowing that SMOOT spoke at the American Legion Home in Orlando on Friday night, 4/20/62.

A [redacted] Orlando, Florida, advised one of our resident agents in Orlando that he attended the aforesaid meeting and that he was in complete accord with SMOOT's statements. He added that a local radio personality, [redacted] was in the audience and that after SMOOT's talk [redacted] bitterly criticized SMOOT on the air, and in addition had some students from Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, with him on the program. He said that during SMOOT's talk [redacted] and some of the students from Rollins College turned against SMOOT and that their remarks brought forth angry comments from the listening audience.

b6
b7C

[redacted] This is a question-and-answer type thing where people in the listening audience call in and ask questions and [redacted] and other people on his panel answer the questions.

2 Bureau
1 Tampa
JFS:KH
(3)

FX-108

REC-4 62-102576-103

5 MAY 7 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/78 BY spn mcc/ep

CRIME RESEARCH

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC- 24

May 9, 1962

EX-133

104

Honorable John F. Baldwin
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/88 BY spr mcf

MAY 9 12 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

My dear Congressman:

I received your letter of May 7th, with enclosure, and it is a pleasure to furnish you the comments you requested.

In line with our long-standing policy, we cannot make any statement regarding articles which we have not prepared. However, I would like to point out that pursuant to Executive Order 10450, commonly referred to as the Federal Employee Security Program, the FBI is charged with checking against its files the names and fingerprints of applicants, appointees and employees of the State Department and all other agencies in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. When allegations of possible disloyalty exist--whether disclosed by this check of our files or by other sources--it is our responsibility to conduct an investigation. Our reports in these cases are transmitted to the interested Federal agencies for their review and decisions as to action. You may be sure this Bureau is continuing to handle its responsibilities with the same dispatch and thoroughness that have characterized our investigations in the past.

MAILED 20
MAY 10 1962
COMM-FBI

I firmly believe it is vital that our citizens should make a determined effort to gain a broad knowledge of the objectives and operations of the communist conspiracy so that they may effectively resist its influence. At the same time, it is imperative that opposition to this menace be conducted in a calm, rational and thoroughly accurate manner.

I have always felt that loyal Americans acting through their civic, labor, religious, educational and similar organizations, constitute one of our most effective weapons for overcoming the menace of communism.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JH:sh (4)

continued next page

XEROX
MAY 14 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable John F. Baldwin

Information relating to subversive activities, however, should be investigated by authorities delegated this responsibility. Such data should be reported to the nearest office of the FBI.

Enclosed is some literature you may want to forward to your constituent. Some of it contains suggestions all of us can use in fighting communism. The item you sent with your communication is being returned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)
Correspondent's enclosure
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
The Communist Party Line

OTHER 77 Civ.999

NOTE: Congressman Baldwin was elected to Congress in November, 1954, (Republican-California). Our relations with him have been somewhat limited but generally cordial. One [redacted] cannot be identified in Bufiles. The Congressman's enclosure was a copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" relating to alleged subversion in the State Department. After setting forth a number of older cases concerning well-known individuals who have been exposed, Smoot urges that citizens demand that their Congressman support the so-called Roudebush Resolution introduced by Congressman Richard L. Roudebush (Republican-Indiana) ~~introduced~~ 1-18-62 asking for an investigation of the State Department.

JOHN F. BALDWIN
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
6TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
COMMITTEE ON
PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
ROOM 321
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
PHONE: CAPITOL 4-3121
EXT. 5511

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

May 7, 1962

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
REPRESENTATIVE:
THOMAS W. RILEY
447 TENTH STREET
RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA
PHONE: BEACON 3-6343

SOLANO COUNTY
REPRESENTATIVE:
MRS. LOUIS FUNK
2 FLORIDA STREET
VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA
PHONE: MIDWAY 2-3922

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

My constituent, Mr. Earl Clemons, Route 2, Box 970, Brentwood, California, has forwarded to me the attached copy of the "Dan Smoot Report" for February 12, 1962, entitled "Subversion and the State Department."

Mr. Clemons is anxious to see that this report is forwarded to you and is particularly anxious to know how the ordinary citizen can assist you in your efforts to eliminate Communists from governmental agencies. I should appreciate receiving a reply from you which I may forward to Mr. Clemons.

Sincerely yours,

John F. Baldwin

JOHN F. BALDWIN
Member of Congress

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/12 BY sp1 mas/sp

JFB/mas

62-102576-104

REC- 24

ENCLOSURE
Returned

17 MAY 15 1962

MAY 14 1962

MAY 8 1962

62-102576-

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Bell, Calif.
May 1, 1962
Whose Day?

J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Just a note. Have often wanted to write you concerning my favorite subject - Dan Smoot, but have hesitated to take up precious time from your busy schedule, though I know you would be thrilled to see the tremendous crowds our boy draws when he makes his annual appearance at Dr. Fifield's Freedom Club at First Congregational Church here in Los Angeles. The dinner reservation tickets are all sold out months in advance and he not only fills the Sanctuary (1776) including balconies, but also the overflow rooms. Receives numerous standing ovations and is dearly loved by the patriots in this area. To my knowledge there were only 2 others that could (through the sleepy years) pull a crowd comparable to his and one was Joe McCarthy and the other [redacted] The more recent crowd puller was Robt. Welch. Just thought you might like to hear something like this for a change.

b6
b7C

On the other hand, people are disturbed about this dictatorship administration using your Dept. as its own private Gestapo agency. Is there anything you can do to prevent this? Yes, I know how viciously the invisible operates, but surely you can figure out something before it's too late!

Thank you for your many years of good service.

Most sincerely,

[redacted]

Bell, Calif.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/77 BY spr mar/gr

EX-133

62-102576-105

REC-15

4 MAY 14 1962

COPY: hcw

Mr. Tolson to DeLoach Memo 5-8-62 gH/pdh

PERS. REC. UNIT

Bell, Calif.
May 1, 1962
Whose Day?

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/81 BY spr mar/ep

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Just a note. Have often wanted to write you concerning my favorite subject - Dan Smoot, but have hesitated to take up precious time from your busy schedule, though I know you would be thrilled to see the tremendous crowds our boy draws when he makes his annual appearance at Dr. Fifield's Freedom Club at First Congregational Church here in Los Angeles. The dinner reservation tickets are all sold out months in advance and he not only fills the Sanctuary (1776) including balconies, but

also the overflow rooms. Receives numerous standing ovations and is dearly loved by the patriots in this area. To my knowledge there were only 2 others that could (through the sleepy years) pull a crowd comparable to his and one was Joe McCarthy and the other [redacted] The more recent crowd puller was Robt. Welch. Just thought you might like to hear something like this for a change.

b6
b7C

On the other hand, people are disturbed about this dictatorship administration using your Dept. as its own private Gestapo agency. Is there anything you can do to prevent this? Yes, I know how viciously the invisible operates, but surely you can figure out something before it's too late! Thank you for your many years of good service.

[redacted]

Bell, Calif.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: May 8, 1962

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: [redacted]

BELL, CALIFORNIA

b6
b7C

Captioned individual wrote 5-1-62 and advised of the large crowd attending Dr. Fifield's Freedom Club at the First Congregational Church in Los Angeles, California, when former Agent Dan Smoot spoke.

She states that people are disturbed "about this dictatorship administration using your Department as its own private Gestapo agency."

The only reference to correspondent in Bufiles is a lengthy letter from her in November 1959 in which she mentioned Dan Smoot, former Senator Joseph McCarthy and discussed other general matters. This letter was acknowledged by form thanking her for sending her observations.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of correspondent's derogatory statements concerning the administration and the statement that the Bureau is being used as a "Gestapo agency," her letter should not be acknowledged.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/77 BY sp7 mac/cp

JH:pdh
(2)

EX-133

REC-15 62-102576-106

4 MAY 14 1962

51 MAY 21 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC- 28 62-102576-107

May 23, 1962

[redacted]

Sarasota, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/87 BY spr mac/cp

b6
b7C

FRI

MAY 9 4 33 PM '62

Dear [redacted]

Your communication dated May 20, 1962, has been received.

In response to your inquiries, Mr. Smoot was employed in the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since his writings at the present time are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them.

I welcome the opportunity to make it perfectly clear that former Special Agents of the FBI are not necessarily experts on communism. Some of them have sought to capitalize on their former employment with this Bureau for the purpose of establishing themselves as such authorities. I am firmly convinced there are too many self-styled experts on communism, without valid credentials and without any access whatsoever to classified, factual data, who are engaging in rumormongering and hurling false and wholly unsubstantiated allegations against people whose views differ from their own. Such activity makes more difficult the task of the professional investigator.

Enclosed is some material I hope you find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

50 JUN 7 1962

Enclosures (5)

Note & encs next page

DCL:jpp (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Deadly Duel
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
FBI Jurisdiction Does Not Cover Making Evaluations
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Spelling of his name verified by telephone check.

5/20/62

Dear Sir,

I have before me copies of the DAN SMOOT REPORT, emanating from Dallas, Texas. They strike me as a pretty violent tirade of extreme right charges and propaganda. Where does he fit into our image of Americans? Are his extreme views truthful, false, innuendo & who is his supporting angel?

Gratefully yours--

[redacted]

Sarasota, Florida

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/87 BY sp2 [illegible]

REC- 28 62-102576-107

13 MAY 28 1962

Ack: 5-23-62
DCL: [illegible]
ITC 5-22-62 [illegible]

5/20/62

Dear Sir,

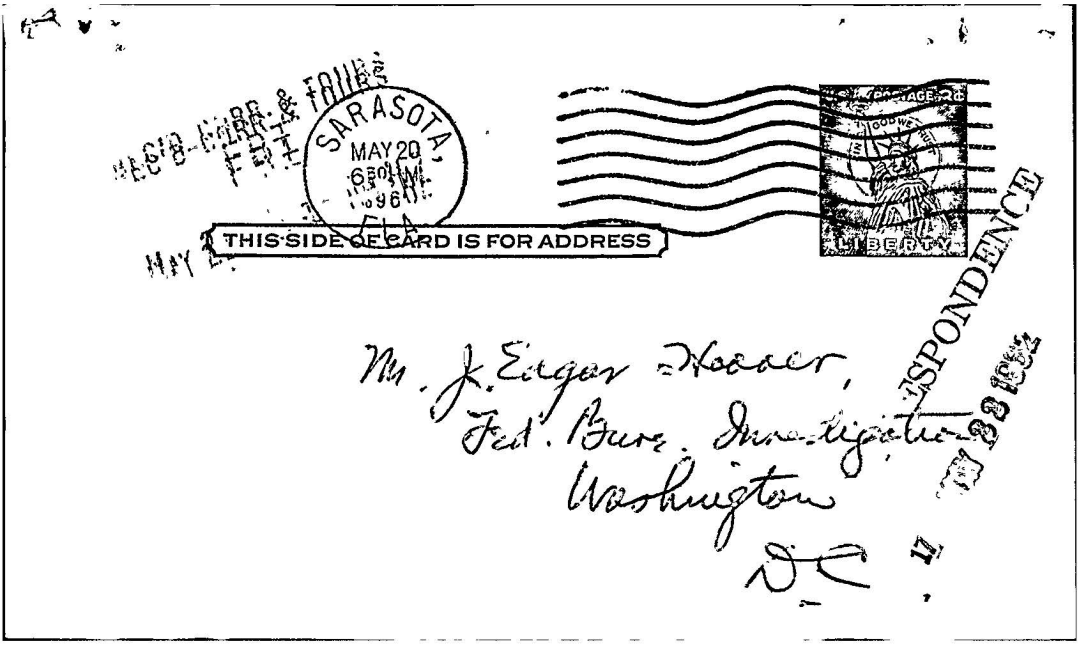
I have before me copies of the DAN SMOOT REPORT, emanating from Dallas, Texas. They strike me as a pretty violent tirade of extreme Right charges and propaganda. Where does he fit into our image of Americans? Are his extreme views truthful, false, innuendo & who is his supporting angel?

b6
b7C

Ack: 5-23-62

BCH: jpo

1TC 5-22-62 jpo


SARASOTA, FLA.
MAY 20
6:30 PM
1960
THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS
LIBERTY
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Fed. Bur. Investigation
Washington
D.C.
CORRESPONDENCE

EX 107
REC- 63 62-103516-108

July 20, 1962

Lieutenant Colonel [redacted] USA, (Retired)
[redacted]
Manassas, Virginia

b6
b7C

Dear Colonel [redacted]

Your letter of July 17, 1962, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In this connection, information contained in our files is maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/78 BY sp2 mac/pb

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable in Bufiles.

RMW:bsw*
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

edm

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI READING ROOM
JUL 20 12 29 PM '62

July 17,1962

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Will you please advise me as the the FBI classification of "the Dan Smoot Report" issued weekly at Dallas, Texas by Dan Smoot? I believe it to be an ardent advocate of Constitutional Government, definitely anti-communist and dedicated to the best interests of Freedom for the United States. However, since I have heard criticism of Dan Smoot as being communist inclined and that the Dan Smoot Report main objective was to create division within loyal citizens, I deemed it prudent to verify this publications' status with the F.B.I.

I certainly do not wish to suscribe to a publication that is any way connected with Communist objectives, Counter Intelligence False Fronts, or otherwise.

Sincerely,

b6
b7C

[redacted], Lt.Col., USA Ret,
0-447770
[redacted]
Manassas, Va.

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE _____ BY _____

REC-63
62-102576-108
12 JUL 23 1962
CORRESPONDENCE

4-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GO[illegible]T

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 6/22/62

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 10567. Congressman Rousselot, (R) California, spoke in opposition to H. R. 11222, the general farm bill. Mr. Rousselot stated "The reasons for my opposition to the Government-managed approach to agriculture which the bill proposes can best be summed up in an article written by a former FBI agent, Dan Smoot, in his report of June 11, 1962, entitled 'Communizing and Corrupting Agriculture.'" Mr. Rousselot included the text of the article with his remarks. (Howard D. Smoot was employed with the Bureau as an Agent from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951. He resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.)

Original filed in: 66-1731-[illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/1/78 BY [illegible]

62-102576-
NOT RECORDED
128 JUL 6 1962

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 6/21/62 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

JUL [illegible] 1962

June 19, 1962

62-102576

[redacted]

Redding, California

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/1/82 BY [illegible]

b6
b7C

Your letter postmarked June 11, 1962, has been received, and I want to thank you for your generous observations concerning my work.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment in the manner you suggested.

Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March, 1942, until June, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI, and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and do not reflect those of the FBI in any manner.

In view of your interest in communism, I am enclosing some material which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
JUN 19 1962
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
Enclosures and Note on Next Page

CJJ:cjk
(3)

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

XEROX
JUN 21 1962

JUN 19 4 44 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

3 JUN 27 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-3862-1

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like some information on a book I have acquired. Some friens of mine read it a said it was written by Communists. I was hoping you could supply me with some information on it.

The title of the book is RED FOG OVER AMERICA
By William Guy Carr

Sponsered by NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CHRISTIAN LAYMEN
77 Otter Crescent Toronto Ontario

Publications Committee 60 Talbot Road Willowdale, Ontario.

I listen to Dan Smoot every week and think he is a real American. If more people were more like him the U.S. wouldn't be in such a fix; I have heard that he once worked with you, andyou and he are good friends? Could you supply me with some information on him? I know that you are doing everything in your power to fight against the Reds, even though it is a tough battle I know that you will help lead America to freedom. Keep it up and may God bless you.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Redding, California

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-38603-12

62-102576
NOT RECORDED
145 JUN 1962

JUN 20 1962

XEROX
JUN 21 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

nme
ack 6-19-62
cjj:cjk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/1/83 BY [illegible]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures (5)
Communism and The Knowledge To Combat It!
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Faith in God--Our Answer To Communism
Deadly Duel

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. William Guy Carr, author of "Red Fog Over America" which contains many anti-Semitic ideas and basic fascist theories, and Dan Smoot are well known to the Bureau.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-27-62

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/88 BY sp2 mcs/cp

Reference is made to Mr. Evans to Mr. Belmont memo dated 7-25-62 captioned "Former Special Agent, Dan Smoot" requesting that a letter be prepared for the Attorney General's signature answering an inquiry from Congressman James Roosevelt.

Howard D. Smoot entered on duty 3-23-42 as a Special Agent and resigned 6-15-51. During his tenure as an Agent, he served as a supervisor at the Bureau in the General Investigative Division from 10-31-46 to 2-15-47, and in the Crime Records Division from the latter date until 11-30-48, when he was transferred to the Dallas Office. There is no indication in his personnel file that the Director has ever made the statement that Smoot "never worked on internal security matters for the Bureau" as indicated by James Roosevelt. As a matter of fact, Smoot performed general investigative duties in the field and his performance rating dated 3-31-44 indicates he was assigned to the "Communist Squad" of the Cleveland Office.

Since leaving the Bureau, Smoot has become quite controversial because of his activities on behalf of H. L. Hunt, Texas oil millionaire and his publishing of the "Dan Smoot Report" which takes a conservative attitude toward controversial subjects.

The Bureau's relationship with Congressman Roosevelt (Democrat-California) has not been particularly cordial and he has on occasion made derogatory statements concerning the Director and the Bureau. Congressman Roosevelt has vigorously opposed the House Committee on Un-American Activities and has attempted to lead a movement to refuse Congressional funds for the continuation of that Committee.

62-102576-109
REC-5
EX-108
4 AUG 1 1962

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that attached letter be furnished by your office (Mr. DeLoach) to the office of the Attorney General for the Attorney General's signature.

CORRESPONDENCE

7-30-62 sent

Enclosure

JH:blc (6)

1 - Mr. Mohr - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Evans - Enclosure

PERS. REC. UNIT

SENT DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL
7-27-62

Form No. G-1J
(Ed. 3-9-61)

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General	
Solicitor General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	
Administrative Assistant Attorney General	
Director, FBI	XXXXX
Director, Bureau of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Special Assistant for Public Information	
Records Administration Office	

For the attention of

b6
b7C

REMARKS: Would you please have an appropriate reply prepared for the A. G.'s signature.

afo

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/82 BY spr mar/ep

THE D[illegible] REPORT
C
O
P
Y

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmo[illegible]
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Calla[illegible]
Mr. Con[illegible]
Mr. DeL[illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

July 10, 1962

AIR MAIL

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Indianapolis 3, Indiana

Dear [redacted]

[redacted] sent me your letter to him, dated June 30, 1962, in which you mention a former FBI man who advised you not to take me seriously because I had "a nervous condition." The implication seems to be that I was let out of the FBI, because I was some kind of nut. There have been other rumors that I was fired from the FBI for stealing. All the rumors, including the one you heard, are false. After 9 years and three months in the FBI, I was still an Agent in good standing when I resigned voluntarily in June, 1951--under no kind of threat or pressure to do so. I resigned because I wanted to change my occupation and settle my family permanently in Dallas.

I have never before seen any possibility of tracing any of these false rumors to their source. With your help, I may be able to trace the one you heard. Could you give me the name and address of the ex-FBI man who made the remark about me? I want to ask him to explain.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/D BY [illegible]

Cordially,

[illegible] - 110

Dan Smoot

DS:bjc
cc: [redacted]
J. Edgar Hoover

REC- 44

b6
b7C

XEROX
JUL 27 1962

EXP. PROC.
JUL 11 1962
JUL 20 1962

CORR[illegible]

January 17, 1962

REC-34

[redacted]

Scottsdale, Arizona

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

JAN 18 9 32 AM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Your letter of January 2, 1962, has been received, and I appreciate your interest in writing. I am pleased to learn that your wife and you found the address I delivered on receipt of the Criss Award of interest, and I am grateful for your gracious comments regarding it.

The honor bestowed on me was, of course, actually a tribute to the many fine men and women who, through their loyal and dedicated service, have made the FBI the organization it is today. It is our hope that our future efforts will continue to merit your approbation.

In view of your interest, I am enclosing a copy of the complete text of my acceptance remarks, together with some material on the general subject of communism you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED
JAN 18 1962
COM. J-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/81 BY sp2 mac/cp

Enclosures (5)

Enclosures and NOTE on next page

1 - Phoenix - Enclosure
ATTENTION SAC: (See next page)

RLR:jse
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

XEROX
AUG 15 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

ATTENTION SAC: ReBuairtel 12-21-61 regarding correspondent. You were instructed to have correspondent contacted and his letter orally acknowledged, and that he be advised there is no truth to any statement that Dan Smoot was a member of the Communist Party at the time he resigned from the FBI. Further, that Smoot had been employed in the FBI as a Special Agent from 3-23-42 until 6-15-51 when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. You were specifically instructed to point out to [redacted] that the FBI does not furnish evaluations or comments as to the character or integrity of an individual and since Smoot was no longer connected with the FBI we could not comment regarding his activities subsequent to leaving the FBI. Based on information set forth in correspondent's letter of 1-2-62, apparently you went beyond Bureau instructions, or at least correspondent gained the impression that you were giving Smoot a clean bill of health.

b6
b7C

By 1-22-62 you should advise the Bureau exactly what you told [redacted] and your explanation if you went beyond Bureau instructions. Under no circumstances should you recontact correspondent.

b6
b7C

See NOTE & Enclosures next page

Enclosures (5)
The Faith to be Free
Faith in God: Our Answer to Communism
4-17-61 Statement re Internal Security
The Communist Party, USA
The Communist Party Line

b6
b7C

NOTE: Correspondent wrote the Director in December, 1961, to inquire whether Dan Smoot was a member of the Communist Party, in addition to his capacity with the FBI. The Phoenix SAC was instructed to orally acknowledge this letter and advise correspondent as to Smoot's association with the FBI. This contact was confirmed by the SAC in airtel of 12-29-61. The main body of correspondent's letter pertains to this contact by the SAC and is therefore being ignored. The article in "Human Events" which correspondent refers to was written by Willard Edwards, Capitol Hill correspondent for the "Chicago Tribune." The article is very laudatory of the Director and the FBI and cites cases of Harry Dexter White and Rosenbergs, denoting how the FBI was alert to the communist threat and fulfilled its duties by alerting interested agencies.

Jan. 2, 1962.

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

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your very prompt action on my inquiry as to whether Dan Smoot was or had been a communist. Your agent in Phoenix, [redacted] called me and assured me that Dan Smoot was not a communist, and had not been fired from the F.B.I. for his pro-communist activities. [redacted] further stated that he would affirm to anyone that Dan Smoot was not pro-communist.

b6
b7C

With this information, I went back to my original source of the slander, and started the truth back on the same path that it had traveled, only in reverse.

As result of your efforts, two families are now reading Dan Smoot Reports, and one family is reading Human Events.

Speaking of Human Events, their article about you in the last issue was most interesting. You have a very frustrating job, but for the good of the people in this country, please keep fighting.

My wife and I heard your speech when you received the Criss Award; congratulations. As usual, your speech was excellent. We in the west know that what you say is true. It is too bad that our government officials in Washington cannot be awakened.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Scottsdale, Ariz.

REC-34 62-122576

AUG 15 1962

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbeck
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 1/22/62

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (62-0-6056)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
Scottsdale, Arizona
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

b6
b7C

ReBulet 1/17/62 to [redacted] a copy of which was received at the Phoenix Office with a request to advise the Bureau what might have been said to give [redacted] the idea that I, as a representative of the Bureau, was giving DAN SMOOT a "clean bill of health."

Please be advised that I can say without qualification that any such interpretation put on my remarks [redacted] was a misinterpretation. I told him exactly what I was instructed to tell him concerning the fact that DAN SMOOT was not a member of the Communist Party at the time he resigned from the FBI. I then undertook to point out to him the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the Bureau and told him, as I stated in my letter to the Bureau 12/29/61, that we could not comment regarding SMOOT's activities or dependability of the same since he has been out of the FBI and could not adopt the function of making evaluations or comments as to his character or integrity as an individual. He, himself, appears to contradict the statement he made in reply to me, which was included in my letter 12/29/61, when he acknowledged that he realized it was not a fair question to ask the FBI whether the FBI could tell him whether he could depend on what DAN SMOOT writes about our government. From this conversation, [redacted] has gone beyond what I advised him when he makes the claim that I stated I would affirm to anyone DAN SMOOT was not a pro-Communist. This promise was not made to him.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/82 BY

b6
b7C

I gained from the Bureau airtel 12/21/61 a clear-cut impression in my own mind, that is, subjectively, that one of the objects of my oral advice to [redacted] was to see to it that he could not use the FBI in any way to endorse or to evaluate DAN SMOOT or his comments or writings and with this subjective conviction in mind, I carried out the Bureau's instructions.

2 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Phoenix

ELB:jkp
(3)

REC- 34

62-102576-112

12 JAN 24 1962

56 AUG 22

PERS. REC. UNIT

PX 62-0-6056

Since I have met and am personally acquainted with [redacted] although I have not had much contact with him, I am sure if the Bureau desires, I can straighten him out on this matter without any further mistaken reverberations. I shall make no attempt to contact him, however, UACB. b6 b7C

UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU

EX 100

REC-15

July 30, 1962

-113

Honorable James Roosevelt
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/22/82 BY sp2 walsh

Dear Congressman:

In connection with your letter of July 23rd, I have checked with the FBI for information relative to Mr. Howard D. Smoot.

I have been advised Mr. Smoot entered on duty in the FBI on March 23, 1942, as a Special Agent and following a period of training he performed investigative duties concerning matters within the Bureau's jurisdiction. Prior to his voluntary resignation for personal reasons on June 15, 1951, he served for a period of time in a supervisory capacity; although, it should be noted there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director." I have been assured that Mr. Hoover has not stated that Mr. Smoot never worked on internal security matters.

I hope the above information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

Attorney General

1 - Mr. Mohr (Sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Evans (Sent with cover memo)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JH:blc
(10)

Bureau Hold

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 7/25/62

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: FORMER SPECIAL AGENT DAN SMOOT

b6
b7C

[redacted]

has forwarded to the Bureau the attached letter from Congressman James Roosevelt with the request that an appropriate reply be prepared for the Attorney General's signature.

In his letter Congressman Roosevelt cites the statement made by Smoot in his publication as to his work in the FBI and states he was informed that the Director of the FBI had stated Smoot never worked on internal security matters. The Congressman would like to have this clarified and also be informed as to what Smoot's responsibilities were as "an Administrative Assistant" to the Director.

ACTION TO BE TAKEN:

Inasmuch as this relates to a former Bureau Agent, a copy of this memorandum is being designated for the Administrative Division so an appropriate reply can be prepared.

Enclosure ~~sent 7-30-62~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/24/81 BY spr mor/sp

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mrs. Callahan

CAE:maw
(7)

~~ENCLOSURE~~

REC-15

62-102576-113

16 AUG 22 1962

EX 100

ENCLOSURE
let to Roosevelt
JH/Uh
7-30-62

Morrill to DeLoach
JH/Uh
7-27-62

PERS. REC. UNIT

JAMES ROOSEVELT
26TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
325 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
CAPITOL 4-3121, EXT. 5911

COMMITTEES:
EDUCATION AND LABOR
SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

ED LYBECK
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE

LOS ANGELES OFFICE:
5308 WEST ADAMS BOULEVARD
WEBSTER 4-0144

July 23, 1962

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
The Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
[illegible] 1962

Dear General Bob:

In the [illegible] 2, 1962 issue of the DAN SMOOT REPORT [illegible] an article entitled "Who Is Dan Smoot", the following statement is made:

> "[illegible] (Smoot) worked as an FBI agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to Edgar Hoover."

I would like to prove the verity or untruthfulness of this statement, as I am informed that the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation some time ago stated that Smoot never worked on internal security matters for the Bureau. It would be appreciated, therefore, if you would clarify this for me and likewise informed just what Smoot's responsibilities as "an Administrative Assistant" might have been.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES ROOSEVELT

JR:jb

Original returned to Attorney General
Let to Hon J. Roosevelt
7-30-62
JH:bk

62-102576-113

8/gen

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INV.

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVE[illegible]

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 13, 1962

FROM : C. A. Evans

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/24/78 BY sp2 [illegible]

SUBJECT: FORMER SA HOWARD D. SMOOT
(Inquiry of Attorney General by Congressman James Roosevelt)

Memorandum from C. R. Davidson to Mr. Callahan dated 8/8/62 set forth information concerning former SA Howard D. Smoot, also known as Dan Smoot. This memorandum recommended that this information be furnished to Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General Symington. This is to record that the following information set forth in Mr. Davidson's memorandum was furnished to Mr. Symington on 8/13/62:

Smoot entered on duty as a Special Agent on 3/23/42 and resigned voluntarily effective 6/15/51. In October, 1943, while stationed at the Cleveland Division, Smoot was assigned to communist matters in that office. He was still assigned to such matters in 1944 and March, 1945. In March of 1946 he was handling National Defense investigations which included communist matters. Smoot served in a supervisory capacity at the Bureau's Headquarters in Washington from 11/1/46 to 11/30/48, during which period of time he did not have direct supervision of communist investigations. There is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director."

From 11/30/48 until the time of his resignation, Smoot again handled investigative work in the field, including Internal Security matters.

ACTION:

This is for record purposes. At the time the above information was furnished to Mr. Symington, the letter which had been sent by Congressman James Roosevelt to the Attorney General and the proposed letter to Honorable James Roosevelt, prepared by the Bureau for the Attorney General, were returned to Mr. Symington.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Evans

CHS:amr

57 SEP 5 1962

REC-41 63-102576-114

18 AUG 27 1962

XEROX SEP 4 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVF

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: August 8, 1962

FROM : C. R. Davidson

SUBJECT: FORMER SA HOWARD D. SMOOT
(Inquiry of Attorney General by
Congressman James Roosevelt)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/78 BY spr war/cp

Reference is made to the attached memorandum of Mr. Evans to Mr. Belmont, dated 8-7-62, recommending that the Administrative Division submit information concerning former SA Smoot's Bureau service, to be furnished by Mr. Evans' Office to the Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General. This is in connection with a letter from Congressman James Roosevelt to the Attorney General dated 7-23-62.

Former SA Smoot, who is also known as Dan Smoot, entered on duty as a Special Agent on 3-23-42, and resigned voluntarily, effective 6-15-51. Bureau records reflect that in October, 1943, while stationed in the Cleveland Division, he was assigned to the communist squad in that office. He was still assigned to that squad as of 3-31-44, and as of 3-13-45 and 3-31-46, he was reported to be handling National Defense investigations, which include communist matters. Smoot served in a supervisory capacity at the Bureau's headquarters in Washington from 11-1-46 to 11-30-48, during which period of time he did not have direct supervision of communist investigations. There is no position in the FBI entitled, "Administrative Assistant to the Director."

From 11-30-48 until the time of his resignation, Smoot again handled investigative work in the field, including internal security matters.

There is no indication that the Director has ever made a statement that Smoot never worked on Internal Security matters for the Bureau. Smoot's personnel file indicates to the contrary.

REC-41 115

18 AUG 27 1962

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Mr. Evans furnish the above information to the Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General, at the same time returning Congressman Roosevelt's letter, which is attached.

57 SEP 5 1962

1 - Mr. Evans (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. L. D. Hunzeker (Sent Direct)
JIC:mkb (4)
Enclosures

XEROX
SEP 4 1962

SENT DIRECTOR
8-8-62

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES G[illegible]NT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 7, 1962

FROM : C. A. Evans

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/81 BY sp2 ma/ep

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT
(INQUIRY BY CONGRESSMAN ROOSEVELT)

Previous memoranda have set forth information indicating the Attorney General had received a letter from Congressman James Roosevelt requesting information concerning former Special Agent Dan Smoot. The Attorney General requested the Bureau prepare a reply over his signature to Congressman Roosevelt.

handled separately

Memorandum from Section Chief Morrell to Mr. DeLoach dated 7/27/62 (copy attached) set forth information in answer to Congressman Roosevelt's inquiry and attached a proposed letter over the signature of the Attorney General to Roosevelt. This proposed letter informed Roosevelt that prior to Smoot's resignation from the Bureau in 1951 he served for a period of time in a supervisory capacity. Roosevelt's letter had referred to Smoot as being an "Administrative Assistant to the Director" and the proposed letter to Roosevelt pointed out there is no such position in the FBI.

The Attorney General's Office has advised that the Attorney General has decided that the letter prepared by the Bureau for transmittal to Roosevelt should not be sent but that the Attorney General's Office should call Roosevelt concerning this matter. The Attorney General suggested that additional information be obtained from the FBI. He particularly asked concerning the type of work Smoot supervised while in the Bureau and how much time Smoot spent investigating communism. This material is to be used in the Attorney General's Office discussion with Congressman Roosevelt. 62-102576-116

REC-41

18 AUG 28 1962

ACTION

It is recommended this be referred to the Administrative Division for appropriate material to be furnished to the Attorney General's Office.* It is suggested that at the time this material is furnished to the Attorney General's Office they be advised of the fact that Agents handle varied types of assignments, including communism, as well as criminal-type matters. It is noted in Mr. Morrell's memorandum referred to above Smoot was assigned to the Crime Records Division from 2/15/47 until 11/20/48. While assigned to the Cleveland Office in 1944, he was assigned to the "Communist Squad" of the Cleveland Office.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Callahan

1 - Mr. Morrell
CHS:llb
(7)

* If approved this material will be furnished to Administrative Assistant James W. Symington by my office.

SEP 4 1962

REC-1 — 117

EL-103

August 28, 1962

[redacted]

Seattle 6, Washington

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/ BY spr

b6
b7C

REC'D-READING ROOM
F.B.I.
AUG 28 4 09 PM '62

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of August 20th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I would like to point out that this Bureau is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. Since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his speeches and articles are his own, I am unable to comment in the manner you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Howard Dan Smoot resigned 6-15-51 following censure, probation and transfer. His report contains his own opinions and the above reply has been used in the past in answer to requests relative to the reliability of this report. Bufiles show a letter from a [redacted] of the same address dated 7-20-62, in which she requested information concerning [redacted] In reply to this letter she was sent five reprints on communism and since from the handwriting she [redacted] no material is being sent with this letter. (100-6825-32)

b6
b7C

EFT:nab
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

August 20, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am curious to learn if Dan Smoot was ever in your employ.

I have read articles from the weekly Dan Smoot Report and want to subscribe to it. However, first I would like to know if you give your approval to this weekly, and also a little back ground of Mr. Smoot's affiliation with the F.B.I..

b6
b7C

I have difficutly with liberal-thinkers in establishing the authenticity of the authors of books or literature that I quote from. Everyone recognizes you, so you see your stamp of approval is most significant.

Incidentally, do you have any comments on "Human Events"? I hope I am not asking unfair questions.

Ma

Cordially

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/21/D BY spr mar/yr

REC- 7

EX. - 103

62-102576-117

6 AUG 30 1962

1 T.C. 8-27-62 mtg

ack 8-28-62 mml EFT/mab

8 - Eft

b6
b7C

August 20, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am curious to learn if Dan Smoot was ever in your employ.

I have read articles from the weekly Dan Smoot Report and want to subscribe to it. However, first I would like to know if you give your approval to this weekly, and also a little background of Mr. Smoot's affiliation with the F.B.I..

I have difficulty with liberal-thinkers in establishing the authenticity of the authors of books or literature that I quote from. Everyone recognizes you,

ack 8-28-62
mnl EF/mab

1 T.C. 8-27-62
mlg

EXP. PROC.
33 AUG 24 1962

THREE
CORRESPONDENCE

so you see your stamp of approval is most significant.

Incidentally, do you have any comments on "Human Events". I hope I am not asking unfair questions.

Cordially

[redacted]

b6
b7C

REC'D OF LOACH
F B I
AUG 24 11 00 AM '62

REC'D-MOHR
F B I
AUG 24 11 00 AM '62

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.
AUG 24 10 38 AM '62

DIRECTOR
AUG 24 1962

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Seattle 6, Wash.

SEATTLE
AUG 20
5 30 PM
1962
WASH.

PRAY
FOR
PEACE

4
U.S. POSTAGE

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/24/12 BY sp2 [illegible]

REC-53 62-1 118

October 10, 1962

Honorable William C. Arthur
Mayor
Box 435
Meadville, Pennsylvania

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/83 BY sp2-mac/cp

My dear Mayor:

Your letter of October 4, 1962, has been received, and I appreciate the thought prompting your communication.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable in Bufiles based upon information furnished.
DTP:js (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CITY OF MEADVILLE

WILLIAM C. ARTHUR
MAYOR

October 4, 1962

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

Dear Sir:

I have seen several of the reports issued by Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas who is stated to have been a member of your Bureau.

P10

Would you consider it within the proprieties to give me your opinion as to Mr. Smoot's responsibility and reliability as bearing upon his publications.

I am very much interested in the behind the scenes subversive inroads in our Educational System and want to do my part as a good citizen to combat anything and everything of this kind.

Yours truly,

W. C. Arthur

William C. Arthur

WCA/hls

Box 435, Meadville, Pa.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/77 BY sp7 mcr/pp

EX-113

62 10[illegible]-118

REC-53

10 OCT 11 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

nml
Ack 10-10-62
DTP/fem

REC 115 62-102574-119

October 19, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/71 BY sp2 mar/ep

[redacted]

Pascagoula, Mississippi

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 13, 1962, has been received.

For your information, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I cannot comment in the manner you suggested regarding Mr. Smoot and the Council of Foreign Relations and hope you will understand the reasons for this policy.

As you may know, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Although I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment.

I am enclosing some material I hope you will find of interest.

MAILED 13
OCT 19 1962
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures (5)

NOTE: & ENCLOSURES: See next page.
CJJ:rap (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

An American's Challenge--10-9-62 Speech
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Do You Really Understand Communism?
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
The Courage of Free Men--2-22-62 Speech

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

[redacted]

PASCAGOULA, MISS.

b6
b7C

October 13, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/81 BY sp2 mac/ep

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing to you because of my concern over a book being used for study courses in this community entitled "The Invisible Government" by Dan Smoot. I am particularly interested to know your opinion of (1) Mr. Smoot and his motives and (2) the Council of Foreign Relations.

It seems to me that either we should be alarmed over the prospect of one world Socialism on the one hand if Mr. Smoot's revelations are true, or over the deliberate sowing of seeds of distrust of our government if Mr. Smoot is wrong.

I sincerely appreciate your attention to my inquiry.

Yours truly,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

EMB/pic

REC- 115

62-103576-119

13 OCT 17 1962

EXP. PROC.

37 OCT 17 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

October 24, 1962

62-100576-120

[redacted]

Pascagoula, Mississippi

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/81 BY spr mar/ep

I have received your letter of October 16th.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

Regarding Mr. Smoot's period of employment by the FBI, he entered on duty on March 23, 1942, and voluntarily resigned on June 15, 1951. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment.

In view of your concern with the menace of communism, I am enclosing some material I hope you will find of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (5)

JET:may (3)

NOTE and ENCLOSURES next page.

OCT 23 2 44 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

OCT 24 10 30 AM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Encs.
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Director's Speech 10-9-62 "An American's Challenge"
Communism and The Knowledge To Combat It!
The Communist Party Line
One Nation's Response To Communism

NOTE: Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. Bufiles contain no record identifiable with

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October 16, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I would like your opinion of Mr. Dan Smoot, author of the book, the "Invisible Government". I would also like to know under what circumstances he left the FBI.

A group of young mothers, of which I am a member, study and have group discussions regularly to keep ourselves abreast of national and international affairs. We are openly fighting communism by presenting programs to civic groups and writing letters to our legislators in Washington. Our main objective is to keep ourselves informed on what is happening in our country.

I have read all of Mr. Smoot's qualifications on the cover of his book but would appreciate your recommendation of him before we accept all of his ideas. We were overwhelmed at the magnitude of the influence of the Council of Foreign Relations in forming our government's policies.

Very truly yours,

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Pascagoula, Miss.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/78 BY spr mcc/pp

REC- 24 62-102576-120

EX-113

12 OCT 1962

25

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC- 26 62 - 102 -121

October 24, 1962

[redacted]

Miami, Florida

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/97 BY spr mac/gp

10 -

OCT 25 9 58 AM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

I have received your letter of October 16th and it was good of you to comment as you did concerning the address I delivered before the National Convention of The American Legion. It is always encouraging to hear from individuals who are aware of the menace communism poses to our country and who desire to combat this evil.

You may wish to know that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. He is no longer associated with this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his speeches and articles are his own and do not represent the FBI in any way.

With reference to the other matters you mentioned, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, individual or publication. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment in the manner you have suggested.

Enclosed is some literature I trust you will find to be of assistance in your efforts to fight communism. You may also be interested in my new book, "A Study of Communism," in which I have analyzed totalitarian methods and contrasted them with life in a free country. This book may be available in your local bookstore or library.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Miami - Enclosure
Enclosures (5)

5 1 NOV 6 1962

JCF:gcb (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

See Note & Enclosures next page.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures (5)
Let's Fight Communism Sanely
An American's Challenge
Communism and The Knowledge to Combat It!
Director's 2-22-62 speech - The Courage of Free Men
Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

[redacted]

[redacted] Miami, Florida

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Tuesday
October 16, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover,

During the past few months I have taken it upon myself to do quite a bit of reading on the threat of Communism to our great country. I find myself spending much of my time studying and am now holding a study group at my home on Monday evenings in order to help others become informed. I might mention also that I have contacted [redacted] of the F.B.I. here in Miami to tell them just what I am doing.

b6
b7C

I felt I must write you for since I have become active in this fight I have been criticized by many of my neighbors and close friends. It is my understanding now that many citizens who are working as I am have undergone the same type of thing and have been ostricized in many ways. This being the case, I want to be able to back up any statement I should make with fact of some kind. I have been studying much on The Council on Foreign Relations which as you know is edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot. I understand Mr. Smoot was at one time your Assistant. I have also obtained much information on the National Council of Churches. I am writing to ask what position you take on Mr. Smoot, the CFR and the NCC. I realize there is much information that is impossible for you to give out but would appreciate some word from you so that I might prove to the people who have opposed me that what I am doing is the right thing.

Let me say what an honor it was to hear you speak to the American Legion which was televised here in Miami a week ago. I hope and pray with all my heart that we will be able to bring our Communist enemies to their knees and restore our country to true and everlasting freedom.

Thank you Mr. Hoover for any information you may be able to send me.

Sincerely,

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/11 BY [redacted]

REC- 26 62-10[illegible]-121

18 OCT ~~22~~ 1962
26

CORRESPONDENCE

ack to Robertson
JCF: rec. 10/24/62

October 24, 1962

REC-51 62-1035 W - 122

EX 109

[redacted]

Portland 30, Oregon

b6
b7C

CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/78 BY spr mac/sp

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
OCT 24 3 26 PM '62

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 16th has been received and I appreciate the interest prompting you to write as you did.

I want to point out that there is no position in this Bureau entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Mr. Smoot's statements and opinions are his own and in no way represent this Bureau.

Since the case involving former Major General Edwin Walker is pending prosecution, I have forwarded a copy of your communication to the Department of Justice for any action deemed appropriate.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 19
OCT 24 1962
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. Copy of correspondent's letter forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., by routing slip.

JII:pjt
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

October 16, 1962

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/81 BY [illegible]

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have before me the "Dan Smoot Report" of October 15, 1962. I am writing to you asking for confirmation or denial of certain statements contained in Mr. Smoot's report.

DAN O

It is my understanding from the report that Mr. Smoot was for approximately two years Administrative Assistant to you.

On page 330 of the report is an excerpt from a statement by Mr. Hugh Clegg who, according to the report, was for many years Assistant Direct of the FBI, in charge of all FBI training programs. This report by Clegg gives an entirely different view of the violence at Oxford, Mississippi on Sunday night, September 30, 1962, than those reported by our local newspapers and the Kennedy Administration. Page 333 of the same Smoot report has a short article which is as follows: "The United Press International distributed a story from Oxford on the same night (September 30th) which said: 'Former Major General Edwin Walker appeared on the riotous campus of the University of Mississippi tonight. He mounted a Confederate statue and begged students to cease their violence. 'This is not the proper route to Cuba.' Walker shouted. His plea for peace was greeted with one massive jeer.' "

This report continues, Mr. Hoover, making certain comments regarding the confinement of Mr. Walker by Federal Judge in Mississippi, without bond, for psychiatric examination. The report further states that the Court order was based on a "telegram from Washington, reporting that [redacted] had found that Walker was suffering from paranoia and should be given sanity tests. [redacted] He had never even seen General Walker. He based his diagnosis on newspaper accounts of what Walker did in Oxford--and on accounts of Walker's testimony before a Senate investigating committee in the spring of 1962, when Walker indicated belief that communist influences are at work in our State Department." The balance of the report in along similar lines.

b6
b7C

I don't claim, Mr. Hoover, to be either a Conservative nor a Liberal, in fact not anything but a plain ordinary American. I am concerned, however, with the conflicting statement which has surrounded the regrettable Oxford, Mississippi incident and the part the General Walker played in this incident. If the reports, as reported by our daily newspaper and the Administration are entirely

REC-51 62-102576-122

EX 109

EXP. PROC.

OCT 17 1962

12 NOV 6 1962

correct and without bias, then so be it, and the people should react accordingly in this forthcoming November election. If, however, the information reported to the public is biased and of a propaganda nature, and if the report of Mr. Dan Smoot appears in its majority to be correct, then the public should so be made aware and they should vote accordingly on November 6th.

It is for this reason that I am writing to you asking as much confirming or as much denial of the Dan Smoot report as is prudent and possible by your Department of the Federal Government. I am not sending a copy of the Dan Smoot Report since I feel quite confident that a copy of this is in the possession of your Federal Bureau files.

Thank you very much for any reply that you will be able to give me in order to clear up this apparent puzzling influx of contradictory information.

Yours very truly,

b6
b7C

[redacted]

RDS:dj

Portland 30, Oregon

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC- 14 [illegible] -123

November 7, 1962

b6
b7C

[redacted]

New Orleans 23, Louisiana

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/82 BY [illegible]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of November 3rd, with enclosure, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret that I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the subject of your inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 7 5 42 PM

NOTE: Bufiles contain no references to correspondent. In view of the terminology of her inquiry the above reply is deemed appropriate. Her stamped, self-addressed envelope used in reply.

RVA:lc (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Nov. 3, 1962

-10-

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I would like to know what you think of Dan Smoot and his report, published in Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed is a self addressed stamped envelope for your convenience.

Respectfully

/s/

New Orleans 23, La.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/78 BY spr mac/cp

EX-103

K

REC- 14 62-105116-123

15 NOV 8 1962

Ack 11-7-62 RVA:lc

Nov. 3, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I would like to know what you think of Dan Smoot and his report, published in Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed is a self addressed stamped envelope for your convenience.

b6
b7C

Respectfully

[redacted]

New Orleans 23, La.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/77 BY spr/mae/ep

1 to 11-6-62

Ack 11-7-62 RVA/lc

CORRESPONDENCE

RA

November 8, 1962

62-10 [illegible] - 124

REC- 41

Honorable Joe M. Kilgore
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/[illegible] BY [illegible]

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter of November 1st, with enclosure, and appreciate the interest prompting you to communicate with me.

In response to your request, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. His opinions and statements are strictly his own and do not represent the FBI in any way. You may wish to know that there is no position entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director" in the FBI.

I am returning the publication you sent me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOV 7 4 12 PM '62
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosure

1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure

NOTE: We have had limited but friendly contact with Congressman Kilgore (Democrat-Texas). See memo Morrell to DeLoach dated 11-8-62, captioned "Former SA Howard D. Smoot, Use of Title 'Administrative Assistant,'" GEM:lch.

JCF:kcf (4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JOE M. KILGORE
15TH DISTRICT, TEXAS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

1 November 1962

Hon J Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25 D C

Dear Mr Hoover

Attached is a copy of the 8 October 1962 Dan Smoot Report. This is Vol 8, No 41 of this publication.

Mr Smoot recites his biographical data on the back page of this report, as he does on the back page of all reports. It is noted that he says he did special work for the FBI in this language: "But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J Edgar Hoover."

Any information you can give me on this matter will be appreciated.

I'll appreciate hearing from you, and with kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely

Joe M. Kilgore

mm
enclosure

EX-118

EXP. PROC.
37 NOV 5 1962

REC-41 62-102576-124

8 NOV 19 1962

ack 11-8-62
JCE/jed/kcf
Morrell to DeLoach memo
11-8-62
gem

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOV

Memoran

Tolson ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach ✓
Evans ✓
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-8-62

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: FORMER SA HOWARD D. SMOOT
USE OF TITLE "ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT"

PURPOSE:

To report results of a review of the personnel file of captioned individual and references in Bureau files to determine if former SA Howard D. Smoot, better known as Dan Smoot, was ever referred to in Bureau correspondence or biographical sketches as an Administrative Assistant to the Director.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/29/82 BY spr mcf/cp

DAN SMOOT:

Former SA Howard D. Smoot entered on duty with the Bureau on March 23, 1942, and resigned on 6-15-51 while assigned to the Dallas Office. He had worked in the Portland, San Francisco, Dallas and Cleveland Offices prior to being transferred to the Bureau in October, 1946. After serving a short time in the Investigative Division, he was transferred on 2-15-47 to the Crime Records Section where he remained until transferred to Dallas for health reasons in November, 1948. On May 15, 1951, Smoot was censured, placed on probation and transferred to the Savannah Office because of his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of information in his possession concerning misconduct of others in the Dallas Office and for making unfounded charges against his SAC. Thereafter he resigned.

In June, 1951, Smoot began working for "Facts Forum," a group financed [redacted] Smoot resigned from "Facts Forum" in July, 1955, and thereafter operated privately as a commentator and publisher of a newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report." This report was the subject of SAC Letter 59-17 (F) dated 3-24-59 which identified Smoot as a former Agent and instructed that inquiries concerning him and his paper be handled in a most circumspect manner.

b6
b7C

A thorough review of the three-volume personnel file of Smoot (67-263689) fails to reflect any reference to him as an "Administrative Assistant" or an "Administrative Assistant to the Director." This title did not appear in any letter of appointment, transfer, censure or probation. No communication concerning speeches given by Smoot or any other official matter concerning him contained either of these titles. After Smoot left the Bureau, he was publicly described in newspaper articles as an Administrative Assistant to the Director. Files indicate he has continued to use this designation.

62-102516-125

Enclosure sent 11-9-62
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
GEM:lch (5)

NOV 30 1962

EX-118

REC- 41

10 NOV 19 1962

NOV 28 1962

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

Morrell to DeLoach Memo
RE: Former SA Howard D. Smoot
Use of Title "Administrative Assistant"

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

This specific matter concerning the use of the title "Administrative Assistant" by Smoot was the subject of a memorandum dated 9-13-61 from Mr. Callahan to Mr. Mohr. (original attached) It points out that the Bureau has never had an official position classification for SAs of either "Administrative Assistant" or "Administrative Assistant to the Director." There were times in the late 1930's when Agent supervisors at the Seat of Government were referred to as Administrative Assistants in outgoing correspondence in connection with speeches. An SAC Letter dated 7-9-47 advised that there was no such title for Agents as "Administrative Assistant to the Director" or "Administrative Assistant" and that such a title should never be used in referring to representatives of the Bureau. A subsequent SAC Letter 56-27 (A) indicated that the title "Administrative Assistant " to the Director had not been used since the outset of World War II and instructed that inquiries be answered by stating there is no such title in the Bureau and there has not been since the outset of World War II and that former Agents who have served on the Headquarters Staff as supervisors, of which there are several hundred, have on occasions and properly, used this title. (62-102576-61)

Because of the highly controversial matters discussed in The Dan Smoot Report, the Bureau has received a great number of inquiries from citizens seeking to verify that Smoot was formerly associated with the FBI. He, as of this date, is still active in publishing his report. Inquiries are answered by pointing out when Smoot served as an SA and that he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. It is also made clear that opinions and statements made by Smoot are his own and that the Director cannot comment regarding Smoot's activities since leaving the FBI.

All references in Bureau files prior to September, 1951, (Smoot resigned 6-15-51) were reviewed. No communication using either of the above titles regarding Smoot was located. Speech Room records only go back as far as 1952. The biographical sketch of Smoot sent out in connection with his speeches has been destroyed along with other records more than 10 years old.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. I recommend we continue the same policy as set forth above. It appears obvious that Smoot is attempting to use his prior service with the FBI as much as possible. He is a professional "anticommunist" who is strictly out for money. It is, therefore, also recommended that we continue advising people, when they write in, "You may wish to know there is no position entitled 'Administrative Assistant to the Director' in the FBI." It is further recommended that the attached letter to Congressman Kilgore, whose letter dated 11-1-62 inquired concerning Smoot, be forwarded accordingly.

V. ok H Bill

ARKANSAS CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
215 SOUTH SECOND STREET
ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS

NOVEMBER 8, 1962

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
AND
PRESIDENT OF JUNIOR COLLEGE

JERRY J. VINEYARD, ED. D.

J. EDGAR HOOVER
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR SIR:

I HAVE ALWAYS FELT THAT IF THE TIME EVER CAME WHEN I NEEDED TO KNOW THE TRUTH, THE FBI WAS THE ANSWER, SO I AM ASKING YOU SOME QUESTIONS WHICH I HOPE YOU WILL ANSWER FOR ME.

1 - WHO IS DAN SMOOT? IS HE DEPENDABLE, AND ARE HIS REPORTS THOSE OF A LEVEL-HEADED, CLEAR-THINKING, LOYAL AMERICAN?

2 - I HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT THE LATEST APPOINTEE TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT AT ONE TIME BELONGED TO 5 ORGANIZATIONS CLASSIFIED AS SUBVERSIVE BY THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES. IS THIS TRUE, OR IS IT PART OF A SMEAR CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE SUPREME COURT?

I SHALL APPRECIATE IT A GREAT DEAL IF YOU WILL ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR ME.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

[redacted]

OFFICE OF THE SUPT. OF SCHOOLS
ARKANSAS CITY, KANSAS

10

b6
b7C

a

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/77 BY sp7 mac/sp

REC-7 62-102576-126

ST-112

4 NOV 20 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 11/15/62
RUN/cal/2c

ST-112

REC-7 -126

November 15, 1962

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Arkansas City Public Schools
215 South Second Street
Arkansas City, Kansas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/77 BY [illegible]

FBI
NOV 16 9 44 AM '62
RECORD READING ROOM

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of November 8th has been received, and the confidence you indicated in the FBI is appreciated.

With respect to your first inquiry, Mr. Howard Dan Smoot is a former Special Agent of this Bureau. He was employed as such from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Inasmuch as his views are strictly his own, it would not be proper for me to comment on them. I can assure you, however, that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment.

In response to your second question, the files of the FBI are maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. Also, this Bureau is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Please do not infer either that we do or do not have pertinent material in our files.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no references identifiable with correspondent on the basis of information furnished.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 NOV 26 1962

RVA:lc (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

23 November 1962

Dear Mr. HOOVER:

I am writing this letter to get an answer to a problem that is troubling me.

Upon my discharge from the Navy, in September of 1964, I want to join the Philadelphia Police Department and from there my ultimate goal is to become an agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I would like to know if you allow an agent in the Bureau to belong to a society fighting Communism. The particular society of which I am speaking is the John Birch Society. Also I would like to know your opinion of Dan SMOOT.

Very Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-104[illegible]-1794

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/89 BY spr [illegible]

162-102576

NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 4 1962

1 Jm
DEC 4 1962

~~DEC 4 1962~~

ack-11-30 62
DTP-[illegible]

November 30, 1962

AIRMAIL

62-102[illegible]

[redacted]
X Division
USS Constellation, CVA-64
c/o Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/30/73 BY spr [illegible]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of November 23, 1962, has been received, and I am always glad to hear from those who are interested in a career in law enforcement.

With regard to the John Birch Society, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. Therefore, I am sure you understand why I am unable to comment along the lines suggested by you about this organization.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment.

Enclosed is some material I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (5) See enclosures and note next page

53 DEC 7 1962

DTP:bsp (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 4 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC'D-READING ROOM

NOV 30 4 18 PM '62

62-102401-1764

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

Enclosures (5)
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
What it's like to be an FBI Agent
An American's Challenge
The Story of the FBI
Facts about a Career in the...FBI

December 5, 1962

REC-22 62-102-[illegible]-127

Honorable Mike Mansfield
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/[illegible] BY [illegible]

My dear Senator:

I received your letter of December 3rd, with enclosures, and it is a pleasure to furnish the information requested.

Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I would like to point out that there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director." Also, Mr. Smoot's opinions and statements are strictly his own and in no way represent this Bureau.

I hope the above data will be of assistance. The material you sent with your communication is being returned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

DEC 5 3 54 PM '62
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosures (2)
Correspondent's two enclosures

NOTE: Bufiles indicate we have had generally cordial relations with Senator Mansfield (Democrat - Montana) who is Majority Leader in the Senate. [redacted] cannot be identified in Bufiles.

JH:pjt

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 DEC 13 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

MIKE MANSFIELD
MONTANA

United States Senate
Office of the Majority Leader
Washington, D.C.

December 3, 1962

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing correspondence I have received from Mrs. John Arthaud of Fairview, Montana, as well as a copy of the letter from the F. C. C. which I sent to her in answer to her request.

In view of her references to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I would appreciate your advising me if you have any information available on this individual which I can pass on to Mrs. Arthaud. Please return the enclosures with your reply.

Thanking you and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mike Mansfield

Mike Mansfield

Enclosures

EXP. PROC.
35 DEC 4 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/87 BY spr mac/ep

EX.-120

REC-27 62-102576-127

25 DEC 4 1962

2 ENCLOSURE (to be returned)

ack 12-5-62

CORRESPONDENCE

Fairview, Montana,
Nov. 28, 1962.

Senator Mike Mansfield,
Majority Leader,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Mansfield:

Thank your office for considering my letter, and sending me literature in regard to rules adopted by the Federal Communications Commission. I have been aware of a commentator's liberty in broadcasting, relative to the views of his sponsoring station. Since Dan Smoot has assumed an element of importance in my neighborhood, I have wondered about his background. He is always referred to as "former assistant to J. Edgar Hoover." Rumor has it that - resignation from that position was against - his wishes. Please pardon me if I am bothering you unduly. Maybe I should consult my local station.

Thanks again for all your trouble, and for the communication by the [redacted]

b6
b7C

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Fairview Mont.

COPY:nm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/98

ENCLOSURE

62-102576 127

REC- 4

December 11, 1962

128

EX 109

[redacted]

Sherwood, Oregon

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/82 BY spr mac/gp

FBI

DEC 11 PM '62

SECTO-READING ROOM

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of December 3rd has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment. Since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his speeches and articles are his own, I am unable to comment regarding him.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

EFT:bsw (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 DEC 17 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Route #[illegible] Box 5-C
Sherwood, Oregon

December 3, 1962

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have been given "The Dan Smoot Report" Vol. 8, No. 42 (Broadcast 375) October 15, 1962 Dallas, Texas. I feel sure that you are familiar with these reports.

He tells in his report about the trouble at the University of Mississippi. His version is definitely not the version that I read in our papers in regards to the federal marshalls. Also he talks about the movement in the United States to rewrite the mental health laws. Also he implies that being a liberal American is like being a Communist.

I have been told that Dan Smoot is a great fighter of Communism. I don't want Communism, and I would like to fight it every chance I get. But I must admit that I do not like the tone of the "Dan Smoot Report."

What I want to know is: Who exactly is Dan Smoot? Is he a great fighter of Communism? Can I believe what is in this report?

I wish to thank you in advance for any help you can give me and I shall await your reply.

Sincerely yours,

m

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/80 BY spr mac/gp

b6
b7C

EX 109

REC-43

62-102576-128

12 DEC 12 1962

CORRESPONDENCE

nml ack 12/11/62 EFT/cal/bsw

December 12, 1962

AIRMAIL

REC-22 [illegible] 129

[redacted]
Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/97 BY [illegible]

DEC 17 4 42 PM '62
REC'D-HEADING ROOM
FBI

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of December 7, 1962, has been received, and I want to thank you for your confidence in my administration of the activities of the FBI.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Dan Smoot was employed in the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since his writings and activities are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them.

Please inform [redacted] that I did find your stationery very attractive, and I am enclosing some booklets about the FBI I hope he finds of interest.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

[illegible]

Enclosures (3)
The Story of the FBI
Fingerprint Identification
The FBI Laboratory

NOTE: One [redacted] Ashland, Virginia, contacted our Richmond Office on 8-3-48 and reported information she believed to be of a security interest. She also earlier had contacted our Washington Field Office on 7-11-47 furnishing similar data. No other references located in Bufiles which might be identical with correspondent. (62-74737-16 and 17)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ DCL:cjk (3)

TRUE COPY

Aloha from Hawaii
The 50th State

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/11 BY sp2 mayer

[redacted] b6 b7C
Kailua, Oahu, Hawaii
December 7, 1962

Dear Mr. Hoover,

You do not know us, but - to us, your name is that of an old and valued friend -

I am writing to you because of an attempt here, to discredit Dan Smoot-

It has been publicly stated that Dan Smoot left the F. B. I. because he was asked to resign - It is impossible for me to repeat verbatim what was said - but the speaker was attempting to lead the listeners to believe that Mr. Smoot had left the FBI "under a cloud" -

Will you please help me to set the record straight?

I realize you may be limited in the amount of information you may give me - but - you, and/or your office, are the only authoritative source of information, that I know of, on this topic.

I have been under the impression that Dan Smoot left your department while in good standing - and left "of his own free will" -

Please, will you give me information that will enable me to set the record straight - for me and others -

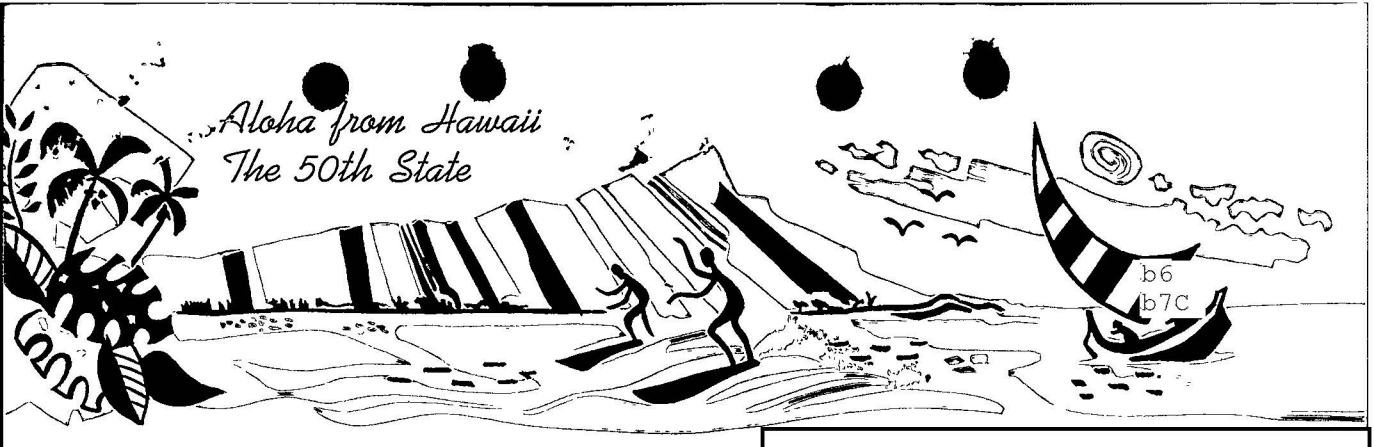
103 REC- 27 62-102576-124

Sincerely,

11 DEC 13 1962

[redacted] b6 b7C

P.S. Your letter is written on this paper - at the request of [redacted] He was quite sure you would like it!



b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/4/81 BY sp7 vec/cp

Kailua, Oahu. Hawaii
December 7, 1962.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

You do not know us, but — to us, your name is that of an old and valued friend —

I am writing to you because of an attempt here, to discredit Dan Smoot —

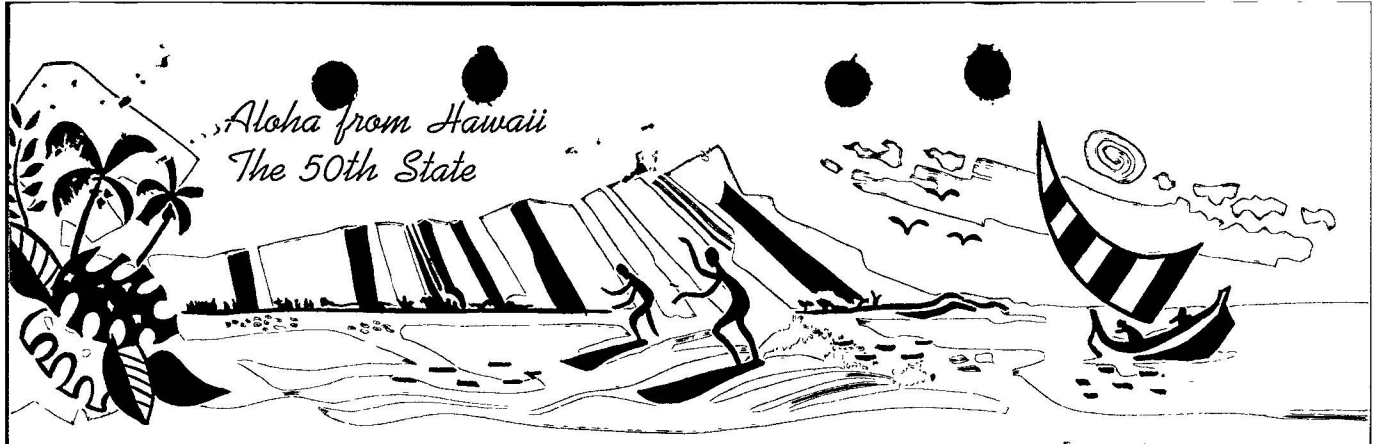
It has been publicly stated that Dan Smoot left the F.B.I. because he was asked to resign — It is impossible for me to repeat verbatim what was said — but the speaker was attempting to lead the listeners to believe that Mr. Smoot had left the F.B.I. "under a cloud" —

Will you please help me to set the record straight?

I realize you may be limited in the amount of information

HC, 12-11-62, cp
nml
12-12-62
cp

CORRESPONDENCE



you may give me — but —
you, and for your office, are
the only authoritative source
of information, that I know of,
on the topic.

I have been under the impression
that Dan Smoot left your department
on good standing — and
left "on his own free will" —

Please, will you give me
information that will enable me
to set the record straight — for me
and others —

Sincerely

[redacted]

b6
b7C

P.S. Your letter is written on this
paper — at the request of [redacted]
[redacted] He was quite sure
you would like it!

January 31, 1963

REC-38

-130

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/88 BY sp2 [illegible]

[redacted]

Clarence, New York

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of January 25, 1963, has been received, and your kind remarks concerning my administration of the FBI are indeed appreciated.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, information in our files is considered confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to help you in this instance and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have information in our files relating to the organizations about which you inquired.

With respect to Mr. Smoot, he was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature I trust you will find to be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FBI
REC.D-HV

MAILED 16
JAN 31 1963
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DTP:mlh (3)

Enclosures (4)
(listed next page)

NOTE: (See next page)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures:
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
LEB Intro, 4-1-61
"An American's Challenge"
Internal Security Statement

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. John R. Pillion, Republican, representative of New York since 1952, has had correspondence with this Bureau on many occasions. On 7-27-61 he thanked the Director for making material available.

TRUE COPY

[redacted] b6 b7C

Clarence, N. Y.
January 25, 1963

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Having been invited to join a great Decisions group, I am trying to obtain information about it before I sign up.

I wrote my Congressman, Mr. John Pillion. He sent me a copy of a letter from the Dan Smoot Report group, and a complete set of Mr. Smoots' Reports on the Invisible government.

Since I note that Mr. Smoot is a former F. B. I. man, I am wondering about the reliability of his Reports. If you can, Sir, advise me in this matter. I would much appreciate any information. Is the John Birtch Society involved in any way, do you know?

Have admired and respected your work for many years, and I know I can rely on your recommendation.

Very truly yours,

/s/

[redacted] b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/93 BY spr mar/cp

62-102576-130

EX. - 116

REC- 38

4 FEB 1 1963

1 TC 1-28-63 pgd

1-31-63 DTP/pgd

nml

[redacted]

Clarence, N.Y.
January 25, 1963

b6
b7C

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/88 BY sp2 [illegible]

Dear Sir:

Having been invited to join a Great Decisions group, I am trying to obtain information about it before I sign up.

I wrote my Congressman, Mr. John Tillian. He sent me a copy of a letter from the Dan Smoot Report group, and a complete set of Mr. Smoot's Reports on The Invisible Government.

Since I note that Mr. Smoot is a former F.B.I. man, I am wondering about the reliability of his Reports. If you can, Sir, advise me in this matter, I would much appreciate any information. Is the John Birtch Society involved in any way, do you know?

Have admired and respected your work for many years, and I know I can rely on your recommendation.

Yours truly yours,

[redacted]

1 TC
1-28-63
[illegible]

Ack
1-31-63
DTP/[illegible]/mlk

b6
b7C

CORRESPONDENCE

NA

62-10[illegible]-131

REC-66

February 1, 1963

AIRMAIL

[redacted]

Quarters F, Ford Island
Honolulu 18, Hawaii

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/24/93 BY [illegible]

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of January 28th has been received, and I appreciate the interest prompting you to write as you did.

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature I hope will be of interest to you.

FEB 1 4 17 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
FEB 1 - 1963
COMM-FBI

FEB 1 2 11 PM '63

Enclosures (3)

4-61 LEB Introduction
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
The Communist Party Line
See note next page
JH:jks (3)

53 FEB 7 1963

olson
elmont
ohr
asper
allahan
enrad
Loach
ans
le
sen
livan
vel
otter
e. Room
mes
ndy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. One [redacted] attended Stanford University in the 1940's and was described as a "parlor pink," a brilliant student and liberal in his thinking. The Bureau Library contains a copy of "Men of the Far Right" [redacted] The Director and the FBI are mentioned frequently in the book and in fact one chapter is captioned "J. Edgar Hoover and the Far Right." The comments are not particularly derogatory concerning the Director although they do indicate that the Director is the "idol" of the far right. The chapter also points out that the Director also has substantial support from many liberal groups and individuals.

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Honolulu 18, Hawaii.
January 28, 1963

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/83 BY [illegible]

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I am a conservative. I believe in the books you have written on the menace of Communism. I suscribe to other publications for Conservatives and read everything I can find on the subject of our constitutional Republic.

One of the publications to which I suscribe is the DAN SMOOT REPORT. There seems to be some confusion regarding Mr. Smoot's association with the FBI and I wish you would be kind enough to clarify the point for me.

Mr. Smoot claims that he entered the FBI service on March 23, 1942, and, that from 1946 to 1948 he served in the Washington office as one of your administrative assistants; that he served as an agent in Dallas from 1948 to 1951 when he resigned from FBI service.

A recent book by Richard Dudman, Washington correspondent for the St Louis Post Dispatch states that " The FBI says Smoot was an agent but denies he was Hoover's administrative assistant; it says, in fact, that there is no such ~~office~~ position in the agency."

The two versions conflict.

Mr. Hoover, because I am a dedicated anti-communist and conservative I am well aware of the dangers from both the lunatic fringe of the right and the left. I am aware that the left will use any or all means to discredit or to cast the shadow of doubt upon men of the right. I would be very greatful if you would once and for all clear up this shadow concerning Mr. Smoot.

It would be indeed a shame if one blemish were to discredit Mr. Smoot for as far as I can ascertain from studying the reports Mr. Smoot uses the United States Constitution as a guideline and while I personally find some of his language a little bit strong his commentaries seem basically sound.

REC- 66 62-102576-131

I would be appreciative if you would comment on this for me please.

17 JAN 30 1963

EX-120

Sincerely

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ST-113

REC-50

132

February 20, 1963

[redacted]

Newark, Ohio

b6
b7C
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/98 BY spr mal/ep

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of February 15th, with enclosure, has been received.

Although I would like to be of assistance, I cannot comment on the publication to which you referred. The jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI, which is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization.

Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. His opinions and statements are strictly his own and do not represent the FBI in any way. You may wish to know that there is no position entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director" in the FBI.

I am enclosing some material I trust you will find of interest.

MAILED 30
FEB 20 1963
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FEB 20 4 20 PM '63

FEB 20 2 00 PM '63

FBI
REC'D MAIL ROOM

Enclosures (5)
See enclosures and Note next page
JET:jf (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
...en
...ivan
...el
...ter
...Room
...ies
...dy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

Enclosures
Know your FBI
Why Reds Make Friends with Businessmen
Bulwarks of Liberty
The Current Communist Threat
One Nation's Response To Communism

b6
b7C

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Newark, Ohio
February 15, 1963

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Justice Building
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/82 BY sp7 [illegible]

Gentlemen:

Enclosed find the Dan Smoot Report. This was sent to me by a city councilman in our community.

Inasmuch as I am on the Planning Commission in our community and we are considering an Urban Renewal Program, the reason for it being sent to my attention is quite clear.

I do not, however, concur with Mr. Smoot and I am in favor of proceeding with the project, providing our councilmen enact the necessary legislation to permit it to be started.

I am, however, curious inasmuch as Mr. Smoot lists as part of his credentials, his work as an F.B.I. agent and also his work as an administrative assistant to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. Would you advise me as to whether or not Mr. Smoot's credentials are in order and any information you have pertaining to this type of publication.

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

JTL:meb
Encl.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

REC-50 576-132

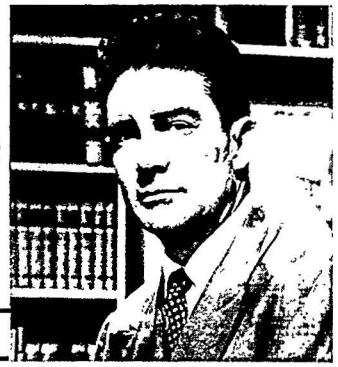
5 FEB 21 1963

ack
2-20-63
JET/pjt/jk

JET/8

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 9, No. 4 (Broadcast 389) January 28, 1963 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

URBAN RENEWAL AND A SOVIET AMERICA— PART I

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/77 BY [illegible]

In 1932, *Toward Soviet America* was published.[1] It was written by William Z. Foster, then national chairman of the communist party in the United States. In the book, Foster says:

"Naturally, American Socialist industry will be operated upon the basis of a planned economy. . . .

"A Socialist society without a planned economy is unthinkable, even as it is unthinkable that a capitalist society should work on the basis of scientific planning. . . .

"The [American] Soviet government will initiate at once a vast housing program. All houses and other buildings will be socialized. . . . A great drive will be made to demolish the present collection of miserable shacks and tenements and build homes fit for the workers to live in."[2]

Since this book was written in 1932, the federal government has instituted many programs which are completing Foster's schemes for a Soviet America. Federally financed urban renewal is among the most vicious of these programs.

Authority for Urban Renewal

Basic "authority" for the federal government to finance urban renewal is in Title I of the Housing Act of 1949 (approved July 15, 1949), which provides for federal aid in slum clearance and redevelopment. The Housing Act of 1954 (approved August 2, 1954) broadened the provisions of Title I, to include not only slum *clearance* but slum *prevention*. The 1954 Housing Act authorized federal aid for the rehabilitation of *blighted and deteriorating* areas, the apparent purpose being to rejuvenate deteriorating areas before they become slums.

All federal housing laws and all federal laws providing federal financing for housing

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1963. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

62-102576-132

(including the FHA) are, of course, unconstitutional, because our Constitution makes no grant of power for the federal government to engage in such activity.

Even under the unconstitutional Housing Act, however, the urban renewal program, as we now know it, was not possible, because urban renewal involves not only activities of the federal government, but also elimination of private property rights, at state and local levels, in violation of the most ancient and important concepts of human freedom.

About three months after the Housing Act of 1954 became law, a Supreme Court decision opened the way for such elimination of private property rights — which was necessary before the urban renewal program could really get under way. The decision involved an urban renewal case in Washington, D. C.

Supreme Court Dictum

Under a 1945 law providing for housing and redevelopment in the District of Columbia, federal housing agencies selected an area of Southwest Washington for urban renewal. Some property in the area was run-down and over-crowded. Some consisted of small business establishments and modest, but respectable, homes. The federal agencies condemned *all* property, however, because even the clean and respectable places were not as pretty as the government officials wanted.

Owners of a small department store brought suit in federal court to enjoin the condemnation of their property. They contended that their property was not a slum and that it was not residential; that their property was not being taken for public use but was being seized for resale to private purchasers for private development; and that the Fifth Amendment protected them from such seizure.

The case went to a three-judge Federal District Court, which said:

"We have the problem of the area which is not a slum but which is out-of-date, called by the Government blighted or deteriorated. . . .

"We are of opinion that the Congress, in legislating for the District of Columbia, has no power to authorize the seizure by eminent domain of property for the sole purpose of redeveloping the area according to its, or its agents', judgment of what a well-developed, well-balanced neighborhood would be. . . .

"The Government says that it has determined that project area B in the case at bar is an appropriate area for redevelopment, that slums exist in that area, and that therefore it may seize the title to all the land in the area and, having replanned it, sell it to private persons for the building of row houses, apartment houses, commercial establishments, etc. In essence the claim is that if slums exist the Government may seize, redevelop, and sell all the property in any area it may select. . . . This amounts to a claim on the part of the authorities for unreviewable power to seize and sell whole sections of the city.

"It [project area B] covers about fifteen square city blocks. It lies within a census tract in which slum conditions are said to exist. . . . Its western boundary is an irregular line which runs around lots, encompasses some establishments along a street and excludes others on the same side of the same street. . . . It excludes certain properties, and under it, certain other properties would be sold back to the present owners or be retained by them. The key to the [urban renewal] plan . . . is the opinion of the Government authorities that residential neighborhoods should be 'well-balanced.'. . .

"In sum the purpose of the plan . . . is to create a pleasant neighborhood. . . . The Government is to determine what conditions are pleasant. . . .

"Of course, the plan as pictured in the prospectus is attractive. . . . It would be difficult to think of a village, town or city in the United States which a group of artists, architects and builders could not improve vastly if they could tear down the whole community and rebuild the whole of it. But as yet the courts have not come to call such pleasant accomplishments a public purpose which validates Government seizure of private property. The claim of Government power for such purposes runs squarely into the right of the individual to own property and to use it as he pleases. Absent impingement upon rights of others, and absent public use of compelling public necessity for the property, the individual's right is superior to all rights of the Government and is impreg-

nable to the efforts of Government to seize it. . . . One man's land cannot be seized by the Government and sold to another man merely in order that the purchaser may build upon it a better house or a house which better meets the government's idea of what is appropriate or well-designed."[3]

The Supreme Court heard the case on appeal; and, on November 22, 1954, the Court (William O. Douglas writing the opinion) said, in essence, that Congress, in the District of Columbia, has unlimited authority to determine what the public good is and unlimited power to use any means whatever to achieve that good. The Court said that state legislatures have the same power over all communities in their states.[3]

Urban renewal, as mass madness on a national scale, was about ready to begin — but not entirely ready.

Zoning Laws

City governments, before they can get tax money from the federal treasury for urban renewal projects, need zoning laws[4] "with teeth in them" — that is, laws which give city officials power to control the use of private real estate: to determine which neighborhoods shall be residential, what kind of houses are permitted, how they must be located on lots, how the yards may be fenced; which neighborhoods may have churches and apartment houses, which ones may not; which neighborhoods may have business establishments, and what kind.

Unless city governments have zoning laws giving them such power over private property owners, they cannot design a "Workable Program" for an urban renewal project. "Workable Program" is a phrase of the Washington bureaucracy. It means, an urban renewal project pleasing to federal housing officials.

Even such powerful zoning laws do not, however, give city governments *all* the power they need for participation in urban renewal, because, as stated before, urban renewal involves *elimination* of private rights in real estate. With zoning laws, city governments can limit a man's freedom to *use* his property, but they cannot take his property away from him.

State Urban Renewal Laws

The November 22, 1954, Supreme Court decision said that state legislatures could seize private property at will, for any purpose which the legislators claimed to be good. So, another step was necessary in the removal of roadblocks to a really massive, national urban renewal program: state governments must pass on to city governments limitless power to confiscate private property. That is, each state legislature must pass an urban renewal law, "authorizing" city governments to seize private real estate in areas designated for urban renewal projects.

Eminent Domain

In any civilized society, there will arise occasions when an individual owns property that government needs for a *public use* that is *necessary* to the welfare of the whole people. *Eminent Domain* is the power of government to force individuals, on such occasions, to *sell* the property, at a fair price, to the government, for the *necessary public use*.

This is not a constitutionally granted power, but is, rather, a power implicit in the formation of government. In the American system, eminent domain should be exercised only by state and local governments, except in time of actual, congressionally-declared war.

It is in the nature of human beings that men in governing positions try to govern: they try to use their power to make the governed people do what is considered good for them. When schemes for promoting general welfare fail to accomplish all that was promised, governing officials instinctively say the failure resulted from too little power in their hands: their programs would have succeeded if they had had

more power. So, they reach for the power they say they need for the successful promotion of general welfare.

There always has been this conflict between government and the people who are governed — no matter what kind of government it is: all governments are always reaching for more power so that they can do to and for the people what government thinks good for the people.

In a nation where people love freedom; where they know the truth, that all governments will become tyrannical if permitted; where they consider the rights of individuals as sacred; and where they have the character to fight for the freedom they cherish — people will habitually resist every act of government that is an encroachment upon the sacred rights of individuals. They will resist so consistently and noisily that, in every instance, government will have to prove its case before violating citizens' rights: government will have to prove that the "public need" is so great and self-evident that all reasonable men concede the necessity, *in this one instance,* of sacrificing individual rights for the good of the whole people.

When government reaches for more power in order to do things for the "public good," there are always special interests and individuals who stand to profit from the proposed governmental activity. These join the politicians in propagandizing the "urgent public need" that is to be served. Their propaganda is reinforced by legions of dreamers who imagine that political and economic power concentrated in the hands of governmental officials can wipe out all human ugliness and create heaven on earth. This combination of forces is frequently powerful enough to make any individual resistance of illegitimate governmental power look like the action of a crackpot or scoundrel.

Since the beginning of our national life, therefore, there have been abuses of eminent domain. But, for many years, each abuse was an isolated case, which could not be used as a precedent, or "authority," for other abuses. Indeed, public resistance to governmental action which encroached upon individual rights was, for a long time, so wholesomely habitual in the United States that state and local governments generally had extreme difficulty in exercising eminent domain even when the public use to be served seemed obviously necessary.

In short, America was a nation where the awesome power of eminent domain was held in reasonable check by a people who knew that the right to be secure in the ownership and use of private property is essential to the life of a free man; who knew that, without the right to own and use property, a man has no means of providing the necessities of life, except as the governing power permits him — who knew that a government which can take your property can take your life.

The Big Job to Do

For urban renewal, a city government seizes one man's property; uses tax money to enhance its value; and then sells it to another man, for considerably less than was given to the man from whom it was confiscated. The buyer can then get tax money to develop the property for his own private, profitable use, provided only that he build something the official planners like.

The man from whom the property was seized may be grievously hurt; the man who bought it a reduced price, to redevelop, with tax money, for his own use, profits greatly; and his profits are made possible, in part, by taxes imposed on the man forced to sell in the first place. But no matter; and no matter whether the finished project pleases the people who live and work in it — and whose taxes help pay for it: this is urban renewal.

If it was traditionally difficult for city governments to seize an occasional piece of private property for *necessary* public use, even when the public need was obvious and urgent, how could Americans ever be led to accept urban renewal? Urban renewal requires seizures of all private property in large areas (at whatever the cost in tax money) and causes the uproot-

ing of entire communities of families and established businesses (at whatever the cost in heartbreak and financial loss for those uprooted) for no public need at all — unless one considers it a public need to tear down and rebuild whole sections of a city in order to please public planning officials!

How could Americans be persuaded to tolerate such a program, and pay for it with their tax money?

It took a lot of doing. This was a propaganda bombardment job which required the heaviest artillery. And that is what was used. The invisible government did the job with professional thoroughness.

The Invisible Government

The invisible government is a group of powerful, widely respected, and, for the most part, very wealthy individuals who support, work through, and control a bewildering network of tax-exempt organizations. The primary sources of revenue for all the organizations are the big tax-exempt foundations — mainly Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Ford — though all are also financed, to some degree, by business firms which profit from the governmental policies which the network fosters.

The controlling center of this network is the Council on Foreign Relations, whose key members hold memberships in related and subsidiary organizations, and occupy influential positions in government, in foundations, in educational institutions, in the communications industry, in finance.

These individuals form an elite group who set the policies of the federal government; and, through a vast, interlocking combine of educational and opinion-forming agencies, they influence or control the propaganda which persuades Congress and the public to accept the policies.

This is the team which undertook the job of bombarding the nation with enough propaganda to "sell" urban renewal.

In the summer of 1954, Congress enacted the necessary law (Housing Act of 1954) to provide tax money for urban renewal out of the national treasury. In November, 1954, the Supreme Court handed down a decision which would give all urban renewal laws and directives the odor of legal sanctity.

The invisible government assumed the job of selling urban renewal to local and state governments, and to the people.

City governments without strong zoning laws had to be persuaded to adopt them. This was relatively easy. A group of tax-exempt organizations had already been working on the zoning-law problem for a long time. The American Committee for International Municipal Cooperation; the American Municipal Association; the American Society for Public Administration; the American Society of Planning Officials; the International City Managers' Association; the Municipal Finance Officers Association; the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials; the Public Administration Service — all these organizations are housed at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, in a Chicago University building financed with Rockefeller Foundation money. Most of them have the same sources of income that the Council on Foreign Relations has. Many of them have, among their boards of directors and trustees, men who occupy similar positions in the CFR or in related organizations.

There are few city governments in the land which are not under strong influence from one or more of these organizations — virtually all of which are sympathetic to the idea that modern cities must have strong zoning laws.

State legislatures had to be persuaded to pass urban renewal laws, authorizing cities to seize private property for urban renewal projects. This could be done largely as a by-product of the big effort needed to convince the people that urban renewal is not only good and proper, but also necessary and inevitable.

In May, 1957, the Committee for Economic Development (one of the most influen-

tial tax-exempt organizations in the Council on Foreign Relations network) set up its Area Redevelopment Committee — which quickly became both a fountainhead and control center for a mammoth nationwide propaganda drive for urban renewal.

In 1957, the CED had programs "to improve the teaching of economics in the public schools . . . operating in 39 states." The CED's College-Community Research Centers had "projects in progress" in 33 institutions of higher learning. Twenty institutions of higher learning were participating in the CED's "College Program," to develop training in economics for prospective teachers. The CED was operating "summer workshops" to provide training in economics for thousands of school teachers throughout the nation. The CED was operating high school community projects in the teaching and understanding of modern economics; and it was operating a "Cooperating School Program," to demonstrate the teaching of economics, in 20 public school systems from California to Rhode Island.

The Committee for Economic Development set up "CED Associates" — groups of young businessmen, under the guidance of college professors and of key CED or CFR members — in cities throughout the nation. The "CED Associates" were supposed to bring to their communities a better understanding of modern economics. They, like the school and college programs of CED, were excellent vehicles for the dissemination of "area redevelopment" (that is, urban renewal) propaganda.

Information in press handouts and pamphlets issued by the CED's Information Division customarily reach (according to CED's official boast) more than 19 million people.

These are just a *few* of the organized activities of *one* of the multitude of "private" agencies which went into high gear to sell urban renewal to the public in 1957.

ACTION — American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods — was also set up, with national headquarters in New York City. This group sponsors neighborhood meetings where city planning experts tell local citizens how they can take *Action* to prevent their cities from deteriorating and their neighborhoods from becoming slums; and the organization distributes well-prepared pamphlets showing how *Action* has been, and can be, taken. The *Action* insistently emphasized is, of course, federally financed urban renewal.

Of the 66 persons on the ACTION Board of Directors, a controlling majority are:

known members of the Council on Foreign Relations — such as Philip L. Graham and Stanley Marcus;

known members of important CFR affiliates — such as, Sidney Weinberg of the Business Council;

union bosses like Harry C. Bates, Ben Fischer, Joseph D. Keenan, Jacob S. Potofsky, Walter Reuther;

bureaucrats in charge of various "Housing Authorities," including Dr. Robert Weaver, Kennedy's present Housing Administrator whose appointment was challenged in the Senate because of Dr. Weaver's alleged communist front record;

"liberal" politicians dedicated to the total socialist revolution — such as, Joseph S. Clark, Jr., U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania;

officials of construction and real estate firms which can make mammoth profits on urban renewal projects and who are also "liberal" in their support of all governmental controls and subsidies, the tools for converting capitalism into socialism — such as, William Zeckendorf;

representatives of organizations also "liberal" in the sense indicated above — such as, Philip M. Klutznick of B'nai B'rith, and Mrs. Kathryn H. Stone of the League of Women Voters.

The Advertising Council, another tax-exempt organization in the invisible government network, features free "public service" announcements on radio and television networks, touting the work of ACTION.[5]

Here is a partial list of business organizations particularly active in supporting urban renewal:

Allegheny Conference on Community Development (Pittsburgh)
Allied Stores Corp.
Aluminum Co. of America

Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.
Bessemer Securities Corp.
Cabot, Cabot & Forbes (Boston)
Connecticut Bank & Trust Co.
Crown Zellerbach Corp.
Draper & Kramer, Inc. (Chicago)
General Electric Co.
Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce
Hartford National Bank
Hecht Department Store
(Washington, D. C.)
Henry J. Kaiser Co.
Hilton Hotels, Inc.
Holiday Inns
Hotel Corp. of America
James W. Rouse & Co.
J. C. Penney & Co.
John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Julius Garfinckel Department Store
(Washington, D. C.)
Macy's Department Store
Marriott Motor Hotels
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
National Gypsum Co.
New York Life Insurance Co.
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
Portland Cement Association (Chicago)
Prudential Insurance Co. of America
Public Service Electric & Gas Co. (Newark)
Raymoud Rebsamen (Little Rock)
Republic Steel Corp.
Reynolds Aluminum
Safeway Stores, Inc.
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
Sheraton Corp. of America
Southern New England Telephone Co.
Time, Inc.
Travelers Insurance Cos.
Turner Construction Co. (New York)
Woodward & Lothrop Department Store
(Washington, D. C.)[6]

And Then the Moon?

In May, 1957, when the invisible government's Committee for Economic Development created the Area Redevelopment Committee, urban renewal was in its infancy.

By the end of the Eisenhower Administration, urban renewal had become a major national movement which was engaged in wholesale destruction of private property rights, and opening rich veins of public money for graft, corruption, and political vote-buying. Houston, Texas, appeared to be the only major city left in the United States without zoning laws; and only five states in the union — Idaho, Louisiana, South Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming — had refused to pass the necessary laws "authorizing" confiscation of private property for private use in urban renewal projects.[7]

Yet, in his first "housing" message to Congress (March 9, 1961), President Kennedy said the urban renewal program must be expanded.

The Housing Act of 1961 did expand urban renewal activities in the United States; and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 expanded them abroad. United States taxpayers are now paying for urban renewal in foreign lands; and ambitious schemes are afoot to provide urban renewal for the world.

Toward Soviet America

To promote urban renewal from a state of infancy in 1957, to what it is now, took, as I said earlier, a lot of doing. All the credit for this accomplishment cannot be given to the tax-exempt organizations and business firms and labor unions, interlocked with or manipulated by the Council on Foreign Relations.

Agencies of the federal government have also been busy, with tax money, pouring out tons of propaganda to sell urban renewal.

One of the most attractive selling pieces for urban renewal was published in March, 1958, by the Housing and Home Finance Agency in Washington. It is an expensive-looking 12-page pamphlet entitled "Aids to Your Community — Programs of the Housing and Home Finance Agency."

The pamphlet is an advertising brochure, simply worded and simply illustrated (for the unsophisticated officials in provincial cities, no doubt), telling city fathers exactly how to go about getting federal money for urban

renewal — from the initial cost of making surveys to decide that a project is needed, to the final costs of providing public housing for persons evicted from the project area and of lending money to the private real estate dealers who "develop" the area (for their own profit). From the pamphlet:

"Through its regional offices, the Housing and Home Finance Agency provides a sort of one-stop service station for communities to use these aids. . . .

"When city fathers work up to the state of transforming a rundown, blighted area through the process of urban renewal, a helping hand is available from the federal government."

Notice how much more effectively American bureaucrats can sell the socialist idea than communists can manage to do.

Communist William Z. Foster demands, in harsh and bitter tone, that the building industry be socialized so that the "miserable shacks" of capitalism can be torn down and replaced with public housing "fit for workers."(2)

The Housing bureaucrats talk affectionately and gently about city fathers transforming blighted areas. Yet communist Foster and the Housing bureaucrats are talking about the same thing: socializing the building industry in the United States, as one step toward the ultimate goal of a socialist America (Foster called it a Soviet America, which means the same).

Part II

Next week, I will present more about the plans for worldwide urban renewal, and look further into the rationale and activities of urban renewal in the United States.

FOOTNOTES

(1) Republished in 1961, with a Foreword by the Chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and with chapter notes by Maurice Ries: Elgin Publications, Box 162, Balboa Island, California, price $4.75

(2) *Toward Soviet America,* William Z. Foster (*see* Footnote 1 for details), pp. 290, 281

(3) *Congressional Record,* March 17, 1959, pp. 3907 ff.

(4) "HHFA Aids to Communities In Area Redevelopment," booklet by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, Washington 25, D.C., August, 1962, p. 7

(5) For further details regarding the activities of the CED, ACTION, and other groups affiliated with the Council on Foreign Relations, see the book *Invisible Government* by Dan Smoot.

(6) *Congressional Record,* October 3, 1962, pp. 20891 ff.

(7) *Congressional Record,* October 5, 1962, p. 21232

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

REC- 13 62-107576-133

February 21, 1963

b6
b7C

Reverend [redacted]
Wesley Foundation
Box 117
McNeese State College
Lake Charles, Louisiana

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of February 13th to Assistant Director William C. Sullivan has been brought to my attention.

With respect to Mr. Smoot, he was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/11 BY sp2 mal/w

FEB 21 5 01 PM '63
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

RMW:mlh (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

501 E. SALE ROAD
PHONE GR 7-2191

MINISTER
b6 [redacted]
b7C PHONE GR 7-6726

Wesley Foundation
Box 117
McNeese State College
Lake Charles, La.

February 13, 1963

Mr. William Sullivan
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/97 BY sp7 mar/sp

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

We note that Dan Smoot, T.V. commentator, is referred to as an ex-FBI agent. Could you give us some information concerning the circumstances connected with his disassociation with the FBI.

The mention of his former association with the Bureau implies that he speaks with authority and knowledge available only to one related to some official government agency.

We appreciate your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

LD:sd

8-RMW

EX-112

REC- 13 62-102576-133

13 FEB 26 1963

XEROX

MAR 5 1963

PERS. REC. UNIT

nml
ack 2-20-63
RMW: cjk / mag/mlh

nml

134

REC-1

February 25, 1963

EX-102

[redacted]

Department of Social Sciences
Northwestern State College of Louisiana
Natchitoches, Louisiana

b6
b7C

FEB 25 4 30 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/82 BY sp2 ma/sp

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of February 16th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry concerning Mr. Smoot, he was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
FEB 25 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent wrote on one prior occasion, 10-26-62, and requested information concerning the Communist Party. He was given a files confidential reply on 11-1-62. No derogatory information in Bufiles concerning him.

RMW:cjk
(3)

son
mont
r
per
lahan
rad
ouch
ns
e
en
ivan
el
ter
. Room
es
y

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

NATIONAL
PRODUCTS
Incorporated

900 Baxter Avenue · Louisville 4, Kentucky
JU. 3-0206

Manufacturers of Mirror, Glass and Wood Products

2-23-63

J Edgar Hoover
Wash. D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover --

First-may I say "Thank God for J E H.." Second -- Ive read the enclosed --Ive written my senator who writes back & says he is not as disturbed about the communists in government as [redacted] I am.

b6
b7C

Would you care to comment on the enclosed. Is it factual as far as you can determine & what can I do.

Sincerely

/s/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/11 BY spr mac/ep

ITC
mck
9/30/63

let to Godell
RMW:mck
4/17/63

8-RMW

NORTHWESTERN STATE COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA
NATCHITOCHES, LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ANTHROPOLOGY
ECONOMICS
GEOGRAPHY
GOVERNMENT
HISTORY
PHILOSOPHY
SOCIOLOGY

February 16, 1963

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/77 BY sp2 mar/ep

Dear Sir:

Every Saturday night a television program called The Dan Smoot Report is beamed out of Shreveport. They regularly give a list of Mr. Smoot's credentials to vouch for his competence. Included is the statement that he is a former Harvard Law School professor and FBI agent.

After hearing his program, it seemed doubtful in the extreme to me that he had any kind of close training in law. Accordingly, I wrote to the Dean of the Faculty at the Harvard Law School to find out what his tenure had been. My letter was answered by [redacted] He said, "According to our records we have never had a professor here named Smoot; nor have we had a student here by that name." Clearly, Mr. Smoot is flying under colors that are not his. It occurred to me that one who could so freely mangle facts might also be inaccurate when he allows himself to be described as a former FBI agent.

b6
b7C

Is it consistent with the policy of the Bureau to give information of this kind? I would like to know if Mr. Dan Smoot was indeed an agent with your branch of the Justice Department.

I teach political theory. So does Mr. Smoot, using the big scare, the innuendo and the half-truth to indict our present administration. His interpretations over the air-waves are his business. Accurate knowledge of his credentials is public business. That is why I make inquiry of you on this matter.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

REC-3 62-102576-134

FEB 28 1963

MAR 6 1963

EX-102

b6
b7C

PERS. REC. UNIT

THREE

February 27, 1963

REC-38 62-104532-135

[redacted]

National Products, Inc.
Post Office Box 4174
Louisville 4, Kentucky

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/24/81 BY sp2 mac/cp

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of February 23rd and enclosure have been received, and I want to thank you for your confidence in my administration of the affairs of the FBI.

With respect to "The Dan Smoot Report," it has been my policy over the years not to comment concerning any publication not prepared by this Bureau or by me. I feel sure you will understand my position.

Enclosed are some publications I hope you will find of interest. Some of them contain suggestions as to what citizens can do to combat communism in America. I am also returning your enclosure.

MAILED 30
FEB 27 1963
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)
correspondent's enclosure
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Deadly Duel
The Current Communist Threat

NOTE: No record of Goodell in Bufiles. Xerox copy of correspondent's enclosure made for retention in Bufiles. The enclosure consisted of the February 12, 1962, issue of "The Dan Smoot Report."

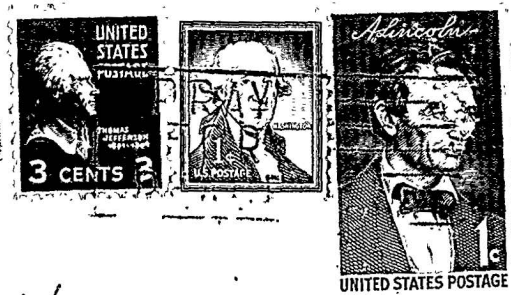
RMW:nlb (3)

4724

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

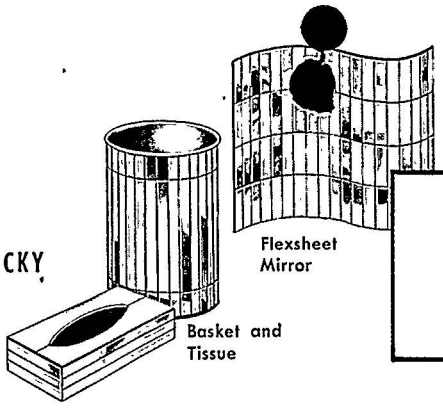
NEW ROCHELLE
FF# 21
5 30 PM
1963
N.Y.



Mr Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/87 BY spr mad/yp

NATIONAL PRODUCTS
INCORPORATED
900 BAXTER AVENUE • LOUISVILLE 4, KENTUCKY
JU. 3-0206



[redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Gruywood
Antique Mirror

Manufacturers of Mirror, Glass and Wood Products

2-23-63

J Edgar Hoover
Wash. D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/80 BY spr mar/gr

Dear Mr Hoover -
First - may I say "Thank God for J E H."
Second - I've read the enclosed - I've written my senator who writes back & says he is not as disturbed about the communists in government as [redacted].

Would you care to comment on the enclosed. Is it factual as far as you can determine & what can I do. 62-102576-135

ENCLOSURE
1 true copy
2-26-63
mkb

EX-114

REC- 38

Sincerely

10 FEB 25 1963

[redacted]

b6
b7C

39

~~EXP. PROC~~

32 FEB 25 1963

Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 8, No. 7 (Broadcast 340) February 12, 1962 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

SUBVERSION AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT

On November 25, 1945, the FBI sent to President Harry Truman and to several key agencies of government an official Report which said, in part:

"... on November 8, 1945 ... Elizabeth Bentley ... came into the New York office of the Bureau and stated that for the past 11 years she had been actively engaged in Communist activity and Soviet espionage.

"The espionage groups with which Bentley worked were primarily employees of the United States Government stationed in Washington, D. C. The head of the most important group ... was N. Gregory Silvermaster, at one time an employee of the Department of Labor and now connected with the United States Treasury Department. Another member of this group who resides with Silvermaster is William L. Ullman, a major of the United States Army Air Forces stationed at the Pentagon Building who has been responsible for the obtaining and photographing of classified information regarding United States Government war plans and also reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, copies of which had been furnished to G-2 of the Army at the Pentagon Building. Other members of this group included A. George Silverman, a civilian employee of the War Department; Harry Dexter White, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of monetary research and foreign funds control; William Taylor, also an employee of the Treasury Department; Lauchlin Currie, Administrative Assistant to the President; and other lesser figures.

"The head of the next most important group of Soviet espionage agents with whom Bentley has maintained liaison was Victor Perlo of the War Production Board. Members of this group were introduced to Bentley early in 1944 at the apartment of John Abt, general counsel for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, in New York City. The individuals in this group include Charles Kramer, an investigator for Senator Kilgore's committee in the United States Senate; Henry Magdoff of the War Production Board;

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/24/78 BY SP2 [illegible]

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P.O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1962. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 62-102[illegible]-135

Edward Fitzgerald, formerly of the Treasury Department and then with the War Production Board; Donald Wheeler of the Office of Strategic Services; Mary Price, formerly employed by Walter Lippmann in Washington, D. C., and now working for the United Office and Professional Workers of America, CIO, in New York City; Maj. Duncan Lee of William Donovan's law firm in New York City who is also in the Office of Strategic Services. There were various other minor Government employees in this group including Sol Leshinsky and George Perazich who were employees of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Bentley advised that members of this group had told her that Hiss of the State Department had taken Harold Glasser of the Treasury Department and two or three others and had turned them over to direct control by the Soviet representatives in this country. . . .

"Less important individuals with whom Bentley had contact and who were apparently not in a well-knit organizational group were Robert Talbot Miller III, of the Department of State; Maurice Halperin of the Office of Strategic Services; Julius J. Joseph of the Office of Strategic Services; Helen Tenney of the Office of Strategic Services; Willard Park of the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs; Michael Greenberg of Foreign Economic Administration; William Remington, formerly of the War Production Board and subsequently inducted into the Navy; Bernard Redmont, also with the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. . . ."

The information supplied by Elizabeth Bentley was supplemented and corroborated by a mass of information from Whittaker Chambers and other sources available to intelligence agencies of our government and to committees of Congress.

A dramatic result of these disclosures was the Hiss case. Alger Hiss, former high official in the State Department, first Acting Secretary General of the United Nations, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace — literally, one of the most influential men in the United States — was eventually sent to prison for committing perjury by denying, under oath, that he had ever been a communist or Soviet espionage agent.

These sensational developments prepared the way for the "McCarthy era." Alger Hiss actually began serving his prison sentence in 1950. In February, 1950, the late Senator Joseph McCarthy (Republican, Wisconsin) made his first public speech about communists in government, especially in the State Department.

The "McCarthy Era" began on that day and lasted, roughly, until November, 1954, when the United States Senate passed a resolution condemning Senator McCarthy. Senator McCarthy died in the spring of 1957.

McCarthy and his staff did a considerable amount of original investigation concerning communist infiltration into government; but McCarthy's essential role was the publicizing of cases which agencies of government knew about but would not act upon.

The most important *investigation* of communist influence on governmental policies was conducted by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. This subcommittee, under the chairmanship of the late Senator Pat McCarran (Democrat, Nevada) began an investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations in July, 1951.

By June, 1952, the subcommittee (after the most exhaustive, careful, and significant investigation ever made by a committee of Congress) had revealed that the tax-exempt IPR assisted the communist conquest of China.

In 1953, former Senator William E. Jenner (Republican, Indiana) succeeded McCarran as chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. On April 10, 1953, the subcommittee, under Jenner's chairmanship, began an investigation concerning "interlocking subversion in government departments." Senator Jenner opened the investigation with a statement, saying:

"The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee . . . during the past 3 years has been uncovering evidence of extensive communist penetration in Government.

"The subcommittee has been impressed by the extent to which the communists it has exposed were able to move . . . from one Government agency to another, spinning their web of intrigue and drawing with them in positions of power and influence their confederates and auxiliaries."

On July 30, 1953, the Jenner subcommittee printed an interim report. From the Introduction of this report:

"The subcommittee . . . noted that literally scores of agents had penetrated the United States Government, and . . . how some of these were responsible for extensive perversion of policy that consequently caused the loss of thousands of American lives and injury to the interests of the United States. It noted that except in a few cases, all of these agents, despite the record of their subversion, had escaped punishment and some, in positions of influence, continued to flourish even after their exposure."

One section of the Jenner subcommittee report dated July 30, 1953, revealed that, whereas two Soviet espionage rings inside our government had been exposed, there were two other equally important rings known to be operating — but not yet identified and exposed.

These two Soviet espionage rings inside government *never have been exposed.*

The Jenner subcommittee report of July 30, 1953, concluded with this 12-point statement:

"1. The Soviet international organization has carried on a successful and important penetration of the United States Government and this penetration has not been fully exposed.

"2. This penetration has extended from the lower ranks to top-level policy and operating positions in our Government.

"3. The agents of this penetration have cooperated in accordance with a distinct design fashioned by their Soviet superiors.

"4. Members of this conspiracy helped to get each other into Government, helped each other to rise in Government and protected each other from exposure.

"5. The general pattern of this penetration was first into agencies concerned with economic recovery, then to warmaking agencies, then to agencies concerned with foreign policy and postwar planning, but always moving to the focal point of national concern.

"6. In general, the communists who infiltrated our Government worked behind the scenes—guiding research and preparing memoranda on which basic American policies were set, writing speeches for Cabinet officers, influencing congressional investigations, drafting laws, manipulating administrative reorganizations—always serving the interest of their Soviet superiors.

"7. Thousands of diplomatic, political, military, scientific, and economic secrets of the United States have been stolen by Soviet agents in our Government and other persons closely connected with the communists.

"8. Despite the fact that the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other security agencies had reported extensive information about this communist penetration, little was done by the executive branch to interrupt the Soviet operatives in their ascent in Government until congressional committees brought forth to public light the facts of the conspiracy.

"9. Powerful groups and individuals within the executive branch were at work obstructing and weakening the effort to eliminate Soviet agents from positions in Government.

"10. Members of this conspiracy repeatedly swore to oaths denying Communist Party membership when seeking appointments, transfers, and promotions and these falsifications have, in virtually every case, gone unpunished.

"11. The control that the American Communications Association, a communist-directed union, maintains over communication lines vital to the national defense poses a threat to the security of this country.

"12. Policies and programs laid down by members of this Soviet conspiracy are still in effect within our Government and constitute a continuing hazard to our national security."

Since that report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee was published in July,

1953, there have been few *significant removals* of communists or pro-communists from governmental service.

On the other hand, there are indications that notorious individuals, forced out during the "McCarthy Era," are now coming back into official, or semi-official positions of influence.

Space limitations will permit only a few specific illustrations.

John Stewart Service Case

On September 2, 1960, William D. Pawley (former United States Ambassador in various posts) testified before the Internal Security Subcommittee. Here is a portion of his testimony.

Mr. Pawley: It is my judgment (and I was in the Department of State at the time) that . . . the loss of China and the subsequent difficulties with which the United States has been faced, was the result of mistaken policy of Dean Acheson, Phil Jessup, Lattimore, John Carter Vincent, John Service, John Davies, Jr. . . . Clubb, and others.

Senator McClellan: Do you think those mistakes were all sincere mistakes of judgment? . . .

Mr. Pawley: No, I don't, Senator. The record is full of evidence that at least one of these men, John Service, was brought before the Justice Department after documents of top secret nature had been discovered in his home where he would take them at night; they would be photographed and later delivered to a Russian agent in New York . . . and the evidence that was obtained by the Justice Department was by tapping telephones and by apartment search without a warrant; and they were unable to convict; and . . . Acheson . . . said, "If you can't convict him I am going to give him back his job."

And his next assignment was India. . . . but he never got there. . . . He was brought back for investigation; and he went through several security checks . . . before he was finally dismissed.

Mr. Sourwine: Are you aware that . . . the Supreme Court ordered him rehired?

Mr. Pawley: I did not know.

Mr. Sourwine: On the ground that—not that Mr. Dulles' findings that he was a security risk were in error, but on the ground that Mr. Dulles had not followed the departmental procedure which he himself had laid down.

Are you aware that the State Department at the time announced that Mr. Service was being rehired under the Supreme Court's order, but that he would be given a nonsensitive job?

Mr. Pawley: . . . I'm glad to hear that last part. . . .

Mr. Sourwine: Are you aware that for almost the last year he has been consul general in Liverpool? . . .

Senator Keating: Is he there now?

Mr. Sourwine: Yes.

Owen Lattimore Case

The McCarran investigation revealed that Owen Lattimore was a major contributor to the communist conquest of China, and that he was a "conscious and articulate instrument of the communist conspiracy."

About the time China fell to the communists, Lattimore began urging American recognition of Outer Mongolia, a Soviet puppet state lying between China and Siberia. Lattimore had tremendous influence in the State Department. It is apparent that the Department would have established diplomatic relations with Outer Mongolia if it had not been for the Congressional investigations which thoroughly discredited Lattimore and his recommendations.

Lattimore was indicted for perjury; but the charges were subsequently dropped; and Owen Lattimore practically vanished from the news for several years—until the summer of 1961.

In mid-summer, 1961, State Department spokesmen revealed that the Department was supporting a "package deal" which involved the admission of Outer Mongolia and Mauretania to the UN. Simultaneously, it was learned that Owen Lattimore was in Outer Mongolia, on a prolonged visit, making some sort of study.

State Department spokesman denied that Lattimore was in Outer Mongolia on an official mission, but did admit (to the late Senator Styles Bridges) that the Department would be glad to have "Mr. Lattimore report his findings" when he returned to the United States.

On August 22, 1961, Senator Thomas Dodd (Democrat, Connecticut) in a speech to the Senate, said:

"I do not think it is an accident that, at the very moment when there was a big drive on to persuade the State Department to grant recognition to Outer Mongolia, Owen Lattimore should have arrived in the so-called Mongolian Peoples' Republic as a V.I.P. visitor. . . .

"Owen Lattimore, in addition to being an apologist for the Chinese communists . . . pretends to expertness on Outer Mongolia. The Outer Mongolian government, according to monitored radio reports, has taken Lattimore to its bosom during the course of his present visit, and Lattimore has reciprocated by embracing the Outer Mongolian government.

"Lattimore told an Outer Mongolian audience that it is high time that their country was admitted to the United Nations. . . .

"I find it difficult to escape the conclusion that some serious significance attaches to Owen Lattimore's presence in Outer Mongolia."

In November, 1961, Outer Mongolia was admitted to membership in the United Nations, with United States support.

Despite State Department denials, well-informed persons in Washington feel certain that the Outer Mongolia deal was another Lattimore scheme — and that it is a prelude to full realization of an old objective of the international communist conspiracy: American diplomatic recognition of another Soviet satellite.

The Oppenheimer Case

On June 26, 1961, United States Representative Gordon Scherer (Republican, Ohio), during a speech to the House said:

"The Organization of American States, 60 percent of the cost of which is borne by the United States, is supposed to be one of the great bulwarks against communist penetration of the western hemisphere.

"Early this month, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was selected to inaugurate a professorship program under which American professors will lecture in Latin America and Latin American professors will come here for the same purpose. . . .

"Dr. Oppenheimer went to Mexico the first week in June for about 10 days and will leave shortly for Brazil, Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay, spending a week or so lecturing in each country.

"Now Dr. Oppenheimer is the same man whose security clearance, after extensive hearings and reviews, was suspended on December 23, 1953.

"On June 29, 1954, members of the Atomic Energy Commission voted to deny him access to restricted material. The AEC's Personnel Security Board . . . established that a number of communist party officials between 1942 and 1945 had made statements to the effect that J. Robert Oppenheimer was a member of the communist party, but that because of his position he could not be active in the party, and that his name should be removed from the communist party's mailing list.

"The Board also established that Oppenheimer had made periodic contributions to the communist party of between $500 and $1,000 each year for 4 years, ending in April, 1942.

"The Board found that Oppenheimer's wife had been a communist and was formerly married to a communist; that his brother, Frank Oppenheimer, had been a communist official; that his brother's wife had been a member of the communist party; that he had an intimate association from 1936 to 1943 with Dr. Jean Tatlock, a member of the communist party, which Oppenheimer himself admitted.

"Oppenheimer himself, under oath, . . . admitted that he had lied to security officers. . . .

"Mr. Speaker, the taxpayers of the United States are paying 60 percent of the cost of this program which is being inaugurated by Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer. . . . I would like to know . . . why . . . Dr. Oppenheimer was selected to do this job in these perilous times."

Lauchlin Currie Case

Lauchlin B. Currie was born in Nova Scotia but became a naturalized citizen of the United States. Currie was one of many communists who infiltrated our government during the New Deal. From 1939 to 1945, he was an Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, with an office in the White House. He was also a member of a Soviet espionage ring.

During a congressional investigation in the late 40's Currie, testifying under oath, admitted having been a member of the communist party while in government service. But in 1950, before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee began its investigation of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Currie left the United States and went to Colombia.

During the entire "McCarthy era"—1950-1954—Currie remained conveniently beyond the reach of congressional committees which were trying to expose the networks of communist espionage and subversion inside the agencies of government. Hence, there never has been a full assessment of the damage which Lauchlin Currie may have done this country — though it is known that he had tremendous influence on governmental policies which helped the communists conquer China; and it is known that he served the Soviet cause well as a spy in the White House.

Currie has done well since he left the United States. He went to Colombia as a private consultant to reorganize the Colombian government's administrative setup — on a contract which allegedly paid him $150,000. He has worked for the Colombian government ever since. In 1954, he became a citizen of Colombia and married a Colombian. In 1955, his United States citizenship was automatically cancelled because he (a naturalized citizen) had been out of the country for five years.

On August 26, 1961, a syndicated column by Richard Starnes, datelined Washington, revealed that Lauchlin B. Currie "is in the front ranks of planners in Colombia whose task it will be to spend American money allocated under the newborn Alliance for Progress."

Currie's schemes for revolutionizing the society and economy of Colombia, with United States money, are completely communistic — indeed, they could very well have been fabricated in Moscow or Peiping. Mr. Starnes' column reports that the State Department is unhappy about Currie's "fantastic" plan for spending American money in Colombia, but does not know what to do about it.

Regardless of what "spokesmen" for the State Department say, it should be obvious that Lauchlin B. Currie, formerly a high official in the United States government, would never have got his important job in Colombia without the help of old friends still in the American State Department. Congress and the American people ought to know who these old friends of Currie are.

"Security" in the State Department

On June 26, 1961, U. S. Representative Gordon Scherer said:

"The President appoints Dr. James R. Killian to investigate and supervise our Central Intelligence Agency, which is alleged to have fumbled the ball on a number of occasions, the last time in Cuba. I do not have time today, Mr. Speaker, to discuss Dr. Killian's background and pronouncements, but let me assure you that they should demonstrate to the least informed that he is one of the last men who should be put in this key position.

"Last week, to curry favors with, and pay a political debt to, a nationality group, the President appointed Salvatore Anthony Bontempo to head the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs—and the Lord knows the State Department needs the best that is available for such a position. But

Bontempo has no background or experience whatsoever in security problems. . . .

"Mr. Speaker, some of us were shocked when the National Science Foundation, created by the Congress in the interests of national defense, awarded a fellowship of taxpayer's money at the University of Illinois to a man [Edward Yellin] who has been convicted in the Federal courts for refusal to answer questions concerning his activities as a colonizer for the communist party in defense industry.

"I do not know how many more of these mistakes the country can stand. . . ."

Henry J. Taylor, who was United States Ambassador to Switzerland during the administration of President Eisenhower, is now a columnist for United Features Syndicate, Inc. In a column published November 17, 1961, Mr. Taylor said:

"The State Department is being rocked by a disgraceful and alarming blow to our nation's security. Do you remember Alger Hiss?

"To the utter dismay of officials fighting such subversion or treachery, 25 departmental experts in this battle have been dismissed . . . and their whole Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs kicked downstairs. . . .

"In short, and incredible as it may seem in the face of Soviet espionage, the word has gone out—as it did in the days of Alger Hiss—that internal security problems are 'tut-tut, never mind.'. . .

"To confirm that 'tut-tut' signal, the dismissal of the 25 experts . . . was accompanied by appointing in charge a pair of political hacks. . . .

"Our security now rests on two party faithfuls named Salvatore A. Bontempo and Michael Cieplinski, who . . . might as well be end-men in a minstrel show for all the experience they have had in protecting our nation against the enormously powerful and relentless Soviet machine. Both are unknowing and equally preposterous except for the purpose of downgrading this task at the very time Khrushchev has intensified all penetration activities, and the actual survival of the United States may be at stake."

The Roudebush Resolution

On January 18, 1962, U. S. Representative Richard L. Roudebush (Republican, Indiana) introduced a resolution in the House, asking for an investigation of the State Department. Mr. Roudebush said:

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

"Our struggle with communism has resolved itself to a life-and-death status. . . .

"The responsibility for the American response to communism lies with our Department of State. . . .

"Limiting ourselves to recen developments only, we are reminded of U.S. reverses in Laos, Cuba, Berlin, Vietnam, and other trouble spots.

"There is also much concern about the granting of American aid to communist countries which profess independence of Moscow.

"Our citizens also are disturbed about aspects of American participation in United Nations activities which often reflect program and policies detrimental to our interests.

"With these developments in mind, it appears that a close scrutiny of State Department planning and personnel is in order. . . ."

Every American who loves his country should demand that his Congressman support the Roudebush resolution for a full and relentless investigation of the State Department.

Congressional Fund

At the request of subscribers, we keep all members of the United States Congress — both House and Senate — on a permanent subscription list. We do this at our own expense; and, since the cost is rather high, we make this formal announcement once each year, inviting contributions to help carry the load.

Your contributions to us for this purpose are not tax-exempt; and we can no longer use a specific contribution to provide a subscription for specific Representatives or Senators. Any sum that you send will be placed in our general Congressional Fund to help pay the over-all expense — and will be most sincerely appreciated.

Index to 1961 Reports

In response to requests, we have had an index prepared for all *Reports* published in 1961. It is extensive (24½ pages long) and, we think, well done. It is now ready for delivery. Price: $1.50.

For prices on single and multiple copies of this *Report,* see bottom of the first page. How many people do you know who should read this *Report?*

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

☐ Renewal ☐ New Subscription

Please enter my subscription for (_____years) (_____months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Add 2% Sales tax if ordered in Texas for Texas delivery)

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

Inquire for foreign mailing

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY, ZONE AND STATE

REC-10 62-102576-136

EX-112

February 27, 1963

[redacted]

Scarsdale, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/93 BY [illegible]

b6
b7C

REC'D-READING ROOM
B I

FEB 27 10 15 AM '63

Dear [redacted]

Your letter postmarked February 21, 1963, has been received, and the thought prompting you to write is appreciated.

With respect to your inquiry regarding the Dan Smoot Report, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to help you and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to this publication.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
FEB 28 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Howard Dan Smoot EOD as SA 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51 following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

SAW:lj (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

[redacted]
Scarsdale, N. Y.

Mr Edgar Hoover,

Is the "Dan Smoot Report" as reliable as it sounds I believe you are in a position to know and I would appreciate your answer no end.

b6
b7C

Cordially yours

/s/ [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/88 BY spr mad/gp

C

REC-10

62-102576-136

EX-112

4 MAR 1 1963

8-Dem 15 Ord

1 True copy
2-26-63

[redacted]

SCARSDALE, N. Y.

(8

Mr Edgar Hoover,
Is the "Don Smoot Report" as reliable as it sounds I believe you are in a position to know and I would appreciate your answer no end,

Cordially yours

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/00 BY sp7 mar/cp

CORRESPONDENCE

Ack
2-27-63
SAW:kf

1 True copy
2-26-63

REC-120

137

March 6, 1963

[redacted]

Lancaster, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/87 BY spr mar/ep

b6
b7C

FBI

MAR 6 4 47 PM '63

FBI READING ROOM

Dea[redacted]

Your letter of February 26, 1963, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
MAR 6 1963

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:ped (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

TRUE COPY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Feb 26, 1963

Gentlemen:

I received an unsolicited gift of a subscription t "Dan Smoot Report" for Christmas.

He states, as a reference, he was employed as an agent for your department.

Before placing too much stock in a person I want to know more about him. So before I start "Dan Smoot Reports," I would like a report on Dan Smoot. Your reply to this request will be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Yours Truly,

/s/ [redacted]

Lancaster, Calif.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/77 BY sp7 mal/gp

REC-120

62-102576-137

5 MAR 7 1963

3 J.C.
3-4-63
ack 3-6-63

Feb 26, 1963

Gentlemen:

I received an unsolicited gift of a subscription to the "Dan Smoot Report" for Christmas.

He states, as a reference, he was employed as an agent for your department.

Before placing too much stock in a person I want to know more about him. So before I start "Dan Smoot Reports", I would like a report on Dan Smoot. Your reply to this request will be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Yours Truly,

[redacted]

LANCASTER, CALIF.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/87 BY sp2 mac/gj

3 J.C
3-4-63 pel
ack 3-6-63
CJ pel
mmd

CORRESPONDENCE

March 14, 1963

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Wed 26, March

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Just a few brief lines to let you know that I as an individual American deeply appreciate your personal efforts and that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We are living in troubled confused times. Most of us no longer can rely upon the integrity of our elected representatives. Certainly, at one time in history our elected representatives went to Washington as counsellors to our President. Of recent years they are rubber stamps.

Recently I read a report put out by Dan Smoot and naturally when you talk likes he is talking people are not prone to believing what he has to say because it is opposed to what they have been led to believe

I am not asking you to put your stamp of approval on the Dan Smoot Report but I would like to know if in your opinion he is a good loyal citizen and is not putting out any anti american literature.

I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours.

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/4/80 BY SP2 [illegible]

EXP. PROC.

32 MAR 15 1963

ack RMW:nlb 3/19/63

ITC 3-18-63 [illegible]

b6
b7C

138

March 20, 1963

b6
b7C

REC- 91

[redacted]

Detroit 26, Michigan

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of March 14th has been received, and your kind comments are appreciated.

Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

E. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/81 BY spr-mc/cp

NOTE: Prior limited but cordial correspondence with [redacted] No derogatory information in Bufiles concerning him.

b6
b7C

RMW:jf (3)

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAR 20 2 48 PM '63

MAILED 6
MAR 20 1963

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

March 14, 1963

[redacted]

Det 26, Mich

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Just a few brief lines to let you know that I as an individual American deeply appreciate your personal efforts and that of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

We are living in troubled confused times. Most of us no longer can rely upon the integrity of our elected representatives. Certainly, at one time in history our elected representatives went to Washington as counsellors to our President. Of recent years they are rubber stamps.

Recently I read a report put out by Dan Smoot and naturally when you talk likes he is talking people are not prone to believing what he has to say because it is opposed to what they have been led to believe.

I am not asking you to put your stamp of approval on the Dan Smoot Report but I would like to know if in your opinion he is a good loyal citizen and is not putting out any anti American literature.

S

I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/83 BY [illegible] /s/

EX-116

REC- 91 62-103576-138

17 MAR 22 1963

PERS. REC. UNIT

ack 3/19/63 RMW: [illegible]

REC-59

62-102516-139

April 2, 1963

EX-117

[redacted]

Richmond, Indiana

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/83 BY sp7 mcc/yp

APR 2 4 24 PM '63
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Dear [redacted]

I have received the letter and enclosure which you and [redacted] sent on March 27th.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I would like to point out that there is no such position in the FBI as "Administrative Assistant to the Director." I am unable to comment regarding Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment.

The article you forwarded is being returned to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 4
APR 2 - 1963
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondents. Former SA Dan Smoot resigned on 6-15-51 following censure, probation and transfer. The Dan Smoot Report contains his own opinions. A xerox copy of the article concerning Dan Smoot is being retained in Bufiles.

EFT:nab
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

52 APR 11 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Mar. 27, 1963
[redacted]
Richmond, Ind.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/93 BY spr-mcf/ep

b6
b7C

Dear Sir:

Could you give us information about: "Dan Smoot".

There is a publication here entitled "Urban Renewal And a Soviet America" part I. With facts on what our goverment intends to do as far as complete control of the people of the United States.

I am sending you a portion of this booklet.

If you have any information concerning him would you please let us know as soon as possible.

Sincerely
[redacted]

REC-59 62-102576-139

APR 3 1963

ENCLOSURE

8-Eft

Mar. 27, 1963

b6
b7C

Richmond, Ind.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/77 BY sp7-mar/cp

Dear Sir:

Could you give us information about: "Dan Smoot".

There is a publication here entitled "Urban Renewal and a Soviet America" Part I. with facts on what our government intends to do as far as complete control of the people of the United States.

I am sending you a portion of this booklet.

If you have any information concerning him would you please let us know as soon as possible.

CORRESPONDENCE

Sincerely

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE
ack 4-2-63
nml EFT/nob

ITC 4-2-63 nel

[redacted]

Richmond, Indiana

b6
b7C

RICHMOND
MAR 27
3 30 PM
1963
IND.

PARCEL POST

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
FIVE 5 CENTS

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/77 BY spr mcl/ep

62-102516-131

ENCLOSURE

1A 62-102576-140

REC-Z

April 10, 1963

[redacted]

Spring Valley, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/24/93 BY sp2 mac/sf

b6
b7C

FBI

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 1st has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In view of this policy, I am unable to furnish you the specific data you requested.

With regard to Mr. Smoot, I would like to point out that he was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am certain you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 4
APR 10 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles show that correspondent was one of the individuals listed as a member of the San Diego, California, organization of Minutemen in January, 1962. This organization is a guerilla-type group pledged to protect the United States in case of invasion. Its activities are aimed at fighting communism. Bufiles disclose that the Minutemen and their organizer, Robert DePugh, have not been investigated; however, we do keep abreast of their activities. (62-107261)

EFT:nab
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

4-1-63

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am deeply concerned over a recent broadcast by an ex F. B. I. man Dan Smoot, regarding the recent visit to this country by [redacted] I have looked on Mr Smoot with admiration and I believe him to be a sincere, dedicated American. However, if what he says in this case is true then something is even worse than I realized. I cannot remember when, in my time, such an effort has been made to build up a man as we have witnessed in the case of [redacted] On the other hand everything that Mr. Smoot says seem to make sense and I have been doing quite a bit of studying Latin America lately.

Can you give me any information on this subject?

Respectfully

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Address per envelope:

[redacted]

Spring Valley, Calif.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/82 BY spr-mer/sp

REC-7 62-102576-140

12 APR 11 1963

8 eft

IT.C. 4-9-63 mab

ack 4-10-63 mml EFT/mab

4-1-63

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am deeply concerned over a recent broadcast by an ex F.B.I. man Dan Smoot, regarding the recent visit to this country by [redacted] I have looked on Mr Smoot with admiration and I believe him to be a sincere, dedicated american. However, if what he says in this case is true then something is even worse than I realized. I cannot remember when, in my time, such an effort has been made to build up a man as we have witnessed in the case of [redacted]. On the other hand everything that Mr. Smoot says seems to make sense and I have been doing quite a bit of studying Latin America lately.

b6
b7C

Can you give me any information on this subject?

Respectfully

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ack 4-10-63
nml EFT/nab

ITC 9-63

CORRESPONDENCE

April 11, 1963

REC- 19 [illegible]-141

[redacted]

University Heights 18, Ohio

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/00 BY [illegible]

b6
b7C

FBI

MAR 11 3 59 PM '63

FBI-READING ROOM

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of April 8th, with enclosure, and regret I am unable to answer your questions.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is charged as the civilian intelligence agency with the responsibility for the internal security of this country. Our jurisdiction is limited to the United States and its territories. Also, data in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of the above, we have no information concerning communism in Venezuela we can furnish you. I trust you will understand our position.

Enclosed is some literature I hope will be of interest to you. I am also returning the paper you furnished.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 6
APR 12 1963
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (6)

Enclosures and Note on Next Page

JH:kcf (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 13 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures (6)
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Young People Can Help Defeat Communism
Time of Testing
Know your FBI
The Story of the FBI
Correspondent's Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. Correspondent's enclosure is a copy of "The People Versus the State Department" from Dan Smoot's report of 2-18-63. It attacks Romulo Betancourt as a former communist who in his earlier days was active for nine years in New York. It states that his communist activities were so flagrant that he was arrested by New York officers on information provided by the FBI and was expelled from the United States. This paper has come to our attention in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/78 BY spr mcc/sp

[redacted] b6 b7C

University Heights 18, Ohio

April 8, 1963

63
14

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am an eleventh grade student, presently writing a comprehensive term paper on "Communism in Venezuela", for an honor American history class. In doing research for this paper I came across a radio editorial entitled "The People Versus the State Department." I have enclosed a copy. I have several questions which I consider necessary to ask you before proceding with my paper. First of all, in the portion of the editorial which I have underlined, "His (Romulo Betancourt) Communist activities in New York were do flagrant that he was arrested by New York officers on information provided by J. Edgar Hoover's FBI and was wxpelled by the United States", is there any truth to this statement? Also in doing research I came across the names of former Communists [redacted] In relation to communism in Venezuela, what did they reveal? I hope you will find time to answer my questions. Thank You.

REC 19 62-102576-141

APR 15 1963

b6 b7C

ack 4-11-63
JH/kcf

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/93 BY sp2 mal/cp

62-102576-142

CHANGED TO

62-108912-X

SEP 12 1963

BC-DCB

4-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: June 20, 1963

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 10491-10499. Senator Thurmond, (D) South Carolina, spoke concerning a series of articles on disarmament written by Dan Smoot and published in Smoot's weekly publication, the Dan Smoot Report. Mr. Thurmond stated "Mr. Smoot is a well-known American citizen who has dedicated himself to the enormous task of trying to inform and alert the American people to the menace and dangers of the world Communist movement, and also as to actions and proposals by our Government which, unfortunately, serve to assist the Communists in the attainment of their goal of world domination. In 1948, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI agent, he worked for 3 1/2 years on Communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; 2 years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost 4 years on general FBI cases in various parts of the Nation. In 1951, Mr. Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum." Mr. Thurmond pointed out that because of the vital facts set out in this series of articles and because the Senate has an important responsibility to fulfill in the field of foreign relations, he felt that every Senator should read these articles. He included the text of the articles with his remarks. (Howard D. Smoot was employed by the Bureau as an Agent from March 23, 1949, until June 10, 1951; He resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement).

Original filed in: 66-1731-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/20/78 BY spr wa/ly

EX-102

REC-4 62-102576-143

NOT RECORDED 46 JUL 12 1963

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for June 19 1963 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

105 60 JUL 24 1963

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

Page 2

As you can see, I am interested to know if Mr. Smoot is a responsible, dependable citizen as he is quoted quite frequently in this local dispute. My interest in this matter is that I need to determine for myself the advisability of considering a home rule charter for our little town of 10,000 population. I feel the need to research as fully as possible the possibility that the above mentioned organizations are communist founded or inspired and whether or not a member of one of these organizations is a communist on the strength of that membership. This is what Mr. Smooth has stated.

Any information which you may have and which would be made available would be appreciated.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

/aw

b6
b7C

REC- 6 62-102576-144

August 1, 1963

EX-103

[redacted]

Kermit, Texas 79745

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/4/98 BY spr mcf/gp

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI AUG 1 12 49 PM '63

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

Your letter of July 25, 1963, has been received.

With respect to the organizations you named, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to these groups.

In response to your inquiry concerning Mr. Dan Smoot, he was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment. Further, it should be borne in mind that his opinions and comments are strictly his own and do not necessarily reflect the views of this Bureau.

MAILED 25
AUG 1 - 1963
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DTP:paw (3)

Note Next Page

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 AUG 12 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Bufiles reflect the groups mentioned by [redacted] advocated a metropolitan government with power transferred to trained social scientists, council managers and city managers. Many people believe this indicates these organizations are communist inspired but no information confirming this fact appears in Bufiles. Many prominent individuals, including those known for their conservative views, have been affiliated with the National Municipal League, and we have had cordial relations with many chapters.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Kermit, Texas
July 25, 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/80 BY spr mac/ep

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

Sir:

The city of Kermit, Texas, recently elected a group of citizens to study and present to the people for consideration, a home rule charter.

Two factions have developed, one group saying that these charters are controlled and influenced by communist organizations located in Chicago: the National Municipal League, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, the International City Managers' Association and other similar organizations. The other faction claims the home rule charter will place more authority in the hands of the local voters.

Do you have any information in your files as to whether or not the above mentioned organizations are left-wing or communist and if so is this information available to the public. The faction stating that they are is supported by a Mr. Dan Smoot who publishes a "newsletter" from Dallas, Texas. Does Mr. Dan Smoot have the support of your organization and is the FBI at liberty to reveal this information.

REC-6 62-102576-144

8-1
ack 7-31-63
DTP: j/w

EX-103

[redacted]

b6
b7C

KERMIT, TEXAS 79745

REC 62-103-76-145

August 21, 1963

[redacted]

Carlsbad, New Mexico

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/97 BY spr-mac/ep

b6
b7C

AUG 27 3 15 PM '63
RECEIVED
READING ROOM
B I

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of August 16th has been received.

Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures, as well as his opinions and comments, since he left this Bureau are strictly his own.

In addition, information in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I trust you will fully understand my position and why it is not possible for me to comment in the manner you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. "Science and Society" is a publication self-described as an independent journal of Marxism published quarterly by Science and Society, Inc., New York City. It has been investigated by the Bureau. There is information in Bufiles concerning the publication, "The Communist." It was previously known as "Bolshevik" and the Bureau has received numerous copies of it. [redacted] has been the subject of security investigations in 1942, 1953 and 1960. He has admitted being a member of various communist-front organizations in the 1930's. He is reported to be disassociated with this group and numerous persons contacted regard him as being loyal.

b6
b7C

RMW:mlk (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

57 AUG 29 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[redacted] b6 b7C

Carlsbad, New Mexico

August 16, 1963

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/88 BY sp7 mac/sp

Sirs:

A pamphlet has just come into my possession written and edited by a Mr. Dan Smoot who says that he was in your employ for 9½ years. He makes a lengthly statement in this pamphlet which I am repeating herwith:

"Dr. Bunche was part of the editorial apparatus of an openly communist magazine, Science and Society for over 4 years. He contributed to this publication and added his name and prestige as a professor of Howard University even after the communists in their publication, The Communist, openly stated that Science and Society magazine had as its function "to help Marxward moving students and intellectuals to come closer to Marxism-Leninism; to bring communist thought into academic circles.

"In a Senate probe by the Internal Security Subcommittee, it was brought out that Dr. Bunche had repeatedly pressured persons in charge of UN employment to hire notorious communist agent, in spite of the fact that here was a derogatory report against the individual by a security agency of the government.

It is my considered opinion that Dr. Bunche must be considered a security risk for our country in any position which he may hold."

Now, I do not know where he (Mr. Smoot) obtained this information on Dr. Bunche but I presume since he was with your organization that he got it during his employment with you. If Dr. Bunche, therefore, is what Mr. Smoot says he is has your department made this public at an earlier time, and is it still your opinion that Dr. Bunche is a security risk? Could you please clear this up for me.

Respectfully yours,

b6 b7C

EX 104

REC- 66

[redacted]

16 - 145
8-

10 AUG 26 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

W 21

14 6

REC-1

August 14, 1963

EX-102

[redacted]

Dewitt, New York

Dea[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/98 BY spr mac/ep

AUG 14 2 04 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Your letter, with enclosure, was received August 12th during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. You may be certain your communication will be brought to his attention when he returns and I know Mr. Hoover would want me to thank you for your interest in furnishing your observations.

MAILED 8
AUG 14 1963
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. The material enclosed by correspondent is a copy of the 7-8-63 issue of "The Dan Smoot Report" captioned "The American Tragedy." It discussed integration and communist efforts to use the Negro. There is no indication that this material has come to our attention previously and it is therefore not being returned to correspondent. The only mention of the FBI or the Director is on page 215 which sets forth Smoot's background and indicates his prior association with the Bureau. Bufiles indicate tha[redacted] "The Post-Standard" is on the Special Correspondents' List. There is no indication in Bufiles that the Director

JH:nkg (3) Note continued next page.

b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted] "Shreveport Journal" on any matter which would require that his letter be published. However, the Director did [redacted] on 7-29-63 thanking him for his editorial indicating approval of the Director's remarks in the July issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin regarding patriotism.

Tuesda

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
the F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

EXP. PROC.
40 AUG 12 1963

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Sir:

There appeared in the Syracuse Post Standard, a Newhouse paper, extreme article regarding the background of the Negro Uprisings, NAACP, CORE, Etc. It stated, this was Sunday Last, that any per tried to connect the Negro emancipation effort with "communism" best a lunatic, and at least psychotic.

They particularly assasinated the editor of the Manchester paper, that had testified before the Senate Committee, and of course, all of the "hateful" White Southerners.

[redacted] in his absence, some obsequeio individuah from Syracuse University, probably the "maxwell school", edits tne lead column.

b6
b7C

The Congressional Record is full of the actual background of these person and many other publications to the right of the very far left of center, are also.

Your letter to the Editor of the Shreveport Journal, made me inquire into whether or not you would please answer this letter (editorial). I have sentinto this paper, time after time, the background of Martin Luther King and his various subordinates, to no avail.

b6
b7C

This is Rockefeller(hunting ground) and he is after the Negro vote, as is [redacted]

The most obtuse person in this country can not fail to acknowledge the fact that these "demonstrations" are so well coordinated. This takes a great deal of money and organization. Any factual student of the new effort at one worldism under the UN, knows that the weak link in any given society is a people with no pride of race. Perhaps we have taken this away from this race by welfare doles, and what not, but it has become fairly obvious that someone will be paying more than the welfare toll on this "new freedom" communistic ideology. A la Folk singing

It would be a very fine thing if there could be an official rebuttal to this extremist view that all of these Negro demonstrations are merely due to the "right to live" jargon, and more of the same old garbage of "all men are created equal", which they may be, it is what they do with what they have been created with, that is the actual argument.

EX-109

62-102716-146

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/24/98 BY sp/mcl/p

Most Sincerely

REC-1

[redacted]
DeWitt, N. Y.

b6
b7C

AUG 1963

MAC 15 1 06 PM '63

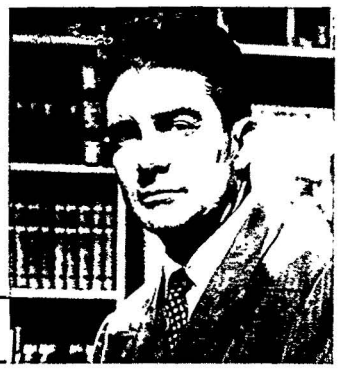
Contrary to the leftwing opinion, I hate no one, not even to say the so-called communistic conspirators. To be so evil is pitiful/

mml
1c

H 14

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 9, No. 27 (Broadcast 412) July 8, 1963 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE AMERICAN TRAGEDY

The past is prologue; and, unless we know the prologue, we cannot understand the drama unfolding before us.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/87 BY sp2 mar/sp

In January, 1861, Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York City, proposed to the Common Council that Long Island, Staten Island, and Manhattan secede from the American Union and establish themselves as a free city to be named Tri-Insula. The Council approved;[1] but this attempt at northern secession was never completed. On April 12, 1861, southern guns opened fire on Fort Sumter, a federal military post in the harbor at Charleston, South Carolina, initiating open hostilities which came to be known as the American Civil War.

Northern secessionists joined with northern abolitionists to put down the effort at southern secession. At first, there were gay enthusiasm and reasonable unity in the North. In population, the North outnumbered the South more than three to one; and shiploads of European immigrants were pouring into the Port of New York almost daily. In natural resources and in industries to produce implements of war, the North was infinitely stronger than the South. The war against southern secessionists looked like nothing more than a colorful summer campaign. Volunteers from northern states quickly responded to President Lincoln's first call to arms.

But by the summer of 1863, there was a general feeling of despair in the North, particularly in New York City which, itself, had considered secession three months before Fort Sumter.

Northern armies, though better fed and better equipped and vastly superior in numbers, had not been doing well. General McClellan's great Army of the Potomac, departing from the First Battle of Bull Run in haste and disorder, had set what seemed to be a pattern. Even north of the Mason-Dixon Line, McClellan had not done well. Lincoln replaced McClellan with Burnside; but, the next month, General Burnside lost the battle of Fredericksburg. Burnside was re-

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1963. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

 62-102596-146

placed by Fighting Joe Hooker, but General Fighting Joe promptly lost the battle of Chancellorsville.

Grant had won signal victories in the West; and Lee had spent himself at Gettysburg; but the lustre of these events was not bright enough to obscure a widespread feeling of rebellion and desire for secession that still prevailed in the North. Northern volunteers no longer responded in sufficient numbers to Lincoln's repeated call for more soldiers. The national Congress had enacted a Draft Law, exempting from military service in the Union Armies every man who could pay $300 for personal exemption. This laid an especially heavy burden on the poor men of the North — particularly on the thousands of newly arriving immigrants, many of whom were conscripted and sent south to fight almost as soon as they arrived from Europe.

In mid-July, 1863, the people of New York gave bloody expression to their resentment of what they regarded as a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight." In five days of rioting, the "poor people" of New York City revealed their attitude toward being forced to fight for freedom of the negro, while many who claimed zeal for that cause were buying their exemption from military service and staying at home to grow rich in a war-stimulated economy. Here is an account of the New York race riots, taken from Lloyd Paul Stryker's biography of Andrew Johnson:

"In fact, finally on that Monday morning [July 13, 1863], the poor people of the city took arms against their 'sea of troubles,' and used them somewhat effectively throughout five days and nights. When they had finished their work, the limp forms of nearly one thousand negroes were found hanging to the lamp posts or were left crumpled in beaten heaps upon the sidewalks. More than fifty buildings were burned and sacked. The police, as always, battled bravely, but they were too few, and it was not until ten thousand troops marched into town that order was restored . . . . "(2)

This terrible episode in American history has been rather well buried by historians. Even at the time, it was treated as minor news by the northern press, in comparison with the screaming denunciation by the press of "southern barbarism" when Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest attacked Fort Pillow and, in the process of reducing that Fort, killed 200 negro troops who had been inducted into the Union Army.

President Lincoln was disturbed by the bloody New York riots of mid-July, 1863, primarily because they revealed a misunderstanding of his purpose in the war. Time and again, Lincoln had explained that the North was not fighting for freedom of the negro, but was fighting solely to preserve the Union. Lincoln had said repeatedly that if he could maintain the Union by preserving the institution of slavery, he would do so; if he could maintain the Union by freeing some negroes while leaving some in slavery, he would do so; or if he could maintain the Union by freeing all slaves, he would do so. Lincoln explained his Emancipation Proclamation as a military necessity for the North, not as part of a crusade to free the slaves.

In a political speech at Charleston, Illinois, on September 18, 1858, Lincoln had expressed himself on the "negro question." He had repeated the same views at Quincy, Illinois, on October 13, 1858, during the Lincoln-Douglas debates — in these words:

"I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together on the footing of perfect equality . . . . but I hold that, notwithstanding all this, there is no reason in the world why the negro is not entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence — the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

After he became President, and throughout the war, Lincoln repeated this view on the racial question in the United States.

Yet, northern abolitionists apparently trying to forget that it was northern men who had bought black men in Africa, and sold them into slavery in the Western Hemisphere) fanned the flames of hatred for southern whites until no peaceful or sensible solution of the slave problem was possible before the war; and no reasonable solution of the racial problem was possible *after* the war.

At the close of the Civil War, according to Carl Sandburg, foremost biographer of Lincoln:

"Lincoln had his choice of going with those who, to win a complete and abstract justice for the Negro, would not hesitate about making the South a vast graveyard of slaughtered whites, with Negro State governments established and upheld by Northern white bayonets."(3)

Charles Sumner (Republican Senator from Massachusetts), Ben Wade (Republican Senator from Ohio) and Thaddeus Stevens (Republican Representative from Pennsylvania) were congressional leaders who had made hatred of the southern whites a burning political passion and who were determined to establish it as a guiding light of national policy.

Lincoln rejected their counsel of hate and, according to Carl Sandburg, so did the two foremost northern Generals, Grant and Sherman:

"The supreme devastators, Grant and Sherman, were not politically joined to those, like Sumner, demanding a justice which would consist of Southern Negro state governments made and upheld by Northern white bayonets. The caldron of war hate still boiled . . . . The passions of Sumner and Wade had become a habit. They rose to passion chiefly on the race question. As born haters, they had difficulty adjusting themselves to the ways of Lincoln . . . . [whose counsel about placing blame for slavery and the Civil War consisted of] the repeated and mournful 'Judge not, that ye be not judged.' "(3)

The Confederacy died and the Civil War ended when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. Lincoln was assassinated 5 days later. Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor, tried faithfully to carry out Lincoln's policies of reconciliation and reconstruction without malice; but, lacking the prestige which Presidency during war had given Lincoln, and being a southerner, Johnson himself became a primary target of the abolitionist haters; and hatred of southern whites did, indeed, become a guiding light of national policy for more than ten years.

Here are passages from Lloyd Paul Stryker's biography of President Johnson:

"In Memphis, during April [1866], the third United States colored artillery were quartered. Their mere presence was provocative enough, but when presently their lack of discipline revealed itself in acts of open insolence, the collisions against which Grant had warned were sure to follow. The police of Memphis . . . were Irish. The jostling of Irish policemen never has been deemed an act of prudence, yet on the afternoon of April 30th this extra hazardous pastime was engaged in by the black artillerymen. Trouble disproportionate to this origin was not slow in following. It followed on the next day when the municipal officers of the law, with the ready aid of white civilians, made an attack upon the entire negro population of the city. This retaliation resulted in a riot that lasted for two days. When it was over, forty-six negroes had been killed and more were injured . . . . The echoes of this trouble were not slow in reaching Washington, from which sounding-board they reverberated through the land. A golden opportunity was here offered for the enemies of the South to proclaim her 'unregeneracy' . . . .

"The material for defamation furnished by the Memphis riot, however, was as nothing compared to what transpired at New Orleans on July 30th [1866] . . . . [when] a procession of negroes, partly armed, marched through the streets of New Orleans. There was some hooting and jeering from the sidewalks, when suddenly a shot rang out; it had been fired by one of the colored paraders. Other shots soon followed, and the crowd then chased the marchers . . . . The police appeared presently on the scene. All the materials for a riot were now present, and a very shocking one ensued . . . . Before it was over nearly two hundred persons had been

killed or injured, most of whom were negroes. Soldiers did not reach the scene until the trouble was all over.

"Without a shred of proof to substantiate the charge, the Radicals proclaimed that the riot was the result of the President's delinquency, and heralded this accusation in every form of utterance. His [Johnson's] exculpation was in the power of Stanton [Secretary of War], but Stanton held his peace, except to exclaim against the Attorney-General of Louisiana and the Mayor of New Orleans as 'pardoned rebels who had instigated the murder of the people in the streets of the city.' The Congressional Committee appointed by Congress would hear nothing from the President, and presently filed their report charging him as an accomplice in the crime . . . .

"No one seems to have mentioned that the combined deaths in Memphis and in New Orleans numbered less than half the negroes who were murdered in the draft riots of New York three years before! Such facts would not well have harmonized with the Radical contention that it was only in the South that the race problem gave rise to turbulence!"[2]

But the truth was recorded quietly, in the diary of Gideon Welles, who had served throughout Lincoln's term of office as Secretary of the Navy and was still serving in that capacity under Johnson, when the race riots occurred in New Orleans on July 30, 1866. Gideon Welles said:

"There is little doubt that the New Orleans riots had their origin with the Radical Members of Congress in Washington. It is part of a deliberate conspiracy and was to be the commencement of a series of bloody affrays through the States lately in rebellion . . . . There is a determination to involve the country in civil war, if necessary, to secure negro suffrage in the States and Radical ascendancy in the General Government."[4]

The National Sin

As early as 1787, responsible men — the men who wrote our Constitution — knew that slavery was evil and doomed to die; but it had become so woven into the fabric of American life that time was needed to remove it. It could have been removed without the sea of blood that was poured out during and following the Civil War. Leaders in the North (among them, Abraham Lincoln) and in the South (among them, owners of slaves) were groping toward a means of sending negroes back to Africa and of aiding them there to develop their own independent nation and to lead their own way of life. But the insensate hatred of northern abolitionists for southern whites provoked a defensive, equally senseless reaction on the part of some southern leaders who tried to defend slavery as a noble institution.

The North did not go to war to free the slaves, and the South did not fight to preserve slavery. The official purpose of the northern government was to preserve the American Union. The official purpose of the southern government was to establish the right of the South to be left alone, to lead its own life in its own way. But it was hatred, fanned to white-heat, both North and South, that made possible the awful inferno of the Civil War.

Northern slave-traders brought negroes to the United States against their will, the only race of people ever forced to come here. Southern plantation owners bought the negroes and used them as slaves. Southerners were not above engaging in the slave trade, and northerners were not above owning and working slaves.[5] The economics of the time assigned the North and South their respective roles.

Slavery was, in short, a *national* sin. But instead of growing maudlin about our great national sin, we ought to look at it in proper perspective.

Negroes, whom New England and British slave traders brought to the new world, were not a civilized people captured and sold into bondage.

They were barbarians, most of whom had been slaves in Africa, sold to white slave traders by other negroes. Their bondage to the white man in America was, physically speaking, an actual improvement upon the life they had endured in Africa.

The slaves set free by the American Civil War were of a race which had never developed a civilization of its own. These negroes had no racial pride or racial traditions of self-government. Their forebears had never known anything but slavery, either in the Western Hemisphere or in their African homeland.

These were the people, illiterate and propertyless, who, in one violent step, were declared equal heirs of a civilization which it had taken the white man thousands of years to develop. The southern whites (upon whom fell the main task of helping the negroes assimilate an ancient and alien culture) were themselves pauperized, demoralized, and embittered by war — a people whose own way of life had been shattered by military action. And during the first ten years when the southern whites were trying to carry this burden, they were living under the heel of a national government in the hands of men whose ruling passions were greed and hate. Guns and bayonets of northern occupation armies forced southern whites to accept state governments run by illiterate negroes and white carpetbaggers — governments which, under the cover of "law," despoiled southerners of their homes and other property.

Yet, somehow, the monumental burden was shouldered.

Negro Progress

Any American who has a sense of shame or apologetic feeling about the history of the black man in the United States — even including the period of slavery — should look at the history of the black man elsewhere. Look, for example, at the history of Haiti.

Haiti was a French colonial possession from 1697 to 1804. It was the most prosperous European colony in the Western Hemisphere. In 1789 (the year when George Washington became the first President of the United States), free mulattoes of Haiti (who were property owners, many of them wealthy) were given political rights. The whites objected to this, and fierce racial struggles ensued.

On January 1, 1804, Haiti became an independent nation, under the rule of Jean Jacques Dessalines, a negro, who crowned himself Emperor. He began his reign by massacring all whites in Haiti,[6] thus making it an all-negro nation. In 1844, the eastern half of the island revolted and declared its independence (now known as the Dominican Republic).

Haiti has been an all-negro nation since 1804. The civilization which the negroes took over from the whites in 1804 was as advanced as any in the Western Hemisphere. Yet, since the negroes gained national independence, Haiti has been a land of brutal violence, bloody anarchy, tyranny, and poverty — except for one 19-year period when it was under the supervision of U.S. occupation forces. Following a period of wild anarchy, in which foreign embassies were looted and their personnel murdered, the United States, on July 28, 1915, sent a detachment of Marines into Haiti to restore order. U. S. forces remained until 1934. During those years of white supervision, the negro Republic of Haiti enjoyed the only prosperity and the only period of law and order, since the whites were exterminated in 1804.

Shortly after Franklin D. Roosevelt ended the

U. S. occupation of Haiti, bl[redacted]y turmoil and grinding poverty returned to that hapless land. Today, the all-negro Republic of Haiti is the most illiterate and depressed area in the Western Hemisphere.[6, 7]

Consider the history of the black man in Australia. The first British settlement in Australia was established in 1788. In that land, the black man is a native, never having been brought there as a slave, or otherwise oppressed by whites. Australians forbade the migration of foreign negroes to their country, but adopted a beneficent policy toward native blacks — giving them freedom to share the white man's civilization, or to remain apart, and lead their own way of life.

Practically all of them have chosen to remain apart; and they are still a stone-age people, having made few advances in the 175 years since white civilization first came to their homeland.[8]

On the other hand, look at the history of the American negro in the United States. Between 1865 and 1928, the American negro made more progress than the black man had ever made anywhere else in the entire history of the human race.

During that period, American negroes made a miraculous advance toward full integration into the white man's ancient culture — not integration in the contemporary sense of losing their racial identity by full amalgamation with the white race, but integration in the sense that they began to develop a pride in their own race and, with the white man's help, began to build their own cultural and educational institutions, establish their own businesses, build their own homes, own their own land.

With marvelous speed, the American negroes — thanks to the understanding and sympathetic aid of southern whites — were becoming a proud and *distinctive* part of the total American population.

Racial Agitation

As early as 1913, Lenin had urged communists to use the "negro problem" as a means of creating disorder and strife in the United States. But the communist program of racial agitation was not formally launched until 1928. Hence, 1928 is a significant turning point in the history of race relations in the United States.

When the communists launched their program of racial agitation, they were spurred by a sense of urgency, because they knew that the "negro problem" was vanishing in the United States. For proof of this, examine the words of John Pepper, the man chosen by Moscow to initiate the program. John Pepper wrote a 16-page pamphlet intended as a handbook for communist racial agitation activity. Entitled *American Negro Problems,* it was published (1928) by the Workers Library Publishers, 35 East 125th Street, New York (official publishing company of the communist party). Note these passages:

"The Negroes of the United States are the most advanced section of the Negro population of the world and can play a decisive role in helping and leading the liberation movement of the Negro colonies . . . .

"The industrialization of the agrarian south of the United States, the concentration of a new Negro working-class population in the big cities of the east and north, and the entrance of the Negroes into the basic industries on a mass scale, have been changing, in the last few years, the

whole social composition of the Negro race in America . . . .

"A sharp class differentiation has taken place in the Negro population in recent years. Formerly the Negro was in the main the cotton farmer in the south and the domestic help in the north . . . . [But now] in the big cities and industrial centres of the north there is concentrated to a growing degree a Negro working-class population . . . . At the same time there is a rapid development of a Negro petit-bourgeoisie, a Negro intelligentsia, and even a Negro bourgeoisie. The very fact of segregation of the Negro masses creates the basis for the development of a stratum of small merchants, lawyers, physicians, preachers, brokers, who try to attract the Negro workers and farmers as consumers . . . .

"It would be a major mistake to overlook the existence of class differences among the Negroes, especially the crystallization of a Negro bourgeoisie. There were in 1924, 73 Negro banks, carrying an annual volume of business of over 100,000,000 dollars. There are 25 Negro insurance companies; 14 of these have assets totalling 6,000,000 dollars and during 192[illegible] alone paid over 3,000,000 dollars in claims. This Negro bourgeoisie is closely tied up with the white bourgeoisie; is often the agent of the white capitalists. Economically the Negro banks are often part of the Federal Reserve System of banking.

"Politically the Negro bourgeoisie is participating, to a growing degree, in the so-called 'commissions for inter-racial cooperation.' These committees exist in eight hundred counties of the south and are spreading all through the black belt."

Note that the communists were particularly disturbed because the "negro bourgeoisie" was participating with southern whites in voluntary commissions for inter-racial cooperation.

Negro progress in the United States was so fast and so solid — and harmonious relations between black and white races were being so effec-

THE DAN SMOOT TELEVISION BROADCASTS ARE PRODUCED ON FILM. HENCE, WE HAVE 16 MM SOUND FILM RECORDINGS COVERING ALL SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT. THE FILM IS NOW AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC. WRITE FOR FREE FILM CATALOGUE.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both sides* of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast gives only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

tively developed — that communists alone could not have done serious harm.

The race problem did not become a major American tragedy until the Democrat Party, under the leadership of Roosevelt and Truman, for political reasons, adopted a program of racial agitation. The problem did not become a major national disaster — transforming peaceful communities into caldrons of violence — until modern Republicans, under the leadership of Eisenhower and Nixon, launched an all-out political struggle to win organized negro support away from the Democrats.

The Kennedy administration, in its search for political support, has cynically prodded and manipulated the delicate racial problem — until, today, it is entirely conceivable that places like New York City could be on the verge of a horrible experience comparable to that of mid-July, 1863.

NEXT WEEK: More on this problem.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Abraham Lincoln,* by John T. Morse, Jr., American Statesmen Series, 1893; and *The Encyclopaedia Britannica,* 11th Edition, 1910, Volume 19, p. 623

(2) *Andrew Johnson, A Study in Courage,* by Lloyd Paul Stryker, The Macmillan Company, 1929, pp. 126-7; pp. 316-19

(3) *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years,* by Carl Sandburg, Harcourt, Brace & Company, 1936, Volume IV, p. 217; p. 218

(4) *Diary of Gideon Welles,* edited by Howard K. Beale, W. W. Norton & Company, 1960, Volume II, pp. 569-70

(5) The Census of 1860 listed 114,995 slaves in northern states: *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1957,* Bureau of the Census, 1960, pp. 11-12

(6) *The Encyclopaedia Britannica,* 14th Edition, 1932, Volume 11, pp. 82-3

(7) *The Encyclopedia Americana,* 1961. Edition, Volume XIII, pp. 628d-628h; *Information Please Almanac for 1963,* Simon and Schuster, 1962, pp. 701-2

(8) *The Encyclopedia Americana,* 1961 Edition, Volume II, pp. 567-69

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. But what can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

Subscription:	6 months	— $ 6.00
	1 year	— $10.00
1962 Bound Volume		— $10.00
The Invisible Government		
Paperback		— $ 3.00
Clothback		— $ 5.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
Film Catalogue		— Free
Reprint List		— Free

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY ZONE STATE

(Add 2% Sales Tax in Texas)

RA REC- 44 62-102576-149

September 3, 1963

EX-IN

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Hope, Arkansas

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of August 27th and the enclosed copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" were received in the absence of Mr. Hoover from the city. I know he would want me to thank you for the consideration which prompted you to write and you may be sure they will be called to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/72 BY spr mar/cp

NOTE: No record of correspondent in Bufiles.

RMW:ngf (3)

MAILED 25
SEP 3 - 1963
COMM-FBI

SEP 3 11 32 AM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62 SEP 13 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

August 27 1963

Dear Mr Hoover
Please read the Dan
Smoot report I am
sending you
would you Discriminate
against your own Color
Sincerely yours.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/24/81 BY spr mac/ep

acb
in-advance
9-3-63
Rmw:
mrc

REC-44 62-102576-147

9-5

6 AUG 29 1963

SECRET-DIRECTOR

EXP PROC

ENCLOSURE

1-True Copy
8-29-63
MS

CORRESPONDENCE

Dan Smoot

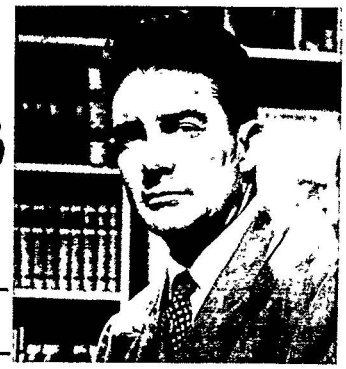
W3

[redacted]

b6
b7C

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 9, No. 28 (Broadcast 413) July 15, 1963 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/26/88 BY

MORE EQUAL THAN EQUAL

Here is the civil rights platform announced by the communist party in 1928, when communists formally launched their program to create social disorder in the United States by agitating the racial situation:

"1. Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, political, and social equality for the Negro race.

"2. Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of Negroes. Abolition of all Jim Crow laws. The law shall forbid all discrimination against Negroes in selling or renting houses.

"3. Abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes.

"4. Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.

"5. Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent, Negro children or youth from attending general public schools or universities.

"6. Full and equal admittance of Negroes to all railway station waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels, and theatres.

"7. Federal law against lynching and the protection of the Negro masses in their right of self-defense.

"8. Abolition of discriminatory practices in courts against Negroes. No discrimination in jury service.

"9. Abolition of the convict lease system and of the chain-gang.

"10. Abolition of all Jim Crow distinction in the army, navy, and civil service.

"11. Immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers.

"12. Equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours, and working conditions for Negro and white workers. Equal pay for equal work for Negro and white workers."(1)

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas, 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1963. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

62-102576-147

In 1946, President Truman created a President's Committee on Civil Rights. In October, 1947, this Committee published a report, recommending federal legislation to outlaw all discrimination and segregation based on race, color, creed, or national origin. In February, 1948, President Truman requested of Congress civil rights legislation based on the 1947 Report. Congress refused. The Democrat Party put strong civil rights provisions in its political platform for the 1948 elections, and so did the Republican Party.[2]

Thus, twenty years after communists initiated their program to create racial strife, the two major political parties made the race question a primary issue in a presidential election. Kennedy's civil rights proposals in 1963 go beyond the original communist program.[3]

Enforcing Equality

On August 13, 1953, President Eisenhower issued an Executive Order creating the Government Contract Committee (with Vice President Nixon as chairman). This Committee had the responsibility of seeing that business firms with government contracts did not permit racial discrimination in their employment practices.

On January 18, 1955, President Eisenhower issued an Executive Order creating the Committee on Government Employment Policy, to guarantee that all considerations of race be eliminated in the hiring of persons to work for the federal government.

On March 6, 1961, President Kennedy issued an Executive Order abolishing the two Eisenhower committees, and substituting for them the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, with Vice President Johnson as chairman. The responsibility of this Committee is to eliminate racial discrimination in every activity that has any connection, direct or indirect, with the spending or lending of federal tax money. Private builders who get FHA, or other, loans must not permit any racial discrimination in their own employment practices or in the employment practices of their contractors. They must sell, rent, or lease their real estate without regard to race. Federal agencies must eliminate all kinds of racial discrimination or segregation; and any state or private agencies receiving federal funds, and any private firm contracting, or subcontracting, work for the federal government, must do the same.

The fact is, of course, that the federal government has no constitutional authority to lend money or guarantee private loans, through FHA or otherwise, to individuals or business firms. It has no constitutional authority to give tax money to state governments for schools, welfare, unemployment compensation, employment activities, and so on.

Individuals and state governments — in the South and elsewhere — who take illegal federal handouts and then complain about illegal federal controls have no logic to support their position. The way to end this particular aspect of federal domination of private and state affairs is to eliminate the federal subsidies which give some color of justification for the domination. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that advocates of all federal aid programs (particularly federal aid to education) incessantly repeat the tired old argument that federal help does not mean federal control, although every one knows better, and can see in the record of current events that a primary reason for federal aid is to create a pretext for federal control.

Federal requirements against discrimination in the employment practices of private business firms working on contracts or subcontracts for the government have no basis in the spirit or provisions of American constitutional law. When the government buys goods from private individuals, or contracts with them to produce goods, it has a right and responsibility to require honest

and efficient contract fulfillment. It has no right to force on the private contractors the social or political ideology of reigning Washington officialdom. Yet, from 1953 to 1961, Eisenhower and Nixon (through Eisenhower's Government Contract Committee); and since 1961, Kennedy and Johnson (through Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity) have used government contracts as a club to promote their own political ends.

It is a big club. Federal government spending amounts to more than 20% of the Gross National Product of the United States.[4]

State and Local Action

In addition to federal efforts, at least 20 states (and many municipalities) have laws against racial discrimination in private employment, in public employment, in housing, in schools, and in the use of public facilities.[5]

Most state laws against racial discrimination go to extraordinary extremes. The California Fair Employment Practice Act, for example, makes it illegal for a private employer to ask a job applicant whether he is a citizen of the United States — or even to ask him how long he has been a resident in this country.

Since the California Fair Employment Practices Commission was created in 1959, over 425 cases against private employers have been handled. One typical case involved Lennie L. Andrews, a negro, employed as a coach cleaner in the Barstow, California, yards of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Andrews did not like the job of cleaning coaches. He asked for promotion to the job of carman. The railroad refused to promote him because he had no aptitude for the job he wanted. Shortly thereafter (in March, 1960), Andrews was found asleep during working hours in a coach he was supposed to be cleaning. He was fired. He complained to the California FEPC that he had been denied the promotion and had been fired because he was a negro. The FEPC, ignoring the facts supplied by the railroad (facts strongly buttressed by the circumstances that the company has a large number of negro employees who have been promoted on merit and who have not been fired), ruled that the company had discriminated against Andrews. The FEPC ordered Santa Fe to reinstate Andrews in his old job, to give him 10 months' back pay, and to promote him at the first opportunity.[6]

Another typical California FEPC case involved Clarence B. Ramsey. In January, 1961, Ramsey, a negro, applied for a job as shipping clerk with the T. H. Wilson Company, a photographic supply firm in San Francisco. The company, considering him unqualified, refused to hire him. Ramsey complained to the FEPC — which ruled that refusal to hire Ramsey was an act of racial discrimination. In August, 1961, the FEPC ordered the company to give Ramsey $2175.50 — which represented the amount of money Ramsey would have earned in wages from January to August, 1961, if he had been hired.[7]

These two California cases are typical of outrageous injustices and violations of individual rights which are commonplace, not only in California, but in all states which have "FEPC" laws.

Consequences

Existing civil rights programs (of federal, state, and local governments) already cover at least two-thirds of the total population in the United States, according to statements which President Kennedy made in his civil rights message of June 19, 1963. The ostensible purpose of the programs is to eliminate racial tensions by abolishing racial discrimination. Yet, racial tensions are infinitely worse now than before any of the programs were initiated. The odd distortions of "liberal" reason on the race question have had incredible consequences.

On September 24, 1957, President Eisenhower sent a Division of airborne troops to Little

Rock, because, he said, "disorderly mobs" in that city were "defying the law." No law was involved, however. The "disorderly mobs" consisted of about 200 housewives and workers, congregated on the lawn at Central High School, jeering, or standing in silent protest against a Supreme Court order that nine negro children should be enrolled in Central High (even though a more modern and commodious public high school was available to the children in their own neighborhood). President Eisenhower interrupted a vacation in Rhode Island and returned to Washington for a radio-television speech to the nation about the Little Rock affair which, because of his action, was emblazoned in banner headlines all over the world.

About midnight on September 23, 1957 (just a few hours before Eisenhower's military action against the "disorderly mobs" in Little Rock) some real mob violence erupted in Lone Star, Texas. Approximately 1000 strikers (United Steel Workers-CIO) jammed entrance gates at the Lone Star Steel Company, preventing employees who wanted to work from entering the plant. They threw rocks at cars and non-strikers, and shouted insults and obscenities at workers who approached the gates. It was an "illegal" strike — in the sense that the union had not authorized it, and management was not certain what it was all about. The company obtained a court injunction against mass picketing, but the strike continued anyway. Company cars were stoned, windows were broken. One company truckdriver said he was followed by two carloads of strikers who fired on him, puncturing a tire on his truck. The wife of one non-striker said the lives of her children were endangered. A sales representative said one hundred strikers mobbed his car, trying to turn it over.

In Little Rock, Arkansas — 200 housewives and workers milling around Central High School; in Lone Star, Texas, 1000 CIO strikers armed with rocks, clubs, and guns doing violence to the life, liberty, and property of innocent citizens!

President Eisenhower did nothing, said nothing, about the Lone Star, Texas, affair.

President Kennedy has displayed the same bias. Washington, D. C., has become a place where people are not safe on the streets at night, or even in church or in their own homes, unless carefully guarded. Last Thanksgiving Day, a small minority of white people in a predominantly negro crowd at a high school football game were savagely mauled by negro spectators, after the white football team had defeated the negro team. Police were powerless to protect the white minority, just as police in Washington are generally unable to give the minority white population adequate protection against negro hoodlums.[8] The President could, with constitutional authority, use federal troops to protect the people of Washington against lawless violence, since the city is in a federal district; but the President has never done it.

In May, 1963, however, President Kennedy was quick to send federal troops to protect rioting negroes in Birmingham — where authorities had the situation well in hand and were impartially enforcing the law; where no federal law or federal court order had been violated or even threatened; where there was no constitutional authority for federal intervention.

It is safe to say that less damage to the persons and property of innocent people has occurred in all racial strife in the State of Alabama during the past ten years, than occurred in thirty minutes on Thanksgiving Day, 1962, at Washington, D. C.

On June 12, 1963, Medgar Evers, negro field representative for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi, was murdered in Jackson. The FBI investigated the crime as a federal case. FBI agents identified a suspect and arrested him under authority of federal civil rights laws, later turning him over to state authorities for prosecution on a murder charge.

On June 12, 1963, a white man was killed by a negro during a race riot in Lexington, North Carolina. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On June 12, 1963, two white men were injured by shotgun blasts fired into their private places of business, during a race riot at Cambridge, Maryland. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On the night of June 12, 1963, 6 negroes stabbed an 18-year-old white boy and raped his 15-year-old companion in Cleveland, Ohio. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On June 19, 1963, Medgar Evers, the slain NAACP leader (an ex-serviceman) was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, with all the solemn ceremony customary at the burial of a national hero.

On June 19, 1963, three white soldiers were dragged out of their car in Washington, D. C., and beaten by a gang of negroes. One of the white soldiers — Edward Betcher — was killed. The negroes ran over his body with their car, as they were leaving the scene.[9] The FBI did not enter this case; and the funeral of Betcher, a murdered white soldier, was not even reported in the press.

On June 19, 1963, a homemade bomb, thrown or placed by unknown assailants, damaged a negro church near Gillett, Arkansas. Newspaper accounts indicate that the FBI did enter this case.[10]

On the night of June 26, 1963, dynamite bombs blasted the homes of two white police officers in Minneapolis. Prior to the bombings, both white men had received numerous threatening telephone calls from negroes. Federal authorities did not enter this case.

On June 5, 1963, the Dallas Post Office announced the promotion of 3 negroes to supervisory positions. On the basis of merit, 53 white men ranked higher than the highest ranking negro on the promotion list.

On July 5, 1963, a *San Antonio Evening News* columnist quoted local federal officials as saying they had been told to "fill vacancies with nothing but Negroes." The order was given verbally.[11] On July 6, various regional federal officials denied the San Antonio story, by saying that the San Antonio officials had "exaggerated what we've asked them to do."[12]

Concerning negroes in government service, United States Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas) says:

"While the negroes comprise only 10 percent of the population . . . they already hold jobs, especially in government, far beyond this percentage. In Washington, in such agencies as the Post Office Department, General Services Administration, etc., employment for negroes runs as high as 40 to 50 percent."[13]

In sum: civil rights for negroes, in the eyes of politicians hungry for negro votes, means that harming a negro is a national disaster which requires federal action even when such action violates the Constitution; but negro violence against whites is a routine matter beneath the notice of federal authorities. Civil rights for negroes in federal employment means that they must be promoted above white men who outrank them on the basis of personal merit, and must be given preference as applicants for employment, even though they already hold a disproportionate share of all government jobs.[14]

Overt Demands For Preference

Agitators of the racial problem have long contended that they merely want to abolish discrimination *against* negroes — to eliminate racial consciousness so that negroes will be treated as individuals, without regard to their race. Now, however, these same agitators are frankly demanding that negroes be given preferential treatment *because of their race.*

In northern cities, taxpayers are burdened with the expense of transportation services to haul

negro children miles from their neighborhoods so that they can be enrolled in schools with white children.

On June 30, 1963, Martin Luther King (notorious negro agitator) demanded "discrimination in reverse." That is, he wants preferential treatment of negroes in the form of financial aid from the federal government to provide negroes special advantages in employment, education, housing, and so on.[15] On July 1, 1963, Lincoln Lynch, an official of The Congress of Racial Equality, went one step further in demanding that negroes be given preferential treatment, not only by government but by private organizations.[16]

These negro agitators threaten the nation with violence if they do not get the preferential treatment they demand.

Negro leaders are now saying that the absence of white children from all-negro schools "means a shortage of ambitious, education-minded models for negro children to copy."[17] This does coincide with the findings of scientific research.

Dr. Audrey M. Shuey, Chairman of the Department of Psychology at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, wrote a book, *The Testing of Negro Intelligence* (1958). Dr. Shuey reviewed all extensive psychological testing of negroes done in the United States during this century. Her conclusion is that, on the whole, negroes have lower IQ's than whites, *regardless* of environmental factors, and that there are definite intelligence differences between white and negro races.

Dr. Henry E. Garrett, former President of the American Psychological Association and Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Columbia University, says in the introduction to Dr. Shuey's book:

"Dr. Shuey concludes that the regularity and consistency of the results strongly imply a racial basis for these differences. I believe that the weight of evidence supports her conclusion."

Impartial foreign observers have come to the same conclusion. Peregrine Worsthorne, an editor of the London *Sunday Telegraph,* says:

"To be brutally frank, the most serious and ineradicable obstacle to a genuine multi-racial society in the United States may be less the Southern white man's privileges than the Northern black man's inadequacies."[18]

Only God can evaluate the worth of human individuals or races. It is quite beyond the province of man to know whether any individual or race is "superior" to another. Only God knows whether negroes have contributed more or less than whites to fulfillment of God's plan for humanity. Only God knows whether "civilization," as we know it, is better or worse than the primitive society of negroes in the jungles of Africa.

In evaluating human accomplishments, the best we can do is to use standards known to us. All of us who are heirs of Western civilization (which includes negroes among us) use such words as "progress" and "accomplishment" in conformity with the standards of our civilization — even when we acknowledge that God's concept of "progress" and "accomplishment" may differ from ours.

In this context, certain things are obvious.

It is obvious that Western civilization was produced by whites. For primitive living under harsh physical conditions, the black man is obviously better adapted than whites; but for living in the white man's civilization, whites are obviously better adapted than negroes.

When left alone, the negro has never advanced beyond a primitive culture. When left alone after taking over an advanced white civilization (as in Haiti), the negro has retrograded rather than progressed.[19] Nowhere else on earth has the negro made such substantial progress as in the United States, where he has received extraordinary assistance from whites.

In demanding enforced racial mixing so that negroes will benefit from association with whites, negro leaders inadvertently admit negro inferior-

ity; but to justify their demands for preferential treatment, they claim that negroes are now entitled to preference because they always before have been oppressed; they claim that negroes are backward in our civilization because they have never been given a chance.

This simply is not so.

Before negro agitation became a major issue in American politics, whites (in southern states, especially) voluntarily gave negroes preferential treatment of the kind that was most beneficial to negroes. The prevailing attitude in the South was that whites had a responsibility to help negroes. White employers would put up with laziness, dishonesty, and irresponsibility on the part of negro employees that they would not for a moment tolerate in whites. White families voluntarily assumed a responsibility for negroes that they would never assume for other whites. Whites would take financial risks to help a negro which they would not think of taking to help a white man with comparable resources and credit rating. This is why there are more independent, prosperous negro businesses in the southern part of the United States than in any other part of the world: white men, understanding the negro and feeling responsibility for him, gave him special help that was not available to anyone else.

It is true that for generations following the Civil War, great numbers of southern negroes were treated like children, because they behaved like children. But, generally, since the end of the Civil War, the negro has been treated on the basis of individual merit. Those who have the ability to rise in our society have risen, many to great heights, where they enjoy all the advantages of wealth, fame, and public acclaim that whites with comparable accomplishments enjoy.

The arrogance of contemporary negro leaders; the wide-spread violence against whites and mass defiance of local laws by negroes who are supported, encouraged, and defended by Washington officials so greedy for power that they are willing to destroy the Constitution and abolish the most fundamental rights of all the people in order to get the votes of organized negroes in key northern cities; the preferential treatment of negroes in government employment, and the governmentally-enforced, preferential treatment of negro job applicants in private industry, in a time of unemployment — these are creating a general resentment of whites against negroes that did not exist before. The negro in America will soon realize that liberal politicians and agitators have led him into disaster. The whole nation will suffer.

What To Do

The most obvious thing that we ought to do

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

about the race problem is to demand that the federal government quit meddling with it. Congress should reject President Kennedy's civil rights program entirely; and it should repeal all existing civil rights legislation in order to return to the ideal of equality-before-the-law for all persons in our nation.

If this could be done; and if all the federal government's unconstitutional programs of aiding and meddling in state and local affairs could be stopped, we would return to a free and voluntary society in which each community or state could handle its own race problem, if any, in its own way. This is a slow and long-range approach; but it is the only approach that offers any hope of solution for the most dangerous domestic problem in the United States since the outbreak of the Civil War.

Whites, outnumbering negroes by about 10 to 1, could vote out of office every politician who is ruining the country by bidding for negro votes with civil rights proposals. If whites continue submitting to the dictation of the radical leaders of a small minority, they will deserve what they get.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *American Negro Problems,* by John Pepper, Workers Library Publishers, New York City, 1928
(2) "Perspective: Time for Statesmanship," by Raymond Moley, *Newsweek,* March 15, 1948; "Perspective: Toward a Civil Rights Solution," by Raymond Moley, *Newsweek,* November 22, 1948
(3) For additional information on President Kennedy's 1963 Civil Rights proposals, see this *Report,* "Civil Rights Act of 1963," July 1, 1963.
(4) *The Budget in Brief for 1964 Fiscal Year,* Bureau of the Budget, January 17, 1963, pp. 17-20
(5) *The Book of the States,* 1960-1961, *Volume XIII,* The Council of State Governments, 1960, p. 458
(6) "FEPC Orders Rail Worker's Reinstatement," *The Los Angeles Times,* March 1, 1961
(7) AP dispatch from San Francisco, *The Los Angeles Times,* August 24, 1961
(8) For a discussion of conditions in Washington, D.C., see this *Report,* "Washington: The Model City," June 24, 1963.
(9) "Five Negroes Held In Soldier's Death," AP story from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News,* June 20, 1963, Section 1, p. 3
(10) UPI dispatch from Gillett, Arkansas, *The New York Times,* June 20, 1963, p. 19
(11) "Hire Negroes Only, Reported U.S. Order," *The Dallas Times Herald,* July 6. 1963, p. 1
(12) "Official Denies SS Units Told to Hire Only Negroes," by Carl Harris, *The Dallas Morning News,* July 7, 1963, Section 1, p. 21
(13) "Washington Report," by U.S. Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas), June 22, 1963
(14) "What New Turn In Negro Drive Means," *U.S. News & World Report,* June 17, 1963, pp. 40-7
(15) "Dr. King Urges Negro 'G.I. Bill': Calls for 'Preferential' Plan to Meet Education Needs," *The New York Times,* July 1, 1963, p. 21
(16) "CORE to Intensify Militancy On L.I.," by Ronald Mairoana, *The New York Times,* July 2, 1963, p. 14
(17) "Should All Northern Schools Be Integrated?" *Time,* September 7, 1962 p. 33
(18) "'Black And White Reality'—A British Observer's View," by Peregrine Worsthorne, *U.S. News & World Report,* July 1, 1963, pp. 62-3
(19) For a discussion of Haiti, see this *Report,* "The American Tragedy," July 8, 1963, pp. 213-4.

WHAT YOU CAN DO.

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. What can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

Subscription:	6 months	— $ 6.00
	1 year	— $10.00
1962 Bound Volume		— $10.00
The Invisible Government		
Paperback		— $ 3.00
Clothback		— $ 5.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
Film Catalogue		— Free
Reprint List		— Free

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

(Add 2% Sales Tax in Texas)

62-102576 148

May 9, 1963

[redacted]
Morton Grove, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/82 BY sp7 mac/ep

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of May 4th has been received, and I want to thank you sincerely for your kind message concerning my administration of the activities of the FBI. Your thoughtful comments and best wishes are deeply appreciated.

I am glad you have read my book, "Masters of Deceit," and in the event you are not already familiar with it, you may also desire to read my later book, "A Study of Communism." It sets forth the development and expansion of the communist conspiracy throughout the world, and perhaps a copy of it may be available to you in your local public library.

With reference to your inquiry regarding the Dan Smoot Report, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any publication, organization or individual. Please do not infer from my inability to comment regarding it either that we do or do not have related data in our files.

MAILED 30
MAY 9 1963
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)
Why Reds Make Friends with Businessmen, Deadly Duel
American's Challenge 10-9-62, Internal Security Statement 4-17-62
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:may (3)

XEROX

SEP 3 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

May 4,1963

Mr.J.Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/25/71 BY spr-mac/ep

Dear Mr.Hoover:

May I wish you many more years of health and I hope service for our country. You are one of just a few outstanding Americans in our country and we need you very much today. I noticed in the Chicago Tribune article on your coming 39th year in the, and as head of the FBI that you are concerned about thepublic disinterest. I believe that only men like you can talk more about thepublic taking an interest and asking them to do what they can to help the situation. I subscribe to Human Events and the Dan Smoot report and do write my fepresentatives occasionally to express myself but my wife says I am wasting my time. She says things will take care of themselves. So I believe that if you would come out more and ask the public to help anbe interested , they would do so. I have read your book "Masters of Deceit" and believe that the communists still are our most serious problem, in this country as well as out of it. Wouldyou say that the Dan Smoot Report is a patriotic newspaper or too radical?

REC- 38 62-102576-148

25 SEP 13 1963

Once again may I wish you thebest of health and may God give you many more years in the service of our country. I know you will go down in history as one of our greatest men.

XEROX
SEP 3 1963

Yours truly,

[redacted]

Morton Grove, Ill.

b6
b7C

CORRESPONDENCE

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

August 27 1963

Dear Mr. Hoover

Please read the Dan Smoot report I am sending you.
would you Discriminate against your own color?

Sincierily yours.

b6
b7C

/s/ [redacted]

Address per envelope reads:

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/28/78 BY spr mcl/yp

8-RMW

True Copy
[illegible]

ack
in absence
9/3/63
RMW: [illegible]

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: Gift Subscription of "The Dan Smoot Report"

Because of the highly controversial matters discussed in "The Dan Smoot Report," the Bureau has received a great number of inquiries seeking information as to whether Smoot is a former Special Agent of the FBI. He is still active and publishing his report.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to Admiral Sharp.

10-14

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10-10-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: GIFT SUBSCRIPTION OF "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT"
FROM ALEXANDER SHARP
6306 BANNOCKBURN DRIVE
BETHESDA 34, MARYLAND

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/83 BY sp7 mar/gp

The September 30, 1963, issue of "The Dan Smoot Report" addressed to the Director was received with a card enclosed reflecting: "This is a gift from: Alexander Sharp, 6306 Bannockburn Drive, Bethesda 34, Maryland." A review of the 1963-64 edition of the Washington Metropolitan area telephone directory reflects that Alexander Sharp, Vice-Admiral, U.S.N. (Ret.), resides at the Bannockburn Drive address. Who's Who in America, 1946-47 edition, reflects that Alexander Sharp was a naval officer, born in Washington, D. C., on August 13, 1885, that he graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy and was promoted through the ranks to the rank of Vice-Admiral. His address at that time was Welcome, Charles County, Maryland. Sharp does not appear in subsequent editions of Who's Who.

Bufiles fail to reflect any derogatory information on Sharp. He and his wife were contacted in 1949 in connection with the investigation of Alger Hiss, who had been a former neighbor of theirs.

Our files reflect that Dan Smoot is identical with former Special Agent Howard D. Smoot who entered on duty with the Bureau on 3-23-42 and resigned on 6-15-51 while assigned to the Dallas Office. On 5-15-51 Smoot was censured, placed on probation and transferred to the Savannah Office because of his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of information in his possession concerning misconduct of others in the Dallas Office and for making unfounded charges against his SAC. He resigned from the Bureau, and in June, 1951, Smoot began working for "Facts Forum." [redacted] Smoot resigned from "Facts Forum" in July, 1955, and has since operated privately as a commentator and publisher of a news sheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report." An SAC Letter, dated 3-20-59, identified Smoot as a former Agent and instructed that inquiries concerning him and his paper be handled in a most circumspect manner.

b6
b7C

Enclosure Sent 10-14-63

GTQ:jol

(5)

REC- 44

62-102576-149

10 OCT 17 1963

EX-116

68 OCT 24 1963

October 17, 1963.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/25/78 BY sp2 war/cp

To Whom It May Concern:

I would like some information concerning Dan Smoot, formerly of the F.B.I.. He now publishes a magazine called the "Dan Smoot Report". Is it a subversive magazine or is it considered upright in integrity.

I would also like to know if the religious magazine "the United Church Herald" is a communist front type magzine or if it is honest and upright in its views on world matters.

An early reply would be appreciated

Yours Truly,

[redacted]
Millis, Mass.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

October 22, 1963

REC 37 62-111257-150

[redacted]
b6
b7C

Millis, Massachusetts

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/25/93 BY sp1 mcf/ep

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 17, 1963, has been received.

With respect to your inquiry concerning "The United Church Herald," the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to be of service in this instance and trust you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to this magazine.

Mr. Dan Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from 1942 until 1951 when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Also, "The United Church Herald" is not identifiable.
DTP:mlk (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

October 17, 1963

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

To Whom It May Concern:

10

I would like some information concerning Dan Smoot, formerly of the F.B.I.. He now publishes a magazine called the "Dan Smoot Report". Is it a subversive magazine or is it considered upright in integrity.

I would also like to know if the religious magazine "the United Church Herald" is a communist front type magazine or if it is honest and upright in its views on world matters.

An early reply would be appreciated

Yours truly,

/s/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/87 BY spr mar/ep

8-DTP

Address per envelope:
[redacted]
Millis, Mass.

REC 37 62-102570-150

True copy 10-21-63 RJN

10-22-63 DTP/RJN

EX-110

4 30

June

April 11, 1963

REC- 19 62-102576-141

[redacted]

University Heights 18, Ohio

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/24/00 BY sp7 mcc/gp

b6
b7C

READING ROOM
B I

APR 11 3 59 PM '63

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of April 8th, with enclosure, and regret I am unable to answer your questions.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is charged as the civilian intelligence agency with the responsibility for the internal security of this country. Our jurisdiction is limited to the United States and its territories. Also, data in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of the above, we have no information concerning communism in Venezuela we can furnish you. I trust you will understand our position.

Enclosed is some literature I hope will be of interest to you. I am also returning the paper you furnished.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 8
APR 12 1963
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (6)

Enclosures and Note on Next Page

JH:kcf (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

63 APR 23 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures (6)
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Young People Can Help Defeat Communism
Time of Testing
Know your FBI
The Story of the FBI
Correspondent's Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. Correspondent's enclosure is a copy of "The People Versus the State Department" from Dan Smoot's report of 2-18-63. It attacks Romulo Betancourt as a former communist who in his earlier days was active for nine years in New York. It states that his communist activities were so flagrant that he was arrested by New York officers on information provided by the FBI and was expelled from the United States. This paper has come to our attention in the past.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/78 BY spr mac/sp

[redacted]

b6
b7C

University Heights 18, Ohio

April 8, 1963

46/7 63 114

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am an eleventh grade student, presently writing a comprehensive term paper on "Communism in Venezuela", for an honor American history class. In doing research for this paper I came across a radio editorial entitled "The People Versus the State Department." I have enclosed a copy. I have several questions which I consider necessary to ask you before proceding with my paper. First of all, in the portion of the editorial which I have underlined, "His [redacted] Communist activities in New York were so flagrant that he was arrested by New York officers on information provided by J. Edgar Hoover's FBI and was wxpelled by the United States", is there any truth to this statement? Also in doing research I came across the names of former Communists [redacted] In relation to communism in Venezuela, what did they reveal? I hope you will find time to answer my questions. Thank You.

b6
b7C

REC 19 62-102576-141

APR 15 1963

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

ack 4-11-63
JH/kcf

nml

4-528

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/87 BY sp2 mac/cp

62-102576-142

CHANGED TO

62-108912-X

SEP 12 1963

BC-DCB

4-572 (Rev. 2-19-60)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: June 20, 1963

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 10491-10499. Senator Thurmond, (D) South Carolina, spoke concerning a series of articles on disarmament written by Dan Smoot and published in Smoot's weekly publication, the Dan Smoot Report. Mr. Thurmond stated "Mr. Smoot is a well-known American citizen who has dedicated himself to the enormous task of trying to inform and alert the American people to the menace and dangers of the world Communist movement, and also as to actions and proposals by our Government which, unfortunately, serve to assist the Communists in the attainment of their goal of world domination. - - - In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI agent, he worked for 3 1/2 years on Communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; 2 years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost 4 years on general FBI cases in various parts of the Nation. In 1951, Mr. Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum." Mr. Thurmond pointed out that because of the vital facts set out in this series of articles and because the Senate has an important responsibility to fulfill in the field of foreign relations, he felt that every Senator should read these articles. He included the text of the articles with his remarks. (Howard D. Smoot was employed by the Bureau as an Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. He resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement).

Original filed in: 66-1731-2335

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/20/73 BY spr wa/y

EX-102

REC-4 62-102576-143

NOT RECORDED
46 JUL 12 1963

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for June 19 1963 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

105 60 JUL 24 1963

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

Page 2

As you can see, I am interested to know if Mr. Smoot is a responsible, dependable citizen as he is quoted quite frequently in this local dispute. My interest in this matter is that I need to determine for myself the advisability of considering a home rule charter for our little town of 10,000 population. I feel the need to research as fully as possible the possibility that the above mentioned organizations are communist founded or inspired and whether or not a member of one of these organizations is a communist on the strength of that membership. This is what Mr. Smooth has stated.

Any information which you may have and which would be made available would be appreciated.

Respectfully,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

/aw

REC- 6 62-102576-

August 1, 1963

EX-103

[redacted]

Kermit, Texas 79745

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/4/98 BY

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI AUG 1 12 49 PM '63

Dea[redacted]

Your letter of July 25, 1963, has been received.

With respect to the organizations you named, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance and hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to these groups.

In response to your inquiry concerning Mr. Dan Smoot, he was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to the termination of his employment. Further, it should be borne in mind that his opinions and comments are strictly his own and do not necessarily reflect the views of this Bureau.

MAILED 25
AUG 1 - 1963
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DTP:paw (3)

Note Next Page

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 AUG 12 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MORRELL

[redacted]

b6
b7C

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Bufiles reflect the groups mentioned by [redacted] advocated a metropolitan government with power transferred to trained social scientists, council managers and city managers. Many people believe this indicates these organizations are communist inspired but no information confirming this fact appears in Bufiles. Many prominent individuals, including those known for their conservative views, have been affiliated with the National Municipal League, and we have had cordial relations with many chapters.

[redacted]
Kermit, Texas
July 25, 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/88 BY spr mec/ep

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

Sir:

The city of Kermit, Texas, recently elected a group of citizens to study and present to the people for consideration, a home rule charter.

b6
b7C

Two factions have developed, one group saying that these charters are controlled and influenced by communist organizations located in Chicago: the National Municipal League, the Municipal Finance Officers' Association, the International City Managers' Association and other similar organizations. The other faction claims the home rule charter will place more authority in the hands of the local voters.

Do you have any information in your files as to whether or not the above mentioned organizations are left-wing or communist and if so is this information available to the public. The faction stating that they are is supported by a Mr. Dan Smoot who publishes a "newsletter" from Dallas, Texas. Does Mr. Dan Smoot have the support of your organization and is the FBI at liberty to reveal this information.

REC-6 62-102576-144

8-1
ack 7-31-63
DTP: j/w, paw

EX-103

6 AUG 6 1963

CORRESPONDENCE
THREE

[redacted]
KERMIT, TEXAS 79745

REC 62-102576-145

August 21, 1963

[redacted]

Carlsbad, New Mexico

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/77 BY spr-mar/ep

AUG 27 3 15 PM '63
RECEIVED-READING ROOM
B I

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of August 16th has been received.

Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures, as well as his opinions and comments, since he left this Bureau are strictly his own.

In addition, information in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I trust you will fully understand my position and why it is not possible for me to comment in the manner you requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. "Science and Society" is a publication self-described as an independent journal of Marxism published quarterly by Science and Society, Inc., New York City. It has been investigated by the Bureau. There is information in Bufiles concerning the publication, "The Communist." It was previously known as "Bolshevik" and the Bureau has received numerous copies of it. [redacted] has been the subject of security investigations in 1942, 1953 and 1960. He has admitted being a member of various communist-front organizations in the 1930's. He is reported to be disassociated with this group and numerous persons contacted regard him as being loyal.

b6
b7C

RMW:mlk (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

57 AUG 29 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-1 62-102526-146

August 14, 1963

EX-102

[redacted]

Dewitt, New York

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/71 BY spr mac/ep

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI AUG 14 2 04 PM '63

b6
b7C

Your letter, with enclosure, was received August 12th during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. You may be certain your communication will be brought to his attention when he returns and I know Mr. Hoover would want me to thank you for your interest in furnishing your observations.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 8
AUG 14 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles. The material enclosed by correspondent is a copy of the 7-8-63 issue of "The Dan Smoot Report" captioned "The American Tragedy." It discussed integration and communist efforts to use the Negro. There is no indication that this material has come to our attention previously and it is therefore not being returned to correspondent. The only mention of the FBI or the Director is on page 215 which sets forth Smoot's background and indicates his prior association with the Bureau. Bufiles indicate that [redacted] "The Post-Standard" is on the Special Correspondents' List. There is no indication in Bufiles that the Director

JH:nkg (3) Note continued next page.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

54 SEP 10 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

[redacted]

b6
b7C

has written the "Shreveport Journal" on any matter which would require that his letter be published. However, the Director did write the editor of this paper, Mr. George W. Shannon, on 7-29-63 thanking him for his editorial indicating approval of the Director's remarks in the July issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin regarding patriotism.

Tuesda

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
the F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

EXP. PROC.
40 AUG 12 1963

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Sir:

There appeared in the Syracuse Post Standard, a Newhouse paper, extreme article regarding the background of the Negro Uprisings, NAACP, CORE, Etc. It stated, this was Sunday Last, that any per tried to connect the Negro emancipation effort with "communism" best a lunatic, and at least psychotic.

They particularly assasinated the editor of the Manchester paper, that had testified before the Senate Committee, and of course, all of the "hateful" White Southerners.

The Editor of this paper is Leonard Borman, in his absence, some obsequeio individuah from Syracuse University, probably the "maxwell school", edits the lead column.

The Congressional Record is full of the actual background of these person and many other publications to the right of the very far left of center, are also.

Your letter to the Editor of the Shreveport Journal, made me inquire into whether or not you would please answer this letter (editorial). I have sentinto this paper, time after time, the background of Martin Luther King and his various subordinates, to no avail.

This is Rockefeller(hunting ground) and he is after the Negro vote, as is his son-in-law the "Reverend Pierson".

The most obtuse person in this country can not fail to acknowledge the fact that these "demonstrations" are so well coordinated. This takes a great deal of money and organization. Any factual student of the new effort at one worldism under the UN, knows that the weak link in any given society is a people with no pride of race. Perhaps we have taken this away from this race by welfare doles, and what not, but it has become fairly obvious that someone will be paying more than the welfare toll on this "new freedom" communistic ideology. A la Folk singing

It would be a very fine thing if there could be an official rebuttal to this extremist view that all of these Negro demonstrations are merely due to the "right to live" jargon, and more of the same old garbage of "all men are created equal", which they may be, it is what they do with what they have been created with, that is the actual argument.

EX-109

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/24/8 BY sp/mcl/j

102576-1/6
30

AUG 1963

ENCLOSURE

DeWitt, N. Y.

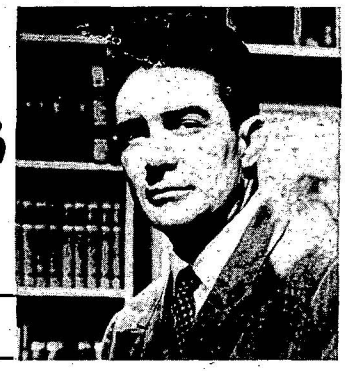
Contrary to the leftwing opinion, I hate no one, not even to say the so-called communistic conspirators. To be so evil is pitiful/

b6
b7C

H14

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 9, No. 27 (Broadcast 412) July 8, 1963 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE AMERICAN TRAGEDY

The past is prologue; and, unless we know the prologue, we cannot understand the drama unfolding before us.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/24/87 BY sp7 mar/sp

In January, 1861, Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York City, proposed to the Common Council that Long Island, Staten Island, and Manhattan secede from the American Union and establish themselves as a free city to be named Tri-Insula. The Council approved;[1] but this attempt at northern secession was never completed. On April 12, 1861, southern guns opened fire on Fort Sumter, a federal military post in the harbor at Charleston, South Carolina, initiating open hostilities which came to be known as the American Civil War.

Northern secessionists joined with northern abolitionists to put down the effort at southern secession. At first, there were gay enthusiasm and reasonable unity in the North. In population, the North outnumbered the South more than three to one; and shiploads of European immigrants were pouring into the Port of New York almost daily. In natural resources and in industries to produce implements of war, the North was infinitely stronger than the South. The war against southern secessionists looked like nothing more than a colorful summer campaign. Volunteers from northern states quickly responded to President Lincoln's first call to arms.

But by the summer of 1863, there was a general feeling of despair in the North, particularly in New York City which, itself, had considered secession three months before Fort Sumter.

Northern armies, though better fed and better equipped and vastly superior in numbers, had not been doing well. General McClellan's great Army of the Potomac, departing from the First Battle of Bull Run in haste and disorder, had set what seemed to be a pattern. Even north of the Mason-Dixon Line, McClellan had not done well. Lincoln replaced McClellan with Burnside; but, the next month, General Burnside lost the battle of Fredericksburg. Burnside was re-

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1963. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

 62-102576-146

ENCLOSURE

placed by Fighting Joe Hooker, but General Fighting Joe promptly lost the battle of Chancellorsville.

Grant had won signal victories in the West; and Lee had spent himself at Gettysburg; but the lustre of these events was not bright enough to obscure a widespread feeling of rebellion and desire for secession that still prevailed in the North. Northern volunteers no longer responded in sufficient numbers to Lincoln's repeated call for more soldiers. The national Congress had enacted a Draft Law, exempting from military service in the Union Armies every man who could pay $300 for personal exemption. This laid an especially heavy burden on the poor men of the North — particularly on the thousands of newly arriving immigrants, many of whom were conscripted and sent south to fight almost as soon as they arrived from Europe.

In mid-July, 1863, the people of New York gave bloody expression to their resentment of what they regarded as a "rich man's war and a poor man's fight." In five days of rioting, the "poor people" of New York City revealed their attitude toward being forced to fight for freedom of the negro, while many who claimed zeal for that cause were buying their exemption from military service and staying at home to grow rich in a war-stimulated economy. Here is an account of the New York race riots, taken from Lloyd Paul Stryker's biography of Andrew Johnson:

"In fact, finally on that Monday morning [July 13, 1863], the poor people of the city took arms against their 'sea of troubles,' and used them somewhat effectively throughout five days and nights. When they had finished their work, the limp forms of nearly one thousand negroes were found hanging to the lamp posts or were left crumpled in beaten heaps upon the sidewalks. More than fifty buildings were burned and sacked. The police, as always, battled bravely, but they were too few, and it was not until ten thousand troops marched into town that order was restored . . . . "(2)

This terrible episode in American history has been rather well buried by historians. Even at the time, it was treated as minor news by the northern press, in comparison with the screaming denunciation by the press of "southern barbarism" when Confederate General Nathan Bedford Forrest attacked Fort Pillow and, in the process of reducing that Fort, killed 200 negro troops who had been inducted into the Union Army.

President Lincoln was disturbed by the bloody New York riots of mid-July, 1863, primarily because they revealed a misunderstanding of his purpose in the war. Time and again, Lincoln had explained that the North was not fighting for freedom of the negro, but was fighting solely to preserve the Union. Lincoln had said repeatedly that if he could maintain the Union by preserving the institution of slavery, he would do so; if he could maintain the Union by freeing some negroes while leaving some in slavery, he would do so; or if he could maintain the Union by freeing all slaves, he would do so. Lincoln explained his Emancipation Proclamation as a military necessity for the North, not as part of a crusade to free the slaves.

In a political speech at Charleston, Illinois, on September 18, 1858, Lincoln had expressed himself on the "negro question." He had repeated the same views at Quincy, Illinois, on October 13, 1858, during the Lincoln-Douglas debates — in these words:

"I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two, which, in my judgment, will probably forever forbid their living together on the footing of perfect equality . . . . but I hold that, notwithstanding all this, there is no reason in the world why the negro is not entitled to all the natural rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence — the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

After he became President, and throughout the war, Lincoln repeated this view on the racial question in the United States.

Yet, northern abolitionists (apparently trying to forget that it was northern men who had bought black men in Africa, and sold them into slavery in the Western Hemisphere) fanned the flames of hatred for southern whites until no peaceful or sensible solution of the slave problem was possible before the war; and no reasonable solution of the racial problem was possible *after* the war.

At the close of the Civil War, according to Carl Sandburg, foremost biographer of Lincoln:

"Lincoln had his choice of going with those who, to win a complete and abstract justice for the Negro, would not hesitate about making the South a vast graveyard of slaughtered whites, with Negro State governments established and upheld by Northern white bayonets."(3)

Charles Sumner (Republican Senator from Massachusetts), Ben Wade (Republican Senator from Ohio) and Thaddeus Stevens (Republican Representative from Pennsylvania) were congressional leaders who had made hatred of the southern whites a burning political passion and who were determined to establish it as a guiding light of national policy.

Lincoln rejected their counsel of hate and, according to Carl Sandburg, so did the two foremost northern Generals, Grant and Sherman:

"The supreme devastators, Grant and Sherman, were not politically joined to those, like Sumner, demanding a justice which would consist of Southern Negro state governments made and upheld by Northern white bayonets. The caldron of war hate still boiled . . . . The passions of Sumner and Wade had become a habit. They rose to passion chiefly on the race question. As born haters, they had difficulty adjusting themselves to the ways of Lincoln . . . . [whose counsel about placing blame for slavery and the Civil War consisted of] the repeated and mournful 'Judge not, that ye be not judged.' "(3)

The Confederacy died and the Civil War ended when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. Lincoln was assassinated 5 days later. Andrew Johnson, Lincoln's successor, tried faithfully to carry out Lincoln's policies of reconciliation and reconstruction without malice; but, lacking the prestige which Presidency during war had given Lincoln, and being a southerner, Johnson himself became a primary target of the abolitionist haters; and hatred of southern whites did, indeed, become a guiding light of national policy for more than ten years.

Here are passages from Lloyd Paul Stryker's biography of President Johnson:

"In Memphis, during April [1866], the third United States colored artillery were quartered. Their mere presence was provocative enough, but when presently their lack of discipline revealed itself in acts of open insolence, the collisions against which Grant had warned were sure to follow. The police of Memphis . . . were Irish. The jostling of Irish policemen never has been deemed an act of prudence, yet on the afternoon of April 30th this extra hazardous pastime was engaged in by the black artillerymen. Trouble disproportionate to this origin was not slow in following. It followed on the next day when the municipal officers of the law, with the ready aid of white civilians, made an attack upon the entire negro population of the city. This retaliation resulted in a riot that lasted for two days. When it was over, forty-six negroes had been killed and more were injured . . . . The echoes of this trouble were not slow in reaching Washington, from which sounding-board they reverberated through the land. A golden opportunity was here offered for the enemies of the South to proclaim her 'unregeneracy' . . . .

"The material for defamation furnished by the Memphis riot, however, was as nothing compared to what transpired at New Orleans on July 30th [1866] . . . . [when] a procession of negroes, partly armed, marched through the streets of New Orleans. There was some hooting and jeering from the sidewalks, when suddenly a shot rang out; it had been fired by one of the colored paraders. Other shots soon followed, and the crowd then chased the marchers . . . . The police appeared presently on the scene. All the materials for a riot were now present, and a very shocking one ensued . . . . Before it was over nearly two hundred persons had been

killed or injured, most of whom were negroes. Soldiers did not reach the scene until the trouble was all over.

"Without a shred of proof to substantiate the charge, the Radicals proclaimed that the riot was the result of the President's delinquency, and heralded this accusation in every form of utterance. His [Johnson's] exculpation was in the power of Stanton [Secretary of War], but Stanton held his peace, except to exclaim against the Attorney-General of Louisiana and the Mayor of New Orleans as 'pardoned rebels who had instigated the murder of the people in the streets of the city.' The Congressional Committee appointed by Congress would hear nothing from the President, and presently filed their report charging him as an accomplice in the crime . . . .

"No one seems to have mentioned that the combined deaths in Memphis and in New Orleans numbered less than half the negroes who were murdered in the draft riots of New York three years before! Such facts would not well have harmonized with the Radical contention that it was only in the South that the race problem gave rise to turbulence!"[2]

But the truth was recorded quietly, in the diary of Gideon Welles, who had served throughout Lincoln's term of office as Secretary of the Navy and was still serving in that capacity under Johnson, when the race riots occurred in New Orleans on July 30, 1866. Gideon Welles said:

"There is little doubt that the New Orleans riots had their origin with the Radical Members of Congress in Washington. It is part of a deliberate conspiracy and was to be the commencement of a series of bloody affrays through the States lately in rebellion . . . . There is a determination to involve the country in civil war, if necessary, to secure negro suffrage in the States and Radical ascendancy in the General Government."[4]

The National Sin

As early as 1787, responsible men — the men who wrote our Constitution — knew that slavery was evil and doomed to die; but it had become so woven into the fabric of American life that time was needed to remove it. It could have been removed without the sea of blood that was poured out during and following the Civil War. Leaders in the North (among them, Abraham Lincoln) and in the South (among them, owners of slaves) were groping toward a means of sending negroes back to Africa and of aiding them there to develop their own independent nation and to lead their own way of life. But the insensate hatred of northern abolitionists for southern whites provoked a defensive, equally senseless reaction on the part of some southern leaders who tried to defend slavery as a noble institution.

The North did not go to war to free the slaves, and the South did not fight to preserve slavery. The official purpose of the northern government was to preserve the American Union. The official purpose of the southern government was to establish the right of the South to be left alone, to lead its own life in its own way. But it was hatred, fanned to white-heat, both North and South, that made possible the awful inferno of the Civil War.

Northern slave-traders brought negroes to the United States against their will, the only race of people ever forced to come here. Southern plantation owners bought the negroes and used them as slaves. Southerners were not above engaging in the slave trade, and northerners were not above owning and working slaves.[5] The economics of the time assigned the North and South their respective roles.

Slavery was, in short, a *national* sin. But instead of growing maudlin about our great national sin, we ought to look at it in proper perspective.

Negroes, whom New England and British slave traders brought to the new world, were not a civilized people captured and sold into bondage.

They were barbarians, most of whom had been slaves in Africa, sold to white slave traders by other negroes. Their bondage to the white man in America was, physically speaking, an actual improvement upon the life they had endured in Africa.

The slaves set free by the American Civil War were of a race which had never developed a civilization of its own. These negroes had no racial pride or racial traditions of self-government. Their forebears had never known anything but slavery, either in the Western Hemisphere or in their African homeland.

These were the people, illiterate and propertyless, who, in one violent step, were declared equal heirs of a civilization which it had taken the white man thousands of years to develop. The southern whites (upon whom fell the main task of helping the negroes assimilate an ancient and alien culture) were themselves pauperized, demoralized, and embittered by war — a people whose own way of life had been shattered by military action. And during the first ten years when the southern whites were trying to carry this burden, they were living under the heel of a national government in the hands of men whose ruling passions were greed and hate. Guns and bayonets of northern occupation armies forced southern whites to accept state governments run by illiterate negroes and white carpetbaggers — governments which, under the cover of "law," despoiled southerners of their homes and other property.

Yet, somehow, the monumental burden was shouldered.

Negro Progress

Any American who has a sense of shame or apologetic feeling about the history of the black man in the United States — even including the period of slavery — should look at the history of the black man elsewhere. Look, for example, at the history of Haiti.

Haiti was a French colonial possession from 1697 to 1804. It was the most prosperous European colony in the Western Hemisphere. In 1789 (the year when George Washington became the first President of the United States), free mulattoes of Haiti (who were property owners, many of them wealthy) were given political rights. The whites objected to this, and fierce racial struggles ensued.

On January 1, 1804, Haiti became an independent nation, under the rule of Jean Jacques Dessalines, a negro, who crowned himself Emperor. He began his reign by massacring all whites in Haiti,[6] thus making it an all-negro nation. In 1844, the eastern half of the island revolted and declared its independence (now known as the Dominican Republic).

Haiti has been an all-negro nation since 1804. The civilization which the negroes took over from the whites in 1804 was as advanced as any in the Western Hemisphere. Yet, since the negroes gained national independence, Haiti has been a land of brutal violence, bloody anarchy, tyranny, and poverty — except for one 19-year period when it was under the supervision of U.S. occupation forces. Following a period of wild anarchy, in which foreign embassies were looted and their personnel murdered, the United States, on July 28, 1915, sent a detachment of Marines into Haiti to restore order. U. S. forces remained until 1934. During those years of white supervision, the negro Republic of Haiti enjoyed the only prosperity and the only period of law and order, since the whites were exterminated in 1804.

Shortly after Franklin D. Roosevelt ended the

U. S. occupation of Haiti, bloody turmoil and grinding poverty returned to that hapless land. Today, the all-negro Republic of Haiti is the most illiterate and depressed area in the Western Hemisphere.[6, 7]

Consider the history of the black man in Australia. The first British settlement in Australia was established in 1788. In that land, the black man is a native, never having been brought there as a slave, or otherwise oppressed by whites. Australians forbade the migration of foreign negroes to their country, but adopted a beneficent policy toward native blacks — giving them freedom to share the white man's civilization, or to remain apart, and lead their own way of life.

Practically all of them have chosen to remain apart; and they are still a stone-age people, having made few advances in the 175 years since white civilization first came to their homeland.[8]

On the other hand, look at the history of the American negro in the United States. Between 1865 and 1928, the American negro made more progress than the black man had ever made anywhere else in the entire history of the human race.

During that period, American negroes made a miraculous advance toward full integration into the white man's ancient culture — not integration in the contemporary sense of losing their racial identity by full amalgamation with the white race, but integration in the sense that they began to develop a pride in their own race and, with the white man's help, began to build their own cultural and educational institutions, establish their own businesses, build their own homes, own their own land.

With marvelous speed, the American negroes — thanks to the understanding and sympathetic aid of southern whites — were becoming a proud and *distinctive* part of the total American population.

Racial Agitation

As early as 1913, Lenin had urged communists to use the "negro problem" as a means of creating disorder and strife in the United States. But the communist program of racial agitation was not formally launched until 1928. Hence, 1928 is a significant turning point in the history of race relations in the United States.

When the communists launched their program of racial agitation, they were spurred by a sense of urgency, because they knew that the "negro problem" was vanishing in the United States. For proof of this, examine the words of John Pepper, the man chosen by Moscow to initiate the program. John Pepper wrote a 16-page pamphlet intended as a handbook for communist racial agitation activity. Entitled *American Negro Problems,* it was published (1928) by the Workers Library Publishers, 35 East 125th Street, New York (official publishing company of the communist party). Note these passages:

"The Negroes of the United States are the most advanced section of the Negro population of the world and can play a decisive role in helping and leading the liberation movement of the Negro colonies . . . .

"The industrialization of the agrarian south of the United States, the concentration of a new Negro working-class population in the big cities of the east and north, and the entrance of the Negroes into the basic industries on a mass scale, have been changing, in the last few years, the

whole social composition of the Negro race in America . . . .

"A sharp class differentiation has taken place in the Negro population in recent years. Formerly the Negro was in the main the cotton farmer in the south and the domestic help in the north . . . . [But now] in the big cities and industrial centres of the north there is concentrated to a growing degree a Negro working-class population . . . . At the same time there is a rapid development of a Negro petit-bourgeoisie, a Negro intelligentsia, and even a Negro bourgeoisie. The very fact of segregation of the Negro masses creates the basis for the development of a stratum of small merchants, lawyers, physicians, preachers, brokers, who try to attract the Negro workers and farmers as consumers . . . .

"It would be a major mistake to overlook the existence of class differences among the Negroes, especially the crystallization of a Negro bourgeoisie. There were in 1924, 73 Negro banks, carrying an annual volume of business of over 100,000,000 dollars. There are 25 Negro insurance companies; 14 of these have assets totalling 6,000,000 dollars and during 192[illegible] alone paid over 3,000,000 dollars in claims. This Negro bourgeoisie is closely tied up with the white bourgeoisie; is often the agent of the white capitalists. Economically the Negro banks are often part of the Federal Reserve System of banking.

"Politically the Negro bourgeoisie is participating, to a growing degree, in the so-called 'commissions for inter-racial cooperation.' These committees exist in eight hundred counties of the south and are spreading all through the black belt."

Note that the communists were particularly disturbed because the "negro bourgeoisie" was participating with southern whites in voluntary commissions for inter-racial cooperation.

Negro progress in the United States was so fast and so solid — and harmonious relations between black and white races were being so effec-

THE DAN SMOOT TELEVISION BROADCASTS ARE PRODUCED ON FILM. HENCE, WE HAVE 16 MM SOUND FILM RECORDINGS COVERING ALL SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT. THE FILM IS NOW AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC. WRITE FOR FREE FILM CATALOGUE.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both sides* of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast gives only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

tively developed — that communists alone could not have done serious harm.

The race problem did not become a major American tragedy until the Democrat Party, under the leadership of Roosevelt and Truman, for political reasons, adopted a program of racial agitation. The problem did not become a major national disaster — transforming peaceful communities into caldrons of violence — until modern Republicans, under the leadership of Eisenhower and Nixon, launched an all-out political struggle to win organized negro support away from the Democrats.

The Kennedy administration, in its search for political support, has cynically prodded and manipulated the delicate racial problem — until, today, it is entirely conceivable that places like New York City could be on the verge of a horrible experience comparable to that of mid-July, 1863.

NEXT WEEK More on this problem.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Abraham Lincoln,* by John T. Morse, Jr., American Statesmen Series, 1893; and *The Encyclopaedia Britannica,* 11th Edition, 1910, Volume 19, p. 623

(2) *Andrew Johnson, A Study in Courage,* by Lloyd Paul Stryker, The Macmillan Company, 1929, pp. 126-7; pp. 316-19

(3) *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years,* by Carl Sandburg, Harcourt, Brace & Company, 1936, Volume IV, p. 217; p. 218

(4) *Diary of Gideon Welles,* edited by Howard K. Beale, W. W. Norton & Company, 1960, Volume II, pp. 569-70

(5) The Census of 1860 listed 114,995 slaves in northern states: *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1957,* Bureau of the Census, 1960, pp. 11-12

(6) *The Encyclopaedia Britannica,* 14th Edition, 1932, Volume 11, pp. 82-3

(7) *The Encyclopedia Americana,* 1961 Edition, Volume XIII, pp. 628d-628h; *Information Please Almanac for 1963,* Simon and Schuster, 1962, pp. 701-2

(8) *The Encyclopedia Americana,* 1961 Edition, Volume II, pp. 567-69

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. But what can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

Subscription:	6 months	— $ 6.00
	1 year	— $10.00
1962 Bound Volume		— $10.00
The Invisible Government		
Paperback		— $ 3.00
Clothback		— $ 5.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
Film Catalogue		— Free
Reprint List		— Free

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY ZONE STATE

(Add 2% Sales Tax in Texas)

RA REC- 44 62-102576-147

September 3, 1963

EX-116

[redacted]

Hope, Arkansas

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of August 27th and the enclosed copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" were received in the absence of Mr. Hoover from the city. I know he would want me to thank you for the consideration which prompted you to write and you may be sure they will be called to his attention upon his return.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/24/72 BY spr-mar/cp

NOTE: No record of correspondent in Bufiles.

RMW:ngf (3)

SEP 3 11 32 AM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 25
SEP 3 - 1963
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62 SEP 13 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

August 27 1963

Dear Mr Hoover
Please read the Dan
Smoot report I am
sending you
would you Discriminate
against your own Color
Sincerely yours.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/24/01 BY SP7 mar/ep

ACB
in-absence
9-3-63
RMW:
mne

REC- 44 62-102576-147

9-5

8 AUG 29 1963

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

EXP PROC

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

1-True Copy
8-29-63
ms

Dan Smoot

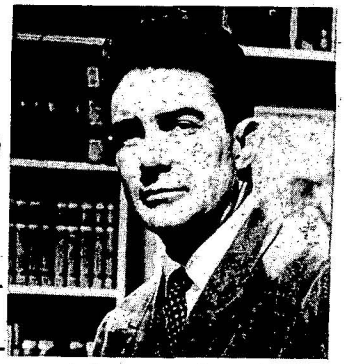
W3

[redacted]

b6
b7C

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 9, No. 28 (Broadcast 413) July 15, 1963 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/26/98 BY [illegible]

~~MORE~~ EQUAL THAN EQUAL

Here is the civil rights platform announced by the communist party in 1928, when communists formally launched their program to create social disorder in the United States by agitating the racial situation:

"1. Abolition of the whole system of race discrimination. Full racial, political, and social equality for the Negro race.

"2. Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of Negroes. Abolition of all Jim Crow laws. The law shall forbid all discrimination against Negroes in selling or renting houses.

"3. Abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes.

"4. Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.

"5. Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent, Negro children or youth from attending general public schools or universities.

"6. Full and equal admittance of Negroes to all railway station waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels, and theatres.

"7. Federal law against lynching and the protection of the Negro masses in their right of self-defense.

"8. Abolition of discriminatory practices in courts against Negroes. No discrimination in jury service.

"9. Abolition of the convict lease system and of the chain-gang.

"10. Abolition of all Jim Crow distinction in the army, navy, and civil service.

"11. Immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of Negro workers.

"12. Equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours, and working conditions for Negro and white workers. Equal pay for equal work for Negro and white workers."(1)

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas, 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1963. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

ENCLOSURE 62-102576 - 197

In 1946, President Truman created a President's Committee on Civil Rights. In October, 1947, this Committee published a report, recommending federal legislation to outlaw all discrimination and segregation based on race, color, creed, or national origin. In February, 1948, President Truman requested of Congress civil rights legislation based on the 1947 Report. Congress refused. The Democrat Party put strong civil rights provisions in its political platform for the 1948 elections, and so did the Republican Party.[2]

Thus, twenty years after communists initiated their program to create racial strife, the two major political parties made the race question a primary issue in a presidential election. Kennedy's civil rights proposals in 1963 go beyond the original communist program.[3]

Enforcing Equality

On August 13, 1953, President Eisenhower issued an Executive Order creating the Government Contract Committee (with Vice President Nixon as chairman). This Committee had the responsibility of seeing that business firms with government contracts did not permit racial discrimination in their employment practices.

On January 18, 1955, President Eisenhower issued an Executive Order creating the Committee on Government Employment Policy, to guarantee that all considerations of race be eliminated in the hiring of persons to work for the federal government.

On March 6, 1961, President Kennedy issued an Executive Order abolishing the two Eisenhower committees, and substituting for them the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, with Vice President Johnson as chairman. The responsibility of this Committee is to eliminate racial discrimination in every activity that has any connection, direct or indirect, with the spending or lending of federal tax money. Private builders who get FHA, or other, loans must not permit any racial discrimination in their own employment practices or in the employment practices of their contractors. They must sell, rent, or lease their real estate without regard to race. Federal agencies must eliminate all kinds of racial discrimination or segregation; and any state or private agencies receiving federal funds, and any private firm contracting, or subcontracting, work for the federal government, must do the same.

The fact is, of course, that the federal government has no constitutional authority to lend money or guarantee private loans, through FHA or otherwise, to individuals or business firms. It has no constitutional authority to give tax money to state governments for schools, welfare, unemployment compensation, employment activities, and so on.

Individuals and state governments — in the South and elsewhere — who take illegal federal handouts and then complain about illegal federal controls have no logic to support their position. The way to end this particular aspect of federal domination of private and state affairs is to eliminate the federal subsidies which give some color of justification for the domination. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that advocates of all federal aid programs (particularly federal aid to education) incessantly repeat the tired old argument that federal help does not mean federal control, although every one knows better, and can see in the record of current events that a primary reason for federal aid is to create a pretext for federal control.

Federal requirements against discrimination in the employment practices of private business firms working on contracts or subcontracts for the government have no basis in the spirit or provisions of American constitutional law. When the government buys goods from private individuals, or contracts with them to produce goods, it has a right and responsibility to require honest

and efficient contract fulfillment. It has no right to force on the private contractors the social or political ideology of reigning Washington officialdom. Yet, from 1953 to 1961, Eisenhower and Nixon (through Eisenhower's Government Contract Committee); and since 1961, Kennedy and Johnson (through Kennedy's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity) have used government contracts as a club to promote their own political ends.

It is a big club. Federal government spending amounts to more than 20% of the Gross National Product of the United States.[4]

State and Local Action

In addition to federal efforts, at least 20 states (and many municipalities) have laws against racial discrimination in private employment, in public employment, in housing, in schools, and in the use of public facilities.[5]

Most state laws against racial discrimination go to extraordinary extremes. The California Fair Employment Practice Act, for example, makes it illegal for a private employer to ask a job applicant whether he is a citizen of the United States — or even to ask him how long he has been a resident in this country.

Since the California Fair Employment Practices Commission was created in 1959, over 425 cases against private employers have been handled. One typical case involved Lennie L. Andrews, a negro, employed as a coach cleaner in the Barstow, California, yards of the Santa Fe Railroad Company. Andrews did not like the job of cleaning coaches. He asked for promotion to the job of carman. The railroad refused to promote him because he had no aptitude for the job he wanted. Shortly thereafter (in March, 1960), Andrews was found asleep during working hours in a coach he was supposed to be cleaning. He was fired. He complained to the California FEPC that he had been denied the promotion and had been fired because he was a negro. The FEPC, ignoring the facts supplied by the railroad (facts strongly buttressed by the circumstances that the company has a large number of negro employees who have been promoted on merit and who have not been fired), ruled that the company had discriminated against Andrews. The FEPC ordered Santa Fe to reinstate Andrews in his old job, to give him 10 months' back pay, and to promote him at the first opportunity.[6]

Another typical California FEPC case involved Clarence B. Ramsey. In January, 1961, Ramsey, a negro, applied for a job as shipping clerk with the T. H. Wilson Company, a photographic supply firm in San Francisco. The company, considering him unqualified, refused to hire him. Ramsey complained to the FEPC — which ruled that refusal to hire Ramsey was an act of racial discrimination. In August, 1961, the FEPC ordered the company to give Ramsey $2175.50 — which represented the amount of money Ramsey would have earned in wages from January to August, 1961, if he had been hired.[7]

These two California cases are typical of outrageous injustices and violations of individual rights which are commonplace, not only in California, but in all states which have "FEPC" laws.

Consequences

Existing civil rights programs (of federal, state, and local governments) already cover at least two-thirds of the total population in the United States, according to statements which President Kennedy made in his civil rights message of June 19, 1963. The ostensible purpose of the programs is to eliminate racial tensions by abolishing racial discrimination. Yet, racial tensions are infinitely worse now than before any of the programs were initiated. The odd distortions of "liberal" reason on the race question have had incredible consequences.

On September 24, 1957, President Eisenhower sent a Division of airborne troops to Little

Rock, because, he said, "disorderly mobs" in that city were "defying the law." No law was involved, however. The "disorderly mobs" consisted of about 200 housewives and workers, congregated on the lawn at Central High School, jeering, or standing in silent protest against a Supreme Court order that nine negro children should be enrolled in Central High (even though a more modern and commodious public high school was available to the children in their own neighborhood). President Eisenhower interrupted a vacation in Rhode Island and returned to Washington for a radio-television speech to the nation about the Little Rock affair which, because of his action, was emblazoned in banner headlines all over the world.

About midnight on September 23, 1957 (just a few hours before Eisenhower's military action against the "disorderly mobs" in Little Rock) some real mob violence erupted in Lone Star, Texas. Approximately 1000 strikers (United Steel Workers-CIO) jammed entrance gates at the Lone Star Steel Company, preventing employees who wanted to work from entering the plant. They threw rocks at cars and non-strikers, and shouted insults and obscenities at workers who approached the gates. It was an "illegal" strike — in the sense that the union had not authorized it, and management was not certain what it was all about. The company obtained a court injunction against mass picketing, but the strike continued anyway. Company cars were stoned, windows were broken. One company truckdriver said he was followed by two carloads of strikers who fired on him, puncturing a tire on his truck. The wife of one non-striker said the lives of her children were endangered. A sales representative said one hundred strikers mobbed his car, trying to turn it over.

In Little Rock, Arkansas — 200 housewives and workers milling around Central High School; in Lone Star, Texas, 1000 CIO strikers armed with rocks, clubs, and guns doing violence to the life, liberty, and property of innocent citizens!

President Eisenhower did nothing, said nothing, about the Lone Star, Texas, affair.

President Kennedy has displayed the same bias. Washington, D. C., has become a place where people are not safe on the streets at night, or even in church or in their own homes, unless carefully guarded. Last Thanksgiving Day, a small minority of white people in a predominantly negro crowd at a high school football game were savagely mauled by negro spectators, after the white football team had defeated the negro team. Police were powerless to protect the white minority, just as police in Washington are generally unable to give the minority white population adequate protection against negro hoodlums.[8] The President could, with constitutional authority, use federal troops to protect the people of Washington against lawless violence, since the city is in a federal district; but the President has never done it.

In May, 1963, however, President Kennedy was quick to send federal troops to protect rioting negroes in Birmingham — where authorities had the situation well in hand and were impartially enforcing the law; where no federal law or federal court order had been violated or even threatened; where there was no constitutional authority for federal intervention.

It is safe to say that less damage to the persons and property of innocent people has occurred in all racial strife in the State of Alabama during the past ten years, than occurred in thirty minutes on Thanksgiving Day, 1962, at Washington, D. C.

On June 12, 1963, Medgar Evers, negro field representative for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi, was murdered in Jackson. The FBI investigated the crime as a federal case. FBI agents identified a suspect and arrested him under authority of federal civil rights laws, later turning him over to state authorities for prosecution on a murder charge.

On June 12, 1963, a white man was killed by a negro during a race riot in Lexington, North Carolina. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On June 12, 1963, two white men were injured by shotgun blasts fired into their private places of business, during a race riot at Cambridge, Maryland. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On the night of June 12, 1963, 6 negroes stabbed an 18-year-old white boy and raped his 15-year-old companion in Cleveland, Ohio. Federal authorities showed no interest in this case.

On June 19, 1963, Medgar Evers, the slain NAACP leader (an ex-serviceman) was buried in Arlington National Cemetery, with all the solemn ceremony customary at the burial of a national hero.

On June 19, 1963, three white soldiers were dragged out of their car in Washington, D. C., and beaten by a gang of negroes. One of the white soldiers — Edward Betcher — was killed. The negroes ran over his body with their car, as they were leaving the scene.[9] The FBI did not enter this case; and the funeral of Betcher, a murdered white soldier, was not even reported in the press.

On June 19, 1963, a homemade bomb, thrown or placed by unknown assailants, damaged a negro church near Gillett, Arkansas. Newspaper accounts indicate that the FBI did enter this case.[10]

On the night of June 26, 1963, dynamite bombs blasted the homes of two white police officers in Minneapolis. Prior to the bombings, both white men had received numerous threatening telephone calls from negroes. Federal authorities did not enter this case.

On June 5, 1963, the Dallas Post Office announced the promotion of 3 negroes to supervisory positions. On the basis of merit, 53 white men ranked higher than the highest ranking negro on the promotion list.

On July 5, 1963, a *San Antonio Evening News* columnist quoted local federal officials as saying they had been told to "fill vacancies with nothing but Negroes." The order was given verbally.[11] On July 6, various regional federal officials denied the San Antonio story, by saying that the San Antonio officials had "exaggerated what we've asked them to do."[12]

Concerning negroes in government service, United States Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas) says:

"While the negroes comprise only 10 percent of the population . . . they already hold jobs, especially in government, far beyond this percentage. In Washington, in such agencies as the Post Office Department, General Services Administration, etc., employment for negroes runs as high as 40 to 50 percent."[13]

In sum: civil rights for negroes, in the eyes of politicians hungry for negro votes, means that harming a negro is a national disaster which requires federal action even when such action violates the Constitution; but negro violence against whites is a routine matter beneath the notice of federal authorities. Civil rights for negroes in federal employment means that they must be promoted above white men who outrank them on the basis of personal merit, and must be given preference as applicants for employment, even though they already hold a disproportionate share of all government jobs.[14]

Overt Demands For Preference

Agitators of the racial problem have long contended that they merely want to abolish discrimination *against* negroes — to eliminate racial consciousness so that negroes will be treated as individuals, without regard to their race. Now, however, these same agitators are frankly demanding that negroes be given preferential treatment *because of their race.*

In northern cities, taxpayers are burdened with the expense of transportation services to haul

negro children miles from their neighborhoods so that they can be enrolled in schools with white children.

On June 30, 1963, Martin Luther King (notorious negro agitator) demanded "discrimination in reverse." That is, he wants preferential treatment of negroes in the form of financial aid from the federal government to provide negroes special advantages in employment, education, housing, and so on.[15] On July 1, 1963, Lincoln Lynch, an official of The Congress of Racial Equality, went one step further in demanding that negroes be given preferential treatment, not only by government but by private organizations.[16]

These negro agitators threaten the nation with violence if they do not get the preferential treatment they demand.

Negro leaders are now saying that the absence of white children from all-negro schools "means a shortage of ambitious, education-minded models for negro children to copy."[17] This does coincide with the findings of scientific research.

Dr. Audrey M. Shuey, Chairman of the Department of Psychology at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, wrote a book, *The Testing of Negro Intelligence* (1958). Dr. Shuey reviewed all extensive psychological testing of negroes done in the United States during this century. Her conclusion is that, on the whole, negroes have lower IQ's than whites, *regardless* of environmental factors, and that there are definite intelligence differences between white and negro races.

Dr. Henry E. Garrett, former President of the American Psychological Association and Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Columbia University, says in the introduction to Dr. Shuey's book:

"Dr. Shuey concludes that the regularity and consistency of the results strongly imply a racial basis for these differences. I believe that the weight of evidence supports her conclusion."

Impartial foreign observers have come to the same conclusion. Peregrine Worsthorne, an editor of the London *Sunday Telegraph,* says:

"To be brutally frank, the most serious and ineradicable obstacle to a genuine multi-racial society in the United States may be less the Southern white man's privileges than the Northern black man's inadequacies."[18]

Only God can evaluate the worth of human individuals or races. It is quite beyond the province of man to know whether any individual or race is "superior" to another. Only God knows whether negroes have contributed more or less than whites to fulfillment of God's plan for humanity. Only God knows whether "civilization," as we know it, is better or worse than the primitive society of negroes in the jungles of Africa.

In evaluating human accomplishments, the best we can do is to use standards known to us. All of us who are heirs of Western civilization (which includes negroes among us) use such words as "progress" and "accomplishment" in conformity with the standards of our civilization — even when we acknowledge that God's concept of "progress" and "accomplishment" may differ from ours.

In this context, certain things are obvious.

It is obvious that Western civilization was produced by whites. For primitive living under harsh physical conditions, the black man is obviously better adapted than whites; but for living in the white man's civilization, whites are obviously better adapted than negroes.

When left alone, the negro has never advanced beyond a primitive culture. When left alone after taking over an advanced white civilization (as in Haiti), the negro has retrograded rather than progressed.[19] Nowhere else on earth has the negro made such substantial progress as in the United States, where he has received extraordinary assistance from whites.

In demanding enforced racial mixing so that negroes will benefit from association with whites, negro leaders inadvertently admit negro inferior-

ity; but to justify their demands for preferential treatment, they claim that negroes are now entitled to preference because they always before have been oppressed; they claim that negroes are backward in our civilization because they have never been given a chance.

This simply is not so.

Before negro agitation became a major issue in American politics, whites (in southern states, especially) voluntarily gave negroes preferential treatment of the kind that was most beneficial to negroes. The prevailing attitude in the South was that whites had a responsibility to help negroes. White employers would put up with laziness, dishonesty, and irresponsibility on the part of negro employees that they would not for a moment tolerate in whites. White families voluntarily assumed a responsibility for negroes that they would never assume for other whites. Whites would take financial risks to help a negro which they would not think of taking to help a white man with comparable resources and credit rating. This is why there are more independent, prosperous negro businesses in the southern part of the United States than in any other part of the world: white men, understanding the negro and feeling responsibility for him, gave him special help that was not available to anyone else.

It is true that for generations following the Civil War, great numbers of southern negroes were treated like children, because they behaved like children. But, generally, since the end of the Civil War, the negro has been treated on the basis of individual merit. Those who have the ability to rise in our society have risen, many to great heights, where they enjoy all the advantages of wealth, fame, and public acclaim that whites with comparable accomplishments enjoy.

The arrogance of contemporary negro leaders; the wide-spread violence against whites and mass defiance of local laws by negroes who are supported, encouraged, and defended by Washington officials so greedy for power that they are willing to destroy the Constitution and abolish the most fundamental rights of all the people in order to get the votes of organized negroes in key northern cities; the preferential treatment of negroes in government employment, and the governmentally-enforced, preferential treatment of negro job applicants in private industry, in a time of unemployment — these are creating a general resentment of whites against negroes that did not exist before. The negro in America will soon realize that liberal politicians and agitators have led him into disaster. The whole nation will suffer.

What To Do

The most obvious thing that we ought to do

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

about the race problem is to demand that the federal government quit meddling with it. Congress should reject President Kennedy's civil rights program entirely; and it should repeal all existing civil rights legislation in order to return to the ideal of equality-before-the-law for all persons in our nation.

If this could be done; and if all the federal government's unconstitutional programs of aiding and meddling in state and local affairs could be stopped, we would return to a free and voluntary society in which each community or state could handle its own race problem, if any, in its own way. This is a slow and long-range approach; but it is the only approach that offers any hope of solution for the most dangerous domestic problem in the United States since the outbreak of the Civil War.

Whites, outnumbering negroes by about 10 to 1, could vote out of office every politician who is ruining the country by bidding for negro votes with civil rights proposals. If whites continue submitting to the dictation of the radical leaders of a small minority, they will deserve what they get.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *American Negro Problems,* by John Pepper, Workers Library Publishers, New York City, 1928
(2) "Perspective: Time for Statesmanship," by Raymond Moley, *Newsweek,* March 15, 1948; "Perspective: Toward a Civil Rights Solution," by Raymond Moley, *Newsweek,* November 22, 1948
(3) For additional information on President Kennedy's 1963 Civil Rights proposals, see this *Report,* "Civil Rights Act of 1963," July 1, 1963.
(4) *The Budget in Brief for* 1964 *Fiscal Year,* Bureau of the Budget, January 17, 1963, pp. 17-20
(5) *The Book of the States,* 1960-1961, *Volume XIII,* The Council of State Governments, 1960, p. 458
(6) "FEPC Orders Rail Worker's Reinstatement," *The Los Angeles Times,* March 1, 1961
(7) AP dispatch from San Francisco, *The Los Angeles Times,* August 24, 1961
(8) For a discussion of conditions in Washington, D.C., see this *Report,* "Washington: The Model City," June 24, 1963.
(9) "Five Negroes Held In Soldier's Death," AP story from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News,* June 20, 1963, Section 1, p. 3
(10) UPI dispatch from Gillett, Arkansas, *The New York Times,* June 20, 1963, p. 19
(11) "Hire Negroes Only, Reported U.S. Order," *The Dallas Times Herald,* July 6. 1963, p. 1
(12) "Official Denies SS Units Told to Hire Only Negroes," by Carl Harris, *The Dallas Morning News,* July 7, 1963, Section 1, p. 21
(13) "Washington Report," by U.S. Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas), June 22, 1963
(14) "What New Turn In Negro Drive Means," *U.S. News & World Report,* June 17, 1963, pp. 40-7
(15) "Dr. King Urges Negro 'G.I. Bill': Calls for 'Preferential' Plan to Meet Education Needs," *The New York Times,* July 1, 1963, p. 21
(16) "CORE to Intensify Militancy On L.I.," by Ronald Mairoana, *The New York Times,* July 2, 1963, p. 14
(17) "Should All Northern Schools Be Integrated?" *Time,* September 7, 1962 p. 33
(18) "'Black And White Reality' — A British Observer's View," by Peregrine Worsthorne, *U.S. News & World Report,* July 1, 1963, pp. 62-3
(19) For a discussion of Haiti, see this *Report,* "The American Tragedy," July 8, 1963, pp. 213-4.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. What can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

Subscription:	6 months	— $ 6.00
	1 year	— $10.00
1962 Bound Volume		— $10.00
The Invisible Government		
Paperback		— $ 3.00
Clothback		— $ 5.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
Film Catalogue		— Free
Reprint List		— Free

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

(Add 2% Sales Tax in Texas)

REC-38

62-102576

May 9, 1963

[redacted]

Morton Grove, Illinois

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/97 BY sp2 mar/ap

b6
b7C

MAY 9 3 03 PM '63
REC'D READING ROOM

Your letter of May 4th has been received, and I want to thank you sincerely for your kind message concerning my administration of the activities of the FBI. Your thoughtful comments and best wishes are deeply appreciated.

I am glad you have read my book, "Masters of Deceit," and in the event you are not already familiar with it, you may also desire to read my later book, "A Study of Communism." It sets forth the development and expansion of the communist conspiracy throughout the world, and perhaps a copy of it may be available to you in your local public library.

With reference to your inquiry regarding the Dan Smoot Report, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any publication, organization or individual. Please do not infer from my inability to comment regarding it either that we do or do not have related data in our files.

MAILED 30
MAY 9 1963
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)
Why Reds Make Friends with Businessmen, Deadly Duel
American's Challenge 10-9-62, Internal Security Statement 4-17-62
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:may (3)

XEROX

SEP 3 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

MAY 9 5 09 PM '63

REC'D MAIL ROOM
FBI

MAY 9 5 09 PM '63

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F.B.I.

MAY 9 3 28 PM '63

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F.B.I.

MAY 10 9 10 AM '63

Ch Mudler
c/18

CONTROL
MAY 9 1963
INVITED TO

GIFT ITEMS FOR CHRISTMAS

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT

P. O. BOX 9538

DALLAS, TEXAS 75214

Book Card_____ Billed_____

Order Ack_____ Gift Card_____

This year, you can give Christmas gifts that will not anly please your friends, but will also enrich their lives and make an important contribution to the great task of re-educating Americans in the principles of liberty.

WE SUGGEST . . .

★ *The Invisible Government,* one of the most astonishing, and important, books of our time. SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PRICE: Clothback $4.50, listed on Order Blank as IGC; Paperback edition $2.70, listed as IGP.

★ *The Hope Of The World,* which tells a tremendous story, for Christmas and every other day of the year. SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PRICE: $1.80, listed on Order Blank as Hope.

★ *America's Promise,* an 18-page classic on Americanism, suitable for use as a Christmas greeting. SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PRICE: 45 cents, listed on Order Blank as AP.

★ *Selected Reprints,* a set of six of the best recent issues of *The Dan Smoot Report.* SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PRICE: 90 cents, listed on Order Blank as RP.

★ *Bound Volume VIII:* You could not select a Christmas gift more important than this, because it contains:
- —documented information on questions which every American should have a ready reference to in the 1964 presidential election year;
- —voting records of members of the national Congress who will stand for re-election in 1964;
- —full text of the U.S. Constitution and all Amendments, extensively indexed, with commentary relating this fundamental law to contemporary problems. SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PRICE: $9.00, listed on Order Blank as BV.

THESE SPECIAL CHRISTMAS GIFT RATES ARE NOT EFFECTIVE AFTER DECEMBER 26, 1963

Each gift recipient will receive an attractive gift announcement card in your name. Please fill in the Order Blanks carefully, showing plainly whom your gift goes to, what items you want sent, and the name you want on the gift announcement card.

ORDER NOW so that your gifts can be mailed not later than December 10. Orders received after that date will be handled as promptly as possible.

DO NOT LIST GIFT HERE

Your Name _____ Payment Enclosed:_____

Your Street Address_____

City, State, Zip Code_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/25/98 BY [illegible]

(Please add 2% tax on all items ordered in Texas for Texas delivery. *If you are an established customer of ours, you may write "Bill Me" in the "Payment Enclosed" blank.* We will bill you in January. All invoices are due on receipt.)

ORDER BLANKS

(Additional Blanks for your gift orders are on reverse side of this sheet)

Name_____	Name_____
Address_____	Address_____
_____	_____
_____IGC; _____IGP; _____HOPE;	_____IGC; _____IGP; _____HOPE;
_____AP; _____RP; _____BV	_____AP; _____RP; _____BV

(OVER)

~~59200~~

ENCLOSURE 62-102576-151

Name_____

Address_____

_____

_____IGC; _____IGP; _____HOPE;

_____AP; _____RP; _____BV

Name_____

Address_____

_____

_____IGC; _____IGP; _____HOPE;

_____AP; _____RP; _____BV

Name_____

Address_____

_____

_____IGC; _____IGP; _____HOPE;

_____AP; _____RP; _____BV

Name_____

Address_____

_____

_____IGC; _____IGP; _____HOPE;

_____AP; _____RP; _____BV

Name_____

Address_____

_____

_____IGC; _____IGP; _____HOPE;

_____AP; _____RP; _____BV

Name_____

Address_____

_____

_____IGC; _____IGP; _____HOPE;

_____AP; _____RP; _____BV

Name_____

Address_____

_____

_____IGC; _____IGP; _____HOPE;

_____AP; _____RP; _____BV

Name_____

Address_____

_____

_____IGC; _____IGP; _____HOPE;

_____AP; _____RP; _____BV

Name_____

Address_____

_____

_____IGC; _____IGP; _____HOPE;

_____AP; _____RP; _____BV

Name_____

Address_____

_____

_____IGC; _____IGP; _____HOPE;

_____AP; _____RP; _____BV

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT

P. O. BOX 9538

DALLAS, TEXAS 75214

PLEASE NO NOT WRITE IN THIS SPACE

Sub. Cd._____ Ord. Ack._____

Billed_____ Gift Cd._____

Ren._____ Appvd_____

The year 1964 may be the most important election year in the history of the United States. From now until the fateful day in November, 1964, when the voters of America choose a new President and Congress, they must have facts about what is going on. Getting hard facts about the policies and programs of government is becoming increasingly difficult. The noose of censorship is tightening: conservative news commentary is being choked off radio and television; major magazines and newspapers are becoming mere outlets for governmental propaganda handouts.

***The Dan Smoot Report* will continue its uncompromising policy of presenting unvarnished truth, using the Constitution of the United States as the touchstone for evaluation. Few such publications are still in existence, and the number is shrinking.**

This Christmas, give subscriptions to this *Report* to those whom you want to remember with something of *special* value.

ORDER NOW. Gift subscriptions will begin with the first issue in 1964. A free copy of Dan Smoot's annual Christmas message (an abbreviation of his popular book, THE HOPE OF THE WORLD), a free copy of the Dan Smoot Story, and an attractive gift announcement card bearing your name, will be mailed to each gift recipient in time for Christmas, if your order reaches us by December 10. Orders received after that date will be handled as quickly as possible. Please help us serve you efficiently by furnishing ALL information requested — AND PLEASE TYPE OR WRITE PLAINLY.

CHRISTMAS GIFT RATES (Not effective after December 26, 1963)

	Regular	First Class	Air Mail
2 or more 1-year subscriptions.....	$9.00 ea.	$11.50 ea.	$13.50 ea.
2 or more 6-month subscriptions.....	5.50 ea.	7.00 ea.	8.00 ea.

(Inquire for foreign rates)

*The free-market law of profit and loss has forced us to economize: we can no longer offer a three-month trial subscription. For you who would like to introduce the *Report* to friends, by giving trial subscriptions as Christmas presents, we suggest a set of selected reprints. See "Gift Items For Christmas" for price and order blanks.

DO NOT LIST GIFTS HERE

Your Name_____ Please renew_____, or begin _____

Street_____ my own Subscription at the Christmas rate

City, State, Zip Code_____ for: 1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Payment Enclosed:_____

(Please add 2% tax if you reside in Texas and order for Texas delivery. If you are an established customer of ours, you may write "Bill me" in the "Payment Enclosed" blank. We will bill you in January. All invoices are due on receipt.)

LIST GIFT ORDERS BELOW

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

(OVER)

62-102576-151

ENCLOSURE 77—59200

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

Name_____

Address_____

_____

1 yr._____; 6 mo._____

Signature on gift card_____

RA

REC-114

November 6, 1963

62-102576-152

Mr. R. R. Williams
President
Hays County Farm Bureau
Blanco Star Route
San Marcos, Texas

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 6 3 19 PM '63

Dear Mr. Williams:

Your letter of October 30th has been received, and I want to thank you for your very kind remarks concerning my efforts as Director of the FBI. It is my hope that our future endeavors will continue to merit your approval.

With respect to Mr. Smoot, he was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

MAILED 11
NOV 6 1963
COMM-FBI

Enclosed is some material which I trust you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/81 BY spr mac/ep

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures (5)
See encs. and NOTE next page

60 NOV 12 1963
DFC:pjt
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DFC
DCM
B.S.

Mr. R. R. Williams

Enclosures
The Story of the FBI
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Deadly Duel
My Answer To Communism and Crime
Counterattack on Juvenile Delinquency

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning correspondent.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

Blanco Star Rute
October 30, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Having read many of your publications and books, I thank God for your efforts in the interest of our country.

If possible I would like to have your opinion, and information concerning the publications and T. V. broadcasts of Dan Smoot.

I find myself beginning to rely upon his leadership to a great extent, yet there is much criticism of his work. Thanks for any help.

Sincerely yours,

R. R. Williams
President
Hays Co. Farm Bureau

COPY:crt

SAN MARCOS, TEXAS
PER ENVELOPE

Ack 11-6-63 DJC/pgt

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/25/77 BY spr mar/cp

R. R. Williams
Blanco Star Route
San Marcos, Tex.

Blanco Star Rute
October 30, 1963.

Mr J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Having read many of your publications and books, I thank God for your efforts in the interest of our country.

If possible I would like to have your opinion, and information concerning the publications and T.V. broadcasts of Dan Smoot. Dan Smoot

I find myself beginning to rely upon his leadership to a great extent, yet there is much criticism of his work.

Thanks for any help.

Sincerely yours,
R. R. Williams
President,
Hays Co.
Farm Bureau

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/81 BY sp2 mac/cw

EXP. PROC.
NOV 4 1963

Ack
11-6-63
DSC/pgt

62-102576-152

REC-114

6 NOV 1963
7

CORRESPONDENCE

nml
G

October 14, 1963

~~94-59200-1~~
62-102576-151

Vice Admiral Alexander Sharp, USN (Ret.)
[redacted]
Bethesda 34, Maryland

b6
b7C

Dear Admiral Sharp:

Your card postmarked October 3, 1963, and the enclosed subscription copy of the September 30, 1963, issue of "The Dan Smoot Report" have been received.

The thoughtfulness which prompted you to furnish us this material is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

E. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/25/83 BY

MAILED 19
OCT 14 1963
COMM-FBI

62-102576-149

NOTE: See Jones to DeLoach Memo, dated 10-10-63 and captioned, "Gift Subscription of "The Dan Smoot Report," From Alexander Sharp, [redacted] Bethesda 34, Maryland."

b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

GTQ:jol

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. DELOACH
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

This is a gift from:

Alexander Sharp
[redacted]
Bethesda 34, Maryland

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/88 BY sp7 mac/ep

nml

act; 10-14-63; G+Q:jol

Jones to DeLoach
memo; 10-10-63;
G+Q:jol.

REC- 44

59200-1
62-102576-151
3 OCT 22 1963

3 ENCLOSURE

CRIME RESEARCH

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 9, No. 39 (Broadcast 424) September 30, 1963 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/28/78 BY SP2 mcm/kp

McNAMARA'S COMMISSARS

On July 26, 1963, Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, issued a directive, "Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces," ordering all military commanders to take action in and against civilian communities around military bases, whenever those communities do not wholly support the President's racial program.(1)

The author of this directive is Adam Yarmolinsky, whose parents are notorious communist-fronters and who has a record of participation in communist activities since his undergraduate days at Harvard.(2)

The Yarmolinsky directive implements recommendations of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces. Appointed in June of 1962, this Committee had seven members: three of whom were negroes, the other four being connected, in one way or another, with the Americans for Democratic Action, the Anti-Defamation League, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the National Urban League.(1)

On June 13, 1963, the Committee submitted a 93-page report, popularly known as the Gesell Report, after the name of a Washington, D. C. lawyer, Gerhard A. Gesell, Committee chairman.

The Gesell Report was written by a Sacramento, California, negro attorney, Nathaniel S. Colley, an NAACP official.(3)

United States Representative Joe D. Waggonner, Jr. (Democrat, Louisiana) first brought the Gesell Report to public attention. In his July, 1963, newsletter, Representative Waggonner outlined some of the Report's major provisions:

— More recruiting should be directed toward Negroes, to get more into the services and to increase the number of Negro officers.

— Negroes should be located in jobs throughout the services regardless of their individual preferences in order to have a few everywhere and in all positions.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1963. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

62-102576-1574
59200-1
ENCLOSURE

—Promotion Boards should have more Negro officers, fewer Whites.

—Special Officers should be appointed on every base to handle all complaints of Negroes, and such complaints should be "encouraged."

—More Negro girls are to be brought on bases for social functions and fewer girls who believe in segregation.

—Negro hostesses should be considered rather than White.

—Military Police patrols used in neighboring communities should be integrated.

—Segregated busses should be boycotted.

—Base Commanders should appoint bi-racial committees in the communities to break down segregation practices.

—Civic clubs should not be joined if they are segregated.

—The past policy of complying with local segregation policies should be terminated.

—The practice of Negroes gravitating to one base service club and Whites to another should not be permitted, even though this might be of their own choosing.

—Methods are suggested for getting around local segregated housing by leasing homes in the name of the government and moving Negroes in.

—ROTC units should be cancelled in segregated schools.

—The traditional function of the Base Commander and Senior Officer to run a military establishment and maintain good community relations by staying out of local controversies is misguided and should be stopped. They should be encouraged to lead the way to full integration.

—Military personnel should be allowed to patronize only those local establishments which are integrated and have the "express approval" of the Base Commander. All others should be placed off-limits. Approved stores should display placards or decals on their windows and doors to show they have been approved by the military. This gives the Base Commander life-or-death control of the economic life of the community and the right to subject to military discipline all servicemen, their wives and children who shop at other stores of their own choosing.

—Should all these efforts fail to bring about integration, the Services must consider curtailing or terminating activities at these installations.

According to the Gesell Report, military officers are no longer to be rated for professional excellence, devotion to duty, or superior performance. Their careers will depend on their zeal in promoting the President's political objective of enforcing total integration, not just in the Armed Forces, but on the civilian population of the nation.

To guarantee zealous and ideologically correct behavior on the part of military commanders, the Gesell Report recommends assignment of special "complaint officers" whose role is virtually identical with that of political commissars whom communists attach to every military command in the Soviet Union. The Gesell Report also provides for an informer system inside each military command — similar to the informer system in communist armies — enabling informers about racial matters to by-pass the normal chain of command, and shielding the informers from the necessity of identifying themselves and facing the persons they accuse. Examine these passages from the Gesell Report:

"Complaints, involving matters relating to a single person, such as failing to be promoted, cannot ordinarily be investigated without disclosing the identity of the aggrieved individual. This is not true, however, where the complaint discloses a discriminatory condition on base, such as a segregated NCO [Non-Commissioned Officers'] club. Such conditions can be investigated and eliminated without the need for identifying a particular complainant . . . .

"In order to improve the processing of complaints at the base level, procedures must be established which will encourage Negro personnel to present complaints of discrimination while eliminating the risk that they will be subject to criticism or reprisal for so doing. In order to accomplish this, an officer should be designated at each base to receive such complaints. This officer must have free access to the base commander or his deputy for the purpose of communicating and discussing complaints of discrimination. Commanders at bases must, of course, be held personally responsible for the

effectiveness of the system and for conditions on the base. Discriminatory conditions may exist even where few complaints are made, and the commander should be held accountable to discover and remedy such conditions . . . .

"In view of his role as a confidential counselor, consideration should be given to the designation of the local legal assistance officer as the officer to receive such complaints, but the base commander should be free to designate the officer best qualified for such duties, regardless of the officer's other duties. However, the officer so chosen must not be so burdened with other duties that he cannot effectively deal with complaints presented to him; he should be so situated that servicemen can contact and consult him in privacy; and he should be independent and free from intimidation by any person in the performance of his duties.

"Under this system, all base personnel should be repeatedly and periodically advised of the identity of the complaint officer, and further advised of their right to present complaints. Service regulations should forbid attempts to discourage the presentation of such complaints or reprisals against complainants, and all personnel should be advised that such attempts, in violation of these regulations, will subject them to disciplinary action.

"Such day-to-day efforts to discover and eliminate examples of discrimination at the base level should be checked and supplemented by periodic field visits from personnel from the Department of Defense who are skilled and sensitive in handling problems of discrimination and whose full-time energies are devoted to such problems. In this way, commanders' efforts can be measured . . . ."[1]

"Infamous . . . Shocking . . . Ominous"

On August 7, 1963, United States Representative L. Mendel Rivers (Democrat, South Carolina) led a discussion, in the House, of the Gesell Report.[1] Here are extracts from that discussion:

REPRESENTATIVE RIVERS: We will have a number of contributors to this discussion . . . of [one of] the most infamous documents ever devised by human hand, known as the Gesell report . . . .

Now, you spend over $52 billion a year on the military. This destroys it . . . . We have Armed Forces for one reason and one reason alone, for the defense of the United States of America . . . .

But . . . this highly inflammatory, vicious, and extremely prejudiced report . . . . takes the military out of the role of providing for the national security and plunges them into the role of social reformers . . . .

REPRESENTATIVE F. EDWARD HEBERT (Democrat, Louisiana): I want to read this shocking statement from the report . . . :

It should be made clear that officers, for showing initiative and achievement in this area [the area of integrating local communities] will enhance their performance ratings and obtain favorable consideration for promotion and career advancement . . . .

REPRESENTATIVE RIVERS: Anything short of this will automatically identify this commander as uncooperative . . . .

If we live by this and the directives emanating from it, what good is West Point, what good is Annapolis, what good is the Air Force Academy, what good is the science of warfare, combat efficiency, combat readiness? . . .

The directive means only those who are willing to accept integration completely and without reservation as a way of life will henceforth be able to make a career of the Armed Forces of the United States.

REPRESENTATIVE H. R. GROSS (Republican, Iowa): After setting up what will become a commissar on each base, an officer to hear complaints, the report reads as follows:

All personnel, officers and enlisted men, should be free to contact the officer designated to receive complaints at any time without the consent, knowledge or approval in the chain of command.

Communications between servicemen and this commissar [sic] should be privileged and service regulations should prohibit the disclosure of such communications, or the identity of the complainant without the serviceman's consent.

This will create . . . the biggest army of snoopers and informers that the military has ever heard of. This is an outrage.

REPRESENTATIVE RIVERS: It could be the beginning of SS troops in America . . . .

REPRESENTATIVE DURWARD G. HALL (Republican, Missouri): God forbid that we have an OGPU or an SS in our military. I would like to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from South Carolina. I have serious doubts about the military or the legal qualifications of this study . . . .

REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE W. ANDREWS (Democrat, Alabama): I would like to ask . . . if this committee report recommends a spy system to be called a monitor, with an especially sympathetic monitor through the range of troop levels in order to check on commanders as to how they carry out this function . . . . Is it not true that the Communists have such a spy system and have had it since the beginning of the Russian Revolution in 1917? . . .

I can tell you . . . there is such a spy system and it is directed by a man known as a political commissar, whose business it is to watch all military commanders and to report to another agency on the manner of the performance of that duty.

Mr. Speaker, in my humble opinion, if this committee report is implemented, and certain implementing orders have been issued . . . we are well on the way to dictatorship in this country . . . .

Never has our Nation faced such a threat. Never have we been faced with such devastating implications. The President is playing with an ominous toy. He would make the military a political puppet controlled by strings pulled only by the Executive.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMIE L. WHITTEN (Democrat, Mississippi): One other thing that has led to the destruction of so many nations is the fact that instead of trying to have their defense establishment strong as can be, for the defense of their country, they have had mercenary soldiers using their funds in foreign lands to get someone else to do the defending of their country . . . . We do this today . . . . We have about let military spending be the dominant voice in everything that goes on around us . . . . We are spending something like 60 percent of our entire national budget for what is called defense, much of it not real defense at all . . . . Economic power is the instrument of dictatorship just as much as troops or marshals . . . .

The [Gesell] report culminates a series of steps whereby the powers that be—and here it happens to be the Secretary of Defense—use the power of the purse, the power of the draft, the power of the military in the name of the Commander in Chief, use these things that are said to be needed to defend our country, in reality to destroy everything which we claim Russia would destroy . . . .

Mr. Speaker, we destroy ourselves at home. We do to ourselves what it is charged Russia would do to us.

We see our leaders using troops, economic pressure, the courts, the marshals, and all the rest, all, in the final analysis, being steps to a complete dictatorship . . . .

REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS C. WYMAN (Republican, New Hampshire): It is clear from Mr. McNamara's letter to the President [McNamara's letter of July 24, 1963, informing the President that a directive implementing the Gesell Report was being issued] that he is doing so on orders from the White House . . . .

REPRESENTATIVE HEBERT: Adam Yarmolinsky . . . is the author of the new directive issued by the Secretary of Defense . . . .

Mr. Yarmolinsky has one objective in mind—with an almost satanic . . . zeal—the forced integration of every facet of the American way of life, using the full power of the Department of Defense to bring about this change . . . .

I want to tell you something about Mr. Yarmolinsky . . . . He was down in Florida [during the Cuban crisis] and he ordered the troops integrated in certain hotels that the military had rented. He was informed that the Negroes did not want to be integrated. He said he did not give a damn whether they wanted to be integrated or not, that they would be integrated . . . .

REPRESENTATIVE MELVIN R. LAIRD (Republican, Wisconsin): I have served on the Board of Advisors of the Air Force Academy, the Naval Academy, and the U. S. Military Academy at West Point . . . . It was just 2 years ago that Adam Yarmolinsky made a recommendation to the Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel that the procedures for admittance to the service Academies, particularly Annapolis, be changed so that the college board exams and the other required examinations for admittance . . . be set aside so that special examinations could be given in order to afford preferential entrance treatment . . . .

REPRESENTATIVE HEBERT: I am not as concerned about integration and segregation as I am concerned about the paramount principle involved in what we are talking about today . . . . It is the principle of using the military might and power of this country to enforce a political philosophy of an administration that is in power at the moment . . . . What General Walker . . . [was accused of doing] . . . . is [now] being ordered to be done by this Executive order . . . .

The Defense Department is talking out of both sides of its mouth. On the one hand they are using the military to enforce these [integration] orders . . . . [but] a little segregation is being practiced [as a matter of policy] . . . . Right now on the desk of somebody in the Department of Defense are orders to all commanders not to send Negroes to Iceland . . . . In that same office are orders to commanders not to send Jews to Egypt and Saudi Arabia . . . .

REPRESENTATIVE LAIRD: Within the last month in my State of Wisconsin, the Department of Defense has gone beyond its scope and its responsibility in the awarding of Government contracts on a competitive basis. The clear intent of the Department was to bring about economic and sociological change through abuse of its power to review and award contracts.

In this case . . . . the low bidder happened to be a concern in Wisconsin. The award of the bid was delayed because in answer to a Department of Defense questionnaire, this corporation showed that they had no Negroes on their payroll . . . . In the community involved, there could not be any Negroes on the payroll as there are none in the area, and if this were required by the Department of Defense, it would necessitate the importation of individuals to work in this community . . . .

It seems to me, this whole operation of the Department of Defense in the economic and in sociological areas must be brought under close examination by the Committee on Armed Services . . . .

REPRESENTATIVE HEBERT: The distinguished Senator from Arizona [Barry Goldwater] made the statement on the floor of the other body that the Defense Department had in its possession the income tax returns of individuals. A denial was quickly and heatedly issued from the Pentagon . . . . I make this unequivocal statement here, that the Defense Department has in its possession right now dossiers, little black books, if you please, on leading citizens of the State of Mississippi, and I challenge them to deny it, because if they do I will release the names and what has been said about them. I further say to you that the Defense Department has in its files economic reports on military bases in segregated areas and communities.

REPRESENTATIVE GROSS: . . . . I will say this, as I have said before, that after reading the report and reading it thoroughly, if the report and its recommendations are fully implemented, and apparently it is going to be made completely effective by the Secretary of Defense, if I were a base commander . . . I would get my affairs in order and resign immediately. I would not want to be the commander of a single military base in the United States and be compelled to submit to this kind of a directive and the political dictatorship recommended in the Gesell report . . . .

REPRESENTATIVE WYMAN: For the life of me I cannot understand what appears to be a deliberate and intentional scuttling of morale and efficiency in the Armed Forces in this way . . . .

REPRESENTATIVE OTTO E. PASSMAN (Democrat, Louisiana): This is . . . a radical attempt to take over our Defense Establishment; and, in the national interest, it must not be allowed to proceed. Upon sober reflection the Secretary of Defense must surely recognize that it is his duty to rescind this unjustified and unjustifiable order and, then, promptly to act accordingly . . . .

REPRESENTATIVE WYMAN: The Congress can rescind this Executive order by legislation right now. We ought to do this because while it is patently a violation of the constitutional enjoinder that legislation is for Congress . . . I fear it will be a long day in Siberia before the U. S. Supreme Court, as presently constituted, . . . decrees [it illegal] . . . for the military to legislate in this fashion . . . .

On September 17, 1963, Representative Carl Vinson (a liberal Georgia Democrat who, in most matters, supports the Kennedy administration) introduced HR 8460—which was written with the help of Representatives Joe D. Waggonner, Jr.,

F. Edward Hebert, and L. Mendel Rivers. HR 8460 would prevent the implementation of the Gesell Report, and make it a courtmartial offense for any member of the Armed Forces to use the powers given them by the various McNamara directives. Representative Waggonner said there is strong support for the Bill. If public support is strong enough, it will pass.

Long Chain of Abuses

It is especially infuriating to recall that Kennedy and McNamara, now *using* the military as a club against the civilian population in connection with the most delicate and dangerous political issue of our time, *muzzled* the military with regard to criticizing communism—prohibiting military officers from making speeches telling the truth about communism.

The Pentagon-State Department policy of silencing anti-communists in the military services became apparent in 1960 during the Eisenhower administration; but it did not become a conspicuous and arrogant affront to the intelligence and patriotism of the public until Kennedy came to power.

It was in January, 1961, after Kennedy's inauguration, that Admiral Arleigh A. Burke was prohibited from saying in a public speech that the Soviets are untrustworthy. It was in April, 1961, that Kennedy removed Major General Edwin A. Walker from command in Germany because Walker had created an anti-communist troop-indoctrination program built on the positive ideals of Love of God and Love of Country. It was in June, 1961, that Senator J. William Fulbright submitted his infamous memorandum to the Defense Department, arguing that the people should be kept in ignorance of issues in the Cold War so that they will blindly support whatever policies the President proposes and that, therefore, all anti-communists and other critics of administration policies should be silenced or removed from the Armed Forces; and it was in December, 1961, that Walter Reuther submitted to Attorney General Robert Kennedy a memorandum recommending the same policy with regard to the military.

The drive to transform American Armed Forces into a centralized absolutism, in defiance of the lessons of history and the combat experience of American fighting men, began in 1943 during the Roosevelt administration. A major step in that direction was taken in 1947 when Congress authorized Truman to create the Department of Defense, to "speak with one voice" for all the military services. In 1953 and 1958, Eisenhower took further steps toward monolithic unification and began shifting responsibility for military planning away from officers with combat experience, putting it in the hands of desk officers and civilians.

Nonetheless, strong-willed military men with combat experience, who understand the realities of war and the nature of the communist enemy, were still in control of the military services when Kennedy became President and appointed Robert S. McNamara Secretary of Defense.

Kennedy and McNamara have gradually squeezed such men out—such men, for example, as Admiral George W. Anderson, Jr., removed as Chief of Naval Operations in the summer of 1963—allegedly because of his opposition to Defense Department policies and to the Test Ban Treaty; Admiral Arleigh A. Burke, who retired in August, 1961, allegedly because of his strong anti-communist views and his opposition to defense policies of building conventional forces at the expense of genuine national defense with superior naval, air, and nuclear power; General Thomas D. White, who retired as Air Force Chief of Staff in July, 1961, allegedly because he was critical of defense policies which would not permit the United States to develop a defense against missiles, or to use her industrial potential to produce the kind of air power and weaponry that would give us unquestioned superiority over the Soviets.

As genuine military men were purged from high place, McNamara and Kennedy moved into

policy-making positions, the eggheads—men like Paul E. Nitze, Roswell L. Gilpatric, and Charles J. Hitch of the Council on Foreign Relations; Alain Enthoven and Henry S. Rowen from the Rand Corporation (notorious for its book in 1958 on how American Armed Forces could surrender strategically); and worse-than-eggheads — men like Adam Yarmolinsky.

As General Thomas D. White puts it, the defense policies of the United States are now being formulated by "pipe-smoking, tree-full-of-owls . . . professional . . . intellectuals, . . . overconfident, sometimes arrogant young professors, mathematicians and other theorists."[4]

In May, 1963, after General Curtis LeMay (Air Force Chief of Staff) had testified that he opposed the TFX fighter plane contract award to General Dynamics but was overruled by civilian advisors, Kennedy announced that LeMay would be removed next year. In the summer of 1963, when the Senate was trying to get honest military testimony concerning the test ban treaty, it was obvious that General LeMay had been told how to testify. Senator Goldwater maneuvered General LeMay into admitting that McNamara had never talked to the Joint Chiefs of Staff about the treaty. LeMay conceded that he would be against the treaty if it had not already been negotiated.[5] It is reliably reported that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in secret testimony before a congressional body, opposed the test ban treaty and enumerated its dangers to the United States.[6] In public testimony, the same individuals took a different line.

An influential segment of the public itself is also forced to support key administration policies such as foreign aid, foreign trade, racial integration, and appeasement of communism. This is achieved by economic pressures from the Defense Department (and other big spending agencies): threats to cancel spending and remove installations, or promises of more spending and bigger installations.

In short: forcing military men into controversial politics, through implementation of the Gesell Report (which was written by a group of left-wing racial agitators) is merely the most recent evidence that McNamara and Kennedy are transforming our Armed Forces into a military-political-economic pressure complex whose primary mission is not defense of the nation, but enforcement of the political program of Washington officialdom.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years as an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

What To Do

(1) Immediately and specifically, the public should urge Congress to enact the Vinson Bill (HR 8460) which would prohibit implementation of the Gesell Report.

(2) For the long run, the people should study the voting records of Representatives and Senators to determine which ones show understanding and respect for the Constitution. All who do not, should be voted out of office. The Constitution places upon Congress the power and responsibility of providing national defense. A congress composed of men with enough brains and integrity to uphold the Constitution, would scrap our present no-win, no-defense policies and initiate a program, infinitely less expensive than the present one, which would defend the United States against foreign enemies.

(3) Most important of all: every one who knows what is happening should make maximum effort to inform others so that there will be enough aroused and informed Americans to compel proper action in Washington.

(4) To the limit of your ability, distribute to others such information as contained in this *Report*, in the *Report* of last week entitled "Reorganizing For Stalemate," and in the *Report* of June 3, 1963, entitled "Planned Dictatorship." We offer these three *Reports* as a set for 50¢.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "Gesell Report," discussion by 30 United States Representatives led by Democrat Representatives L. Mendel Rivers (South Carolina) and Joe D. Waggonner, Jr. (Louisiana); Republican Representatives H. R. Gross (Iowa) and Louis C. Wyman (New Hampshire), including complete text of Gesell Report. *Congressional Record* (daily), August 7, 1963, pp. 13548-99

(2) *Military Cold War Education and Speech Review Policies,* Hearings before the Special Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee, 1962, Part IV, pp. 1491-2

(3) Letter from Nathaniel S. Colley to *The Dan Smoot Report,* September 10, 1963

(4) "Strategy and the Defense Intellectuals," by General Thomas D. White, *The Saturday Evening Post,* May 4, 1963, pp. 10, 12

(5) AP dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News,* August 20, 1963, p. 1

(6) "Washington Whispers," *U.S. News & World Report,* August 26, 1963, p. 28

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. What can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

Subscription:	6 months	— $ 6.00
	1 year	— $10.00
1962 Bound Volume		— $10.00
The Invisible Government		
Paperback		— $ 3.00
Clothback		— $ 5.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
Film Catalogue		— Free
Reprint List		— Free

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

(Add 2% Sales Tax in Texas)

gw 62-102574 153

REC-39

EX-114

b6
b7C

November 26, 1963

[redacted]

Birmingham, Alabama

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated November 18th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942 until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since his statements and writings at the present time are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them.

Enclosed are publications I hope you find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
NOV 26 1963
COMM-FBI

NOV 26 4 34 PM '63
FBI
REC'D--READING ROOM

Enclosures (5)
Keys To Freedom
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Deadly Duel
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
One Nation's Response To Communism

NOTE: Correspondent furnished information to the Bureau in 1950 of a security interest, and we relayed this information to the Department of Chemical Warfare. (62-81484-99) One [redacted] had a Letter to the Editor published in "The Birmingham News" on 10-5-57, which letter criticized the President for the use of soldiers in the Little Rock school integration demonstrations. (100-135-25-A)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DCL:jlw (3)

DEC 4 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/78 BY sp mcf/ep

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

[redacted]
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA
Nov., 18,1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau Identification,
Washington, D. C.

10-1

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

No doubt, your Department is always very busy and I feel guilty to ask for one second of your time but, there is a vital question which refuses to go unanswered, and I know of no other people to whom I may turn for the facts.

(1)

Does Dan Smoot relate facts when he states, "Invisible Government controls U. S. A."? If so, what and/or who constitutes this invisible Government?

Does Mr. Smoot state facts when he says, "High Ranking Government Officials are afraid to speak out against this Invisible Government?"

I am aware that the F.B.I. is not running a Public Information Bureau, However, I feel these same questions are paramount and prevalent in the minds of many patriotic Americans and should not beg for answers.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely,

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/25/81 BY sp2 mac/sp

b6
b7C

cc:

EX-114

REC-39 62-102576-153

14 NOV 27 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 11-26-63
DCL:jlw
nml

November 14, 1963

b6
b7C

62-182576-

[redacted]

World Wide Medical News Service, Inc.
130 East 59th Street
New York 22, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/79 BY SP2 mm/up

Dear Mr. Fitzgibbon:

Your letter of November 8th was received as Mr. Hoover was preparing to leave the city.

With respect to your inquiry, he asked me to advise you that Mr. Matthew Cvetic furnished information regarding subversive activities on a confidential basis to this Bureau from 1943 to 1950, for which he was compensated. He was not an employee of the FBI. Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. Mr. W. Cleon Skousen was a clerical employee of the FBI from October 24, 1935, until June 17, 1940, when he was assigned as a Special Agent of this Bureau. On October 5, 1951, he voluntarily submitted his resignation.

MAILED 11
NOV 14 1963
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - New York - Enclosure

NOTE: In response to a previous inquiry from the above individual, Morrell to DeLoach memorandum dated 4/4/63 captioned [redacted] Miscellaneous" recommended that this individual receive a letter over Miss Gandy's signature in view of the fact that Bufiles indicate

DFC:cai

Con't next page

NOV 26 1963

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[redacted]

b6
b7C

World Wide Medical News Service, Inc. has had numerous employees who were in contact with known or suspected espionage agents. In accordance with this recommendation the above reply is being furnished over Miss Gandy's signature.

World Wide Medical News Ser

130 East 59th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

PL 9-6300

November

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I would much appreciate knowing the employment dates and capacities with your Bureau of Cleon Skousen, Dan Smoot, and Matt Cvetic.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

AF:jt

b6
b7C

62-102576-

NOT RECORDED
191 NOV 20 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/97 BY spr mr/sp

~~12 NOV 19 1963~~

~~EXP PROC.~~

ack 11/14/63
NOV 12 1963
GDFC: sls / ccu

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109052-1

The Dan Smoot Report

"I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them, but to inform their discretion by education."

— Thomas Jefferson

RA

November 27, 1963

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

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/25/78 BY sp2 mac/yp

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thanks for your November 21 letter.

For your information, I enclose a photostatic copy of a Chicago Daily News Service story, published, with a New York dateline, in the October 19, 1962, issue of The Louisville Times.

The article is entitled "FBI Autocracy?" One portion of it, under the heading "Ex-Agent Claims G-Men Live In Shadow of Hoover Prejudices," deals with broadcast statements by one Jack Levine who claimed to have been in the FBI from September, 1960, to August, 1961. Levine made false, malicious allegations against you and against the Bureau. Another portion of the "FBI Autocracy?" article, headlined "But 3 Ex-Agents Living Here Call Charges Absolutely Untrue," contained these statements:

"Taking exception to charges leveled by former Agent Jack Levine of New York were Louisville Public Safety Director Wallace Hoaglund, County Commissioner H. Bemis Lawrence and Attorney Robert T. Burke, Jr.

"Hoaglund and Lawrence, during their FBI careers, worked as Hoover's administrative assistants in Washington....Hoaglund...retired in March after 21 years of service with the FBI....Lawrence said he was Hoover's administrative assistant from 1941 to 1944."

DEC 5 4 48 PM

ENCLOSURE

Jones to DeLoach memo - 12-4-63 JMM-6B

RA91

53 DEC 12 1963

EX-108 REC-26

62-102576-154

10 DEC 6 1963

CORRESPONDENCE

~~EXP. PROC.~~

DEC 2 1963

40

P. O. Box 9538 Dallas 14, Texas

I cite this by way of reminder that during my period of service in the Bureau (1942-1951) Agents assigned as supervisors at the Seat of Government were called Administrative Assistants. It never occurred to me to wonder whether this was an official title or merely an informal expression by Bureau personnel. I did not know that Administrative Assistant never did exist as a title until I received your November 21 letter. Henceforth, I will omit "Administrative Assistant" from my biographical sketch.

Would it not be possible for the Bureau, in answering inquiries about me, to take these facts into account? I would appreciate that very much.

Sincerely,

Dan Smoot

DS:bjc
Enclosures
cc: [redacted]
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts

b6
b7C

FBI AUTOCRACY?

Ex-Agent Claims G-Men Live In Shadow Of Hoover Prejudices

Chicago Daily News Service

New York, Oct. 19—Charges that the Federal Bureau of Investigation keeps its agents in constant fear of offending the personal prejudices of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover have been aired here by a former FBI special agent.

Former Agent Jack Levine, 28, a New York University Law School graduate who served in the FBI from September, 1960, to August, 1961, related his experiences in a 2½-hour taped interview over New York radio station WBAI last night.

A Justice Department official charged that the former FBI agent is carrying on a "campaign of vilification" against the FBI.

WBAI said it received a telegram from Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., while it was broadcasting the 2-hour interview.

A WBAI spokesman said the telegram from Miller, in charge of the Justice Department Criminal Division, accused Levine of starting a "campaign of vilification" after Hoover refused to rehire him following his resignation August 4, 1961.

Levine later denied he was trying to "vilify" the FBI, and said his aim was to correct certain practices of the federal agency. He admitted he made attempts to get back in the FBI out of a desire to work for what he termed "improvement" of conditions in the bureau.

Levine gave the following

Col. 1, back page, this section

But 3 Ex-Agents Living Here Call Charges Absolutely Untrue

Three former FBI agents living here today disputed charges that J. Edgar Hoover uses autocratic methods in his direction of the bureau.

Taking exception to charges leveled by former Agent Jack Levine of New York were Louisville Public Safety Director Wallace Hoaglund, County Commissioner H. Bemis Lawrence and attorney Robert T. Burke, Jr.

Hoaglund and Lawrence, during their FBI careers, worked as Hoover's administrative assistants in Washington.

Levine charged, among other things, that FBI agents are required to be subservient to Hoover who even dictates what clothes they may wear.

Hoaglund, who retired in March after 21 years of service with the FBI, said Levine's "charges are absolutely not true."

He said the practices Levine outlined "are not necessary and not required. I received my promotions and salary increases without resorting to any of the things he says have been necessary. (Hoaglund was special agent in charge of the Louisville office when he retired).

Hoaglund said Hoover never seemed autocratic. "We certainly had better discipline than many other organizations—both public and private—and that is one of the reasons for the bureau's success," he said.

Lawrence said he was Hoover's administrative assistant from 1941 to 1944. He said Hoover "in my opinion is a

Col. 5, back page, this section

Louisville Times 10/19/62

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/24/81 BY spr-mcf/gp

ENCLOSURE

62-102576-154

Ex-Agent Charges FBI Is Autocratic

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

examples of what he called the "robotlike mentality that many of the (FBI) agents develop..." and of the "very autocratic fashion" in which, he charged, Hoover runs the bureau:

✓ Agent trainees were urged to "write laudatory letters" to Hoover on his birthday, the anniversary of his becoming bureau director, and the anniversary of his appearance before the House Appropriations Committee.

Allegedly Placed In File

"We were told by our bureau supervisors that it's very difficult to get pay raises and promotions in the bureau unless the director receives a great number of laudatory letters," he said. These are placed in each man's personnel file for reference when he comes up for promotion.

✓ New agents were required to buy and report on Hoover's book, "Masters of Deceit." They were then pressured into buying additional copies autographed by Hoover.

✓ In preparation for a brief handshake meeting with Hoover, agents in training were briefed "approximately 8 hours," including "20 minutes of instruction in handshaking."

✓ "We were instructed to wear dark suits with a folded handkerchief in our breast pocket. We were told what kind of ties were acceptable to the director, and which were not. We had to wear shirts with French cuffs . . . even the style of socks we were to wear was dictated," he said.

Says Quarters Searched

The men also were advised to carry an extra handkerchief for the purpose of drying their palms. They were told several new agents had been fired for shaking hands with Hoover with moist palms because he "considers this to be an indication of weak character."

✓ Agents were reprimanded for "buying a copy of Playboy magazine," for leaving a half-empty bottle of scotch whisky in their living quarters (which were searched), for failing to keep up "your share of overtime" for the purpose of amassing overtime statistics to present to Congress.

✓ One agent named by Levine objected to orders to cut down his weight. He was punished by being transferred five times in the course of six months, Levine stated.

The former FBI agent also charged that the bureau is paying nearly 1,500 informers in the American Communist Party, which has a total membership of 8,500.

In the broadcast he also quoted anti-Negro and anti-Semitic remarks which he said were made in his hearing by FBI officials.

He quoted and named an FBI agent who had served in New Orl ns whom he alleges related incidents of "whitewashing of civil rights investigations in the S uthern offices."

"This agent stated that, because of the constant pressure from the (FBI) bureau, for higher conviction statistics, the special agency chiefs were instructing the agents to go easy on the local police, because of the need for their cooperation in other bureau matters," Levine said.

He listed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, C.O.R.E. (Committee On Racial Equality), and the American Civil Liberties Union as organizations frequently investigated.

FBI trainees were told that persons working in behalf of racial integration often were Communists, he said. Several leading newspapers also were identified as alleged employers of Communists and Communist sympathizers, in the indoctrination lectures.

One FBI official told a 1960 training class that Democratic leader Adlai Stevenson's "close advisers and supporters were Communists, Communist sympathizers and pseudo-intellectual radicals," he said.

Says Wiretapping Used

Levine also charged that FBI agents regularly used "illegal" wiretapping and unauthorized searches in their anticriminal and security work. He said he once was ordered to alter a "sworn, signed statement from a witness" to insert an omitted fact.

He said many FBI agents become "disillusioned" with the bureau but are afraid to quit. "Many agents have had very bad experiences in not being able to get a good recommendation from the FBI as a previous employer. . . . And this has had a very serious effect on the turnover rate," he said.

Levine said he had submitted all of his charges in writing, with an appendix listing "names, dates, and places" to Assistant Attorney General Miller.

Ex-Agents Defend Hoover

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

most conscientious, and thoroughly dedicated man in serving the public."

Lawrence said he has just returned from a convention in Minneapolis of the Former Special Agents of the FBI and there were 700 former agents at the meeting.

"Not a single critical word was spoken there against Mr. Hoover, nor has there been at any of the other national conventions I have attended. He is held in the greatest respect by former agents," Lawrence said.

He added that Hoover demands efficiency, "but I think the charges of how you can dress are asinine. He demands conservative dress, but no such thing as the color of tie to wear. That's ridiculous."

Burke served in the FBI in 1942-43. He said the FBI "was a tightly knit, well-disciplined organization then, which I still hope it is." He said he knows several agents now in service, and they have told him the policies have not changed.

"It's absolute nonsense that agents had to resort to any of the things Levine said to get promotions," Burke said.

EX 104

January 2, 1964

REC- 18 62-102576-155

[redacted]

Ames, Iowa

Dear [redacted]

JAN 2 5 09 PM '64
REC'D READING ROOM
FBI

b6
b7C

Your letter of December 24th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand my inability to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some material which I trust you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 11
JAN 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)
Keys to Freedom
Faith in Freedom
An American's Challenge
12/63 LEB Introduction

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/25/81 BY sp7 mac/cp

NOTE: Bureau files contain no record identifiable with correspondent. A check of the telephone directory verified the spelling of his name as it is signed rather than as it is on the letterhead.

EFT:djg
(3)

53 JAN 8 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

AMES, IOWA

December 24 1963

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dan Smoot

Dear sirs,

A friend of mine has been sending me copies of the Dan Smoot Reports apparently in an attempt to influence my thinking. No doubt you are familiar with this extreme right publication.

Perhaps you are also aware that Dan Smoot attempts to give credence to his publication by claiming he was an employee of the FBI for nearly ten years, from 1942 to 1951.

Are you at liberty to express the exact nature of Smoot's employ with the FBI and why he or you terminated his services or would it be unethical to disclose such information? I should like to be in a position to point out the nature of some of those who are promoting radical right material.

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/25/83 BY sp2 mac/jp

W

EX 104 REC- 16 62-102576-155

14 JAN 3 1964

DEC 30 10 13 AM '63

CORRESPONDENCE

left 1-2-64 EFT:dp

nml

nml

REC- 38 62-102576-156

January 16, 1964

EX 115

[redacted]

Columbia, Missouri

b6
b7C

JAN 16 3 23 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of January 10th, and I was interested in noting your comments and observations.

For your information, Mr. Smoot was employed by this Bureau from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, at which time he resigned. I would like to point out that his statements are his own and this Bureau cannot, of course, comment on his activities since leaving the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/81 BY spr mac/ep

MAILED 19
JAN 16 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Howard Dan Smoot EOD as SA 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51 following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

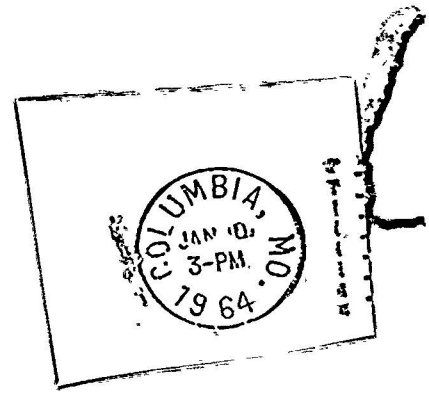
SAW:mng F171
(3) mng

59 JAN 23 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

COLUMBIA, MO. JAN 10 3-PM 1964



TRUE COPY

[redacted]

Columbia, Missouri

b6
b7C

Jan 4, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover
Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/72 BY spr mac/gw

Dear Mr Hoover:

The Dan Smoot Report has been on the air at 6:15 central time station KRCG T V Jefferson City Mo. for many months.

I have been incensed many times at his criticism of our government and his deep dislike of the Kennedy boys

Before the program a brief sketch of his life is given - more attention to the years as a member of the F. B. I than any other part, as though, because of this much credence should be given his report

After the assassination his voice was off the air until to-night, once more he is on - giving a resume of the events of Nov. 22 1963 as though they were not graven in the hearts and minds of all Americans I have just listened to this and while he is disclaiming any blame for hate engendering he certainly doesn't talk in the same cocksure way,

EX-115

God pity America! I heard a noted educator say that a report of his on education was so faulty that if everything he reported was no less true how very sad it was!

REC- 38 62-102576-156

Sincerely yours

[redacted]

25 JAN 17 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

1 tc 1-15-64 cal

ack 1-15-64 16 saw/cal

mnl

mng

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

Columbia, Missouri

Jan 4, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover
Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/26/88 BY spr mcl/ep

Dear Mr Hoover,

The Dan Smoot Report has been on the air at 6:15 central time station KRCGTV Jefferson City MO. for many months I have been incensed many times at his criticism of our government and his deep dislike of the Kennedy boys

Before the program a brief sketch of his life is given — more attention to the years as a member of the F.B.I. than any other part, as though, because of this much credence should be given his report

After the assassination his voice was off the air until to-night, once more he is on — giving resume of the events of Nov. 22 1963 as though they were not graven in the hearts and

CORRESPONDENCE

mml ltc 1-15-64 cal ACK 1-15-64 SDW 1 cal mmg

[redacted]

Columbia, Missouri

b6
b7C

minds of all Americans.
I have just listened to this
and while he is disclaiming
any blame for hate engendering
he certainly doesn't talk in
the same cokkscure way.
God pity America! I heard
a noted educator say that
a report of his on education
was so faulty that if everything
he reported was no less
true how very sad it was!!

Sincerely yours

[redacted]

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

REC- 34 62-102576-157

January 16, 1964

[redacted]
The Orme School
Mayer, Arizona

JAN 16 3 22 PM
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of January 13th has been received.

With respect to Mr. Smoot, he was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his ow and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/25/11 BY sp2 mcm/sp

b6
b7C

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

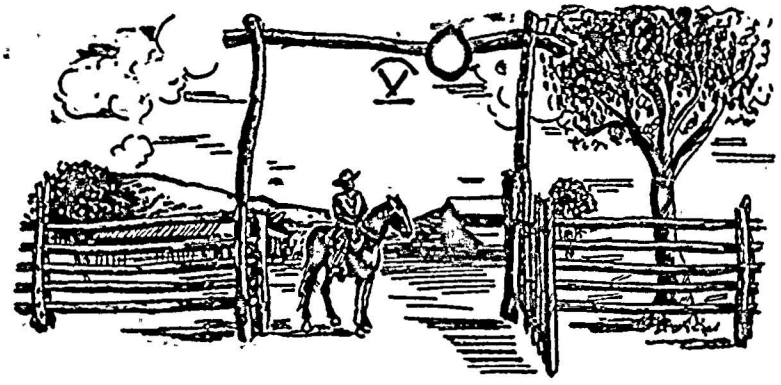
CJJ:ped (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 19
JAN 16 1964
COMM-FBI

53 JAN 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



THE ORME SCHOOL
TELEPHONE 632-7651
MAYER, ARIZONA

January 13, 1964

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

Dear Sir:

I'd like to have any information you are able to give me regarding a man who seems to be a master of propaganda, employing half-truths to make his points. His name is Dan Smoot, who is supposed to have been a member of the FBI from ~~1942 to 1951.~~ I'm especially interested in his reasons for "resigning."

This man, who has a television show and who puts out a weekly publication called The Dan Smoot Report, deals mostly with the field of economics, in which most people, including myself, have an alarming lack of knowledge and understanding. He works out of Dallas, Texas, and his main theme is that many of our high officials are actually communists plotting to hand our country over to Russia by such devious methods as foreign aid (to weaken us financially), progressive education (designed to make us a nation of morons), and such bills as the one passed about having to register all firearms (so the invaders will know where to go to collect these when the time comes).

In his Oct. 21, 1963, edition of his publication he accuses the late President Kennedy of demanding the foreign aid bill because "Foreign aid has been the means of implementing the 1944 Bretton Woods scheme to give away our wealth until America is reduced to the status of a weak and dependent unit in an interdependent one-world socialist system."

REC-34 62-102576-57

If Mr. Smoot is not in the pay of the communists, he should be because he breeds mistrust and discontent and he does it with lies and propaganda. Why doesn't someone who knows economics challenge him to a debate? I'd sure like to hear some authentic answers to his accusations. When he criticizes education, I know some answers and can argue against him. When he gets into economics and the "atrocities" the U.N. forces committed ~~in~~ Katanga, I'm on uncertain ground. Won't someone give me, and some of the poor fools who think Dan Smoot is quite the authority, the truth and the facts to back it up?

JAN 20 1964

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ack 1-16-64
CJJ:fe

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/87 BY SP2 [illegible]

February 13, 1964

REC-19

62-102576-158

[redacted]

EX-102

Mentor, Ohio

b6
b7C

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
FEB 13 5 00 PM '64

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of February 7th, with enclosure, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever. Further, you may be interested in knowing that this Bureau does not have a position known as Administrative Assistant to the Director.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 11
FEB 13 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
DTP:dll
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/25/77 BY spr mar/ep

TRUE COPY

Feb. 7, 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Dept. of Justice
Washington D.C.

Att.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosed are two copys of pages from a "Dan Smoot Report". Please notice the back copy, the parts underlined in red.

You will notice your name is referenced. Also that he Dan Smoot was your Administrative Assistant for two years.

Are these statements correct and for what reason had he resigned? Is he a Patriotic American and a God fearing man as this particular articale implies?

This artical has come to my attention, and from reading it, after reading later issues, my view has improved.

Being a recent believer in the Gift of Salvation through Jeasus Christ. I feel his belief from reading his article.

Your reply would be very gratefully appreciated to me personally.

Thanking you very much in advance. 62-102576-158

Yours truly

12 FEB 14 1964

[redacted]

Mentor, Ohio

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

ack 2-13-64 DTP/mc/mcd/dlc

EX-102

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/25/81 BY spr mac/cp

Feb. 7, 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Dept. of Justice
Washington D.C.

ATT:
MR. J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosed are two copys of pages from a "DAN SMOOT REPORT". Please notice the back copy, the parts underlined in rede.

You will notice your name is referenced. Also that he DAN SMOOT was your Administrative Assistant for two years.

Are these statements correct and for what reason had he resigned? Is he a Patriotic Amerikan and a God fearing man as this particular articale implies?

This articale has come to my attention, and from reading it, after reading later issues, my view has improved.

Being a recesnt beliver in the Gift of Salvation through Jesus Christ. I feel his belief from reading his article.

ENCLOSURE

Your reply would be very gratefully

appreciated to me personally.

Thanking you very much in advance

Yours truly

[redacted]

MENTOR, OHIO.

b6
b7C

ack 2-13
DTP/
nme

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/28/18 BY spr mar/gr

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 8, No. 51 (Christmas Broadcast) December 17, 1962 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE HOPE OF THE WORLD

In this published *Report* and in my broadcasts every week, I try to use fundamental American constitutional principles as the yardstick for measuring the political and social and economic problems of our time. Hence, it is important to me that I set aside one *Report* each year in which—instead of criticizing the people and policies which violate those principles — I reaffirm my faith in the principles: restate my own conclusions about the origins of the great American ideal.

Christmas is an appropriate season for this positive reaffirmation, because, as I see it, the beginning of the United States of America was the most dramatic and significant episode in a long pilgrimage — the pilgrimage of the Christian idea of law, liberty, and self-government. Christianity is the master principle of our organic documents of government — the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

The act of infinite love and mercy which sent Jesus into the world to save men from sin implanted in the minds of men the idea that individual man is a creature of infinite importance. The life and teachings of Jesus, and the work and example of His Disciples, magnify the importance of the human *individual*, minimize the importance of human *masses* and human *society* and human *government.*

When Jesus selected his disciples, he did not go to the great universities, to the centers of intellectualism. He did not try to create a sudden mass movement by picking a large number of outstanding people. He chose a dozen obscure men, mostly fishermen, who lived by heavy labor.

After the Crucifixion, when Peter stood up among them, to conduct the business of choosing a disciple to replace the traitor Judas, the number of names together were about one hundred and twenty.

What could this small group of people do in a world that was pagan, where Christians were, in a sense, outlaws, hated and persecuted? They remade the world, uprooting ancient and powerful civilizations, planting the seeds of new ones. Nowhere in the annals of mankind can there be found more thrilling proof of the power, importance, and unlimited possibilities of the human *individual* who is fired by faith.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1962. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/25/88 BY spr mac/pp

ENCLOSURE 62-102576-158

Instead of accepting the socialistic credo that man with science and with "scientific political organization" no longer needs God but can lift himself by his bootstraps, intelligent Americans are beginning to realize that a worship of "Science" and of "Scientific political organization" will create a frankenstein capable of destroying the human race.

Is it not obvious that every major "miraculous" break-through in scientific discovery, though it may solve a multitude of material problems for men, creates more fearful dangers for the human race than the most unenlightened savage could ever imagine in the dark fog of his superstitions?

Is not the world today a more frightened, distraught, frenzied, and "insecure" place than ever before in the long, tragic history of man's struggle for enlightenment?

People who have for a long time — out of ignorance, or indifference, or something — followed the leadership of misguided men, into a deadend of frustration and doubt and fear, are now beginning to search for the unsearchable riches of Christ.

It came upon the midnight clear. As the white flocks lay sleeping along the hills of Galilee, Christ was born.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night. And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round them; and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them:

"Fear not, for behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

That is the hope of the world.

* * * * *

THIS ISSUE

This issue of the *Report* is taken from Dan Smoot's first book, *The Hope of The World.* Price: $2.00, postpaid by mail from the office of The Dan Smoot Report.

* * * * *

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

February 12, 1964

REC-41 62-102576-159

[redacted]

Allentown, Pennsylvania 18104

b6
b7C

FEB 12 3 49 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of February 7, 1964, has been received.

In response to your request, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am unable to comment along the lines you have suggested. You may be assured, however, that this Bureau has not investigated the National Council of Churches.

With respect to Mr. Smoot, he was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/25/77 BY [illegible]

MAILED 11
FEB 12 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:rls
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 FEB 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Feb. 7, 1964

[redacted]
Allentown, Pa. 18104

b6
b7C

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This week a friend of mine gave me a small leaflet called "The Dan Smoot Report". The date on the leaflet is Jan. 13, 1964. This report labels the National Council of Churches as "a powerful political and legislative lobby for socialism, hiding behind the facade of a Christian name." It also states that the Council is infiltrated with communists. This is a very grave thing, if true. This is the reason I'm writing to you.

How reliable is this Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas? He publishes a magazine which is distributed from the following mailing address:

The Dan Smoot Report, Inc.,
P.O. Box 9538
Lakewood Station,
Dallas, Texas 75214

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/25/82 BY sp2aralp

If this report is not reliable, his leaflets are doing a lot of destructive work here. If they are reliable--we had better get busy and do something.

EX-117 REC-41

Will you please help us.

62-102576-159

Very sincerely yours,

FEB 13 1964

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Feb 7 1964

ALLENTOWN FEB 9 1964 PM PA.

Allentown, Pa. 18104

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/25/88 BY spr mac/pp

b6
b7C

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This week a friend of mine gave me a small leaflet called "The Dan Smoot Report". The date on the leaflet is Jan. 13, 1964. This report labels the National Council of Churches as "a powerful political and legislative lobby for socialism, hiding behind the facade of a Christian name." It also states that the Council is infiltrated with communists. This is a very grave thing, if true. This is the reason I'm writing to you.

How reliable is this Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas? He publishes a magazine which is distributed from the following mailing address:

The Dan Smoot Report, Inc.,
P.O. Box 9538
Lakewood Station,
Dallas, Texas 75214

CORRESPONDENCE

1 2-11-64
3-12-64
DTP

If this report is not reliable, his leaflets are doing a lot of destructive work here. If they are reliable — we had better get busy and do something.

Will you please help us.

Very sincerely yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

REC-41 62-102576-160

February 19, 1964

b6
b7C

REC'D-READING ROOM
FEB 19 3 16 PM '64
FBI

REC-[redacted]

b6
b7C

The Congregational Church
United Church of Christ
Court and Center Streets
Rutland, Vermont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/25/81 BY spr mec/cp

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of February 14th and I want to thank you for your generous remarks concerning my administration of the FBI. It is hoped that our future endeavors will continue to merit your support and approval.

The FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In response to your inquiries, Mr. Herbert Philbrick furnished information concerning subversive activities on a confidential basis to this Bureau from 1942 to 1952, for which he was compensated. He was never an employee of the FBI. Mr. Dan Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Their personal ventures and their opinions and comments are strictly their own and this Bureau is not in a position to comment on them in any way whatsoever. Therefore, I can assure you that they are not speaking with the authority of the FBI.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope will be of interest.

MAILED
FEB 19 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures (4)
DTP:jf (3)

FEB 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

See note and enclosures next page.

FEB 20 3 15 PM '64

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures (4)
4-1-61 LEB Intro
Faith in Freedom
Internal Security Statement 4-17-62
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

NOTE: [redacted] is not identifiable in Bufiles.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST
COURT AND CENTER STREETS
RUTLAND, VERMONT

DONALD W. MORGAN
MINISTER

HORACE M. HOLLISTER
MINISTER OF MUSIC

February 14, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/77 BY sp9 [illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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

Dan Smoot

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Doubtless you receive many letters of inquiry like mine, and I would not want to add to your burdens. However, I felt that either you or someone that you might designate could be helpful on an issue which is arising in our community.

Within the last few weeks there has been increasing agitation on the part of people whom I would designate as ultra rightist. One of them is a Baptist minister of a small church in the neighboring community of Brandon. Last year he came from Texas and certainly he manifests many of the extreme views which some groups in Texas today are fostering.

Another of them is a man somewhat connected with my church who has been attending the church in Brandon and is now engaged in a concerted campaign to reach as many of the officers and others of my church as possible, distributing literature such as the Dan Smoot reports which are printed in Dallas. A good deal more has been going on which I will not take your time to relate.

Rutland, Vt

A little more than a week ago these people, working through their organization which is called the Green Mountain Patriots, sponsored a program for the public and had as their speaker Mr. Herbert Philbrick. Vt

I do not regard myself as naive concerning Communism, either with respect to its objectives or its tactics. I am fully convinced in my own mind that the churches as they work for the improvement of our society in a constructive way can make Communism a less dangerous enemy.

Unfortunately it is being said by several that Dan Smoot is altogether reliable, and that even as he was formerly a FBI agent he still has connections with your agency, and therefore is beyond dispute or question. Similarly those who entertained Mr. Filbrick have suggested that he implied that he was continuing in some capacity his relationship to the FBI, so that people, believing this, tend to accept anything and everything that he might say as beyond dispute.

EXP. PROC.
FEB 17 1964

62-102576-160

EX-103 REC-41

FEB 24 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. REC. UNIT (Smoot)

I am well aware of your own views concerning the extremist groups of either the left or the right, for which I am grateful. However, it would be very helpful if you could clarify to what extent either Mr. Smoot or Mr. Philbrick may be regarded as authoritative and as speaking with the authority of the FBI.

With great appreciation of the excellent work you have done through these many years and great gratitude for any assistance you can give in this matter, I am,

Cordially yours,

DWM/mh

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

REC- 38 62-102576-161

February 19, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/81 BY spr mac

[redacted]

Boulevard United Presbyterian Church
1235 Northwest Boulevard
Columbus, Ohio 43212

Dear [redacted]

FEB 19 3 16 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

I have received your letter of February 15th and can understand the concern prompting your communication.

With respect to your inquiries, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested about the organizations you mentioned.

With regard to Mr. Dan Smoot, he was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

MAILED 5
FEB 19 1964
COMM-FBI

The Communist Party in this country has attempted to infiltrate and subvert every segment of our society. Its efforts are being thwarted by the FBI's internal security programs, by investigation, arrest and prosecution of Party functionaries, and by widespread, intelligent public opposition to the communist philosophy. These achievements are being accomplished through orderly, legal procedures.

Despite the above, the world communist conspiracy and its advocates in the United States continue to pose a basic threat to our country. It is important that our citizens educate themselves concerning the true nature of this atheistic philosophy in order that they will be able to resist

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DTP:jf (3)

Continued next page.

FEB 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

its eroding influence. At the same time, opposition to communism must be careful and constructive, and kept within the due process of law. It is not enough to be merely against communism. We should exhibit in positive ways the superiority of our form of government over any foreign ideology.

Regrettably, there is a tendency on the part of some to make exaggerated charges as to the extent of communist success in gaining influence within legitimate organizations and segments of our society, such as our religious institutions. We must continually be alert to communist attempts to penetrate and influence; however, our efforts must be rational and objective.

I am enclosing some material I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

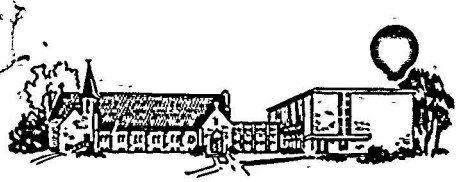
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (4)

Faith in Freedom
4-61 LEB Intro
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-17-62 Internal Security Statement

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no derogatory information concerning [redacted]

b6
b7C



Boulevard United Presbyterian Church

1235 NORTHWEST BOULEVARD • COLUMBUS, OHIO 43212 • (area code 614) 486-0267

February 15, 1964

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

jas 10

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Our church has recently been distrubed by a flood of literature from a gentleman named Dan Smoot. He claims to be a former FBI agent, now operating his own publishing and broadcasting company. The information which gets to us is called The Dan Smoot Report and is sent from P.O. Box 9538 Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas. The Smoot organization seems to be very violent in its attack on the National Council of Churches, calling it a dupe of the Communists, undermining our federal government, etc., etc. This material is being used to engender distrust in the churches of our country generally, and particularly distrust of our clergy.

It would be most helpful to us in counteracting this kind of poison if you could give us any information concerning Dan Smoot and his activity and your official opinion of it. More than this, and perhaps in a more positive vein, it would be most helpful to us if you could give us some official opinion concerning your views concerning the National Council of Churches, whether or not you consider it to be Communist infiltrated and your feeling about the major Protestant denominations of our country in general, and their contribution to the fight against Communism.

K

It has been my personal feeling that the so-called "hate peddlars" such as the Dan Smoots of our country actually are playing directly into the hands of the Communists by undermining the confidence of our people in their leaders, both on the national level, and our leaders within the churches of our country.

Any help of any kind which you can give us in our struggle would be deeply appreciated.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/D BY sgr mac/cp

Cordially,

[redacted]

102576-161

EBB:ts

[redacted]

25 FEB 20 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

nml
ack 2-19-64
DTP/mcm/jt

PERS. REC. UNIT

P19

REC-9

February 24, 1964

62-102576-162

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Middlebury, Vermont 05753

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/25/00 BY SP2 mac/ep

FEB 24 3 24 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of February 18th and want to thank you for your interest in my speech, "Keys to Freedom."

The FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested. You may be assured, however, that this Bureau has not investigated the National Council of Churches.

With respect to Mr. Dan Smoot, he was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and this Bureau is unable to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
FEB 24 1964
COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-50096

Enclosures (4)
Let's Fight Communism Sanely! 4-1-61 LEB Introduction
Faith in God--Our Answer to Communism 4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bureau files.
DTP:dig (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Middlebury, Vermont
05753
Feb. 18, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/25/11 BY [illegible]

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Thank you for the 3 "Keys to Freedom," which I have carefully read and passed out to other people.

Now, there is a controversy here in our state, and it is so very important to find out exactly what is true and what is not true, that I am writing directly to you. You are the one Rock of Gibraltar that I can turn to and find the truth. I have faith in you, Mr. Hoover.

We must know if the Dan Smoot Reports are reliable and true. The Jan. 13, 1964 Dan Smoot Report says Dan Smoot worked for the F. B. I. from 1942 to 1951. It also says, "The Federal Council of Churches was organized in 1908. By the middle 30's it was so heavily infiltrated with Communists that the Office of Naval Intelligence branded it subversive. By 1950, it was losing support because of its pro-communist extremism. A change of name but not of policy nor leadership was effected. In 1950, the Federal Council merged with 7 other church organizations and formed the National Council of Churches. The old Federal Council leaders became the leaders of the National Council of Churches. Thus 28 million church members became members of the National Council of Churches by the arbitrary action of a few score delegates at the Cleveland convention. The question was never submitted to individual church congregations for approval or ratification. Today, the National Council represents the hierarchy of 33 cooperating Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations whose total lay membership is estimated at 40 million." There is a lot more also.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Middlebury, Vt. 05753

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-50869

REC-9 62-102576-162

8-DTP

12 FEB 27 1964

XEROX 24 FEB 27 1964

Is this true that, "There is probably no activity of the National Council of Churches more objectionable than the Council's debunking of American patriotism and its relentless propaganda for a one-world socialist super-state which would eliminate not only the independence of our Republic but our identity as a nation," as is printed in the Dan Smoot Report?

We have to know what to believe.

Do you have leaflets telling the truth that I can pass around to my friends and churches? Please help us.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

ADDRESS PER ENVELOPE

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Middlebury, Vt. 05753

[redacted]

Middlebury, Vermont
05753
Feb. 18, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/81 BY sp7au/p

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Thank you for the 3 "Keys to Freedom" which I have carefully read and passed out to other people.

Now, there is a controversy here in our state, and it is so very important to find out exactly what is true and what is not true, that I am writing directly to you. You are the one Rock of Gibraltar that I can turn to and find the truth. I have faith in you, Mr. Hoover.

b6
b7C

We must know if the Dan Smoot Reports are reliable and true. The Jan. 13, 1964 Dan Smoot Report says Dan Smoot worked for the F.B.I from 1942 to 1951. It also says, "The Federal Council of Churches was organized in 1908. By the middle 30's, it was so heavily infiltrated with Communists that the Office of Naval Intelligence branded it subversive. By 1950, it was losing support because of its pro-communist extremism. A change of name but not of policy nor leadership was effected. In 1950 the Federal Council merged with 7 other Church organizations and formed the National Council of Churches. The old Federal Council leaders became the leaders of the National Council of Churches. Thus 2.8 million Church members became members of the National Council of Churches by the arbitrary action of a few score delegates at the Cleveland convention.

[redacted]

1-TC-2-20-64 [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE P24

The question was never submitted to individual church congregations for approval or ratification. Today, the National Council represents the hierarchy of 33 cooperating Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations whose total lay membership is estimated at 40 million. There is a lot more also.

Is this true that "There is probably no activity of the National Council of Churches more objectionable than the Council's debunking of American patriotism and its relentless propaganda for a one-world socialist superstate which would eliminate not only the independence of our Republic but our identity as a nation," as is printed in the Dan Smoot Report?

We <u>have</u> to know what to believe. Do you have leaflets telling the truth that I can pass around to my friends and churches? Please help us.

Sincerely yours

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ST-105

REC-23 62-102576-163

February 27, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/25/97 BY sp7 mar/ep

[redacted]

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Dear [redacted]

I have received the letter of February 21st from you and your husband, and want to thank you for the kind sentiments you expressed.

With respect to your inquiries, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested. You may be assured, however, that this Bureau has not investigated the National Council of Churches.

b6
b7C

Mr. Dan Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and this Bureau is unable to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

I am enclosing some material I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-50869

REC'D-READING ROOM
FEB 27 3 38 PM '64
FBI

XEROX
MAR 3 1964

MAILED 5
FEB 27 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)
1 - Philadelphia - Enclosure
JBS;jf (4)

See note and enclosures next page.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 MAR 6 1964

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures:

4-17-62 LEB Intro
3-1-61 LEB Intro
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Faith in Freedom

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The National Council of Churches has not been investigated by this Bureau, however, we have kept abreast the efforts of the Communist Party to infiltrate this organization. Dan Smoot, former Special Agent, resigned following censure, probation and transfer and was not recommended for reinstatement. He is being dealt with most circumspectly.

Hetrick Funeral Home

TRUE COPY

Fri. Feb. 21-1964

Dear Sir.

For years we have been concerned about the activities of the National Council of Churches. At frequent intervals, we read in our newspaper of the support and lobbying that National Council is forever giving to promote liberal and socialistic plans. We utterly dis approve of most of the stands they take.

We are educated people who read much and diversely, and not uninformed fanatics, as National Council chooses to call all those who fear its activities.

We have read Carl McIntire's publications and find no reason to disbelieve them - his writings are completely documented. If this man is a lying "hate monger", as liberal ministers love to say, will you please let us know. If his facts are facts, why is not the questionable activity of this group given more exposure.

O Report

I am enclosing a paper by Dan Smoot. We have no reason to disbelieve such documented evidence, unless you can tell us the man is a liar and a fake. We would not take any liberal minister's word, because they are as fanatic in defense of this Council, and as full of hate for conservatives as they sayconservatives are for them.

Frankly, in this day of political black mail, immorality, deceit and "peace at any price," we are disillusioned and fearful. We are convinced the liberal policies of the past three years have hurled us down the road to disaster, and wonder if there is enough real courage left, to shout a warning loud enough to save us.

You are one of the few government officials from whom we expect an honest and straight forward answer. We would appreciate a considered reply.

REC-23 62-102576-163

COT-TS

We pray for your continued good health, as we honestly fear a worse turn to the "left", if you should no longer hold your position.

Sincerely,

12 MAR 2 1964

[redacted]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-50869

1 XEROX MAR 3 1964

ack BB:jha 2-27-64

ITC 2/26/64 dll

ALL INFORMATION CON[redacted]
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/25/97 BY spr mar/sp

ENCLOSURE

b6
b7C

HETRICK FUNERAL HOME

3125 WALNUT STREET
HARRISBURG, PA.
KIngswood 5-3400

GEORGE M. HETRICK
Funeral Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/25/81 BY spr-ma/gp

Fri. Feb. 21-1964

Dear Sir -

For years we have been concerned about the activities of the National Council of Churches. At frequent intervals, we read in our newspaper of the support and lobbying that National Council is forever giving to promote liberal and socialistic plans. We utterly disapprove of most of the stands they take.

We are educated people who read much and diversely, and not uninformed fanatics, as National Council chooses to call all those who fear its activities.

We have read Carl McIntire's publications and find no reason to disbelieve them - his writings are completely documented. If this man is a lying "hate monger", as liberal ministers love to say, will you please let us know. If his facts are facts, why is not the questionable activity of this group given more exposure.

ack 8/30/64 2-27-64
ITC 2/26/64 dcc

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

S27

HETRICK FUNERAL HOME

3125 WALNUT STREET
HARRISBURG, PA.

Kingswood 5-3400

GEORGE M. HETRICK
Funeral Director

I am enclosing a paper by Dan Smoot. We have no reason to disbelieve such documented evidence, unless you can tell us the man is a liar and a fake. We would not take any liberal minister's word, because they are as fanatic in defense of this Council, and as full of hate for conservatives as they say conservatives are for them.

Frankly, in this day of political black-mail, immorality, deceit and "peace at any price", we are disillusioned and fearful. We are convinced the liberal policies of the past three years have hurled us down the road to disaster, and wonder if there is enough real courage left, to shout a warning loud enough to save us.

You are one of the few government officials from whom we expect an honest and straight forward answer. We would appreciate a considered reply.

We pray for your continued good health, as we honestly fear a worse turn to the "left", if you should no longer hold your position.

Sincerely

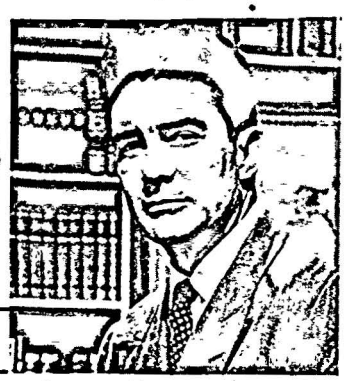
[redacted]

b6
b7C

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Hear DAN SMOOT
Every Sunday 5:05 P.M.
Dial 580 WHP Harrisburg

Vol. 10, No. 2 (Broadcast 438) January 13, 1964 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

In a speech at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on January 6, 1964, Senator Barry Goldwater, saying that a "mind fed by communism" produced the assassination of President Kennedy, declared:

"To anyone who blames America for the tragedy which struck in Dallas, I say you libel our people and purposely misread our politics. It was not a mind nurtured by American philosophy that turned to violence . . . .

"Mark this well — the day we permit anyone to equate protest with hate, we will set the stage for one-party tyranny and the end of open debate. To anyone who says that honest opposition breeds hatred, I say you lie — that you pervert the very basis of our government."(1)

America urgently needs leadership which expresses such wholesome national pride and such simple, forthright accuracy in evaluating momentous events. Compare the tone of Goldwater's remarks — in a fund-raising political speech — with that found in the pronouncements of America's "religious" leaders just a month before, when the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. met in its Sixth General Assembly at Philadelphia, December 1 to 7, 1963.

Much of the speech-making at the Assembly was devoted to commentary on the assassination of President Kennedy. J. Irwin Miller, retiring President of the National Council, said:

"And now in this last shocking week, like birds of ill-omen, all our fears, our unharnessed hates, our selfishness which we have tried to rename 'Liberty' — they have all come home in one dreadful act, and have forced us to our knees in shame . . . ."(2)

In a formal "Message To The Churches," the Sixth General Assembly of the National Council of Churches said:

"With the loss of our President we . . . . see . . . the disclosure of mounting hatreds in the nation which threaten our very structure as a democracy . . . . In recent days we have looked upon the incredible horror of hate in our nation the full extent of which remains unknown . . . . Surely we are under the judgment of God."(3)

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1964. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas. No reproductions permitted.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/78 BY spr-mar/ep

62-102576-163

ENCLOSURE

The Reverend Dr. Franklin H. Littell (official of the National Council who has a communist-front record) alleged that criticism of the National Council comes from "America's spiritual underworld" and compared it with "attacks" which can be found in communist newspapers and in the "captive press under the Nazis."[4]

The "racial question" in the United States was the principal topic of discussion and action at the National Council's Sixth General Assembly. The Assembly endorsed all provisions of the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1963, including specifically the controversial "public accommodations" section. It demanded that Congress "take every step necessary" to pass the Bill. It urged all Christians to write, call, or telegraph their representatives; and it sent busloads of Assembly delegates to call on U. S. Representatives in Washington and demand speedy vote on the measure.[5]

The National Council of Churches represents church organizations whose total lay membership is estimated at 40 million. The implication is that 40 million American Christians approve of lobbying, on the part of their churches, for the Civil Rights Bill.[6] The implication is false. The National Council of Churches utilizes the prestige of 40 million American Christians and of their churches, but does not express their will. It expresses the will of officials who control the National Council. Indeed, many activities of the Council are objectionable, if not repulsive, to the millions of Americans whose church donations help support the Council.

The Council Created Itself

The Federal Council of Churches was organized in 1908. By the middle thirties, it was so heavily infiltrated with communists that the Office of Naval Intelligence branded it a subversive group.[7]

By 1950, pro-communist extremism in the Council was so apparent that the organization was losing public support. A change of name—but not of policy or leadership — was effected. In November, 1950, the Federal Council merged with 7 other church organizations[8] and formed the National Council of Churches. The old Federal Council leaders became the leaders of the National Council. The Federal Council *Bulletin* for December, 1950, officially announced that "All the work of the Federal Council will continue under the new auspices."[7]

This "constituting convention" was held in Cleveland, Ohio. Delegates of 28 church denominations took their whole church families into the National Council. Thus, denominational churches with a total membership of something like 28 million people became members of the National Council of Churches by the arbitrary action of a few score delegates at the Cleveland convention. The question was never submitted to individual church congregations for approval or ratification. Today, the National Council represents the hierarchy of 33 cooperating Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations[9] whose total lay membership is estimated at 40 million.

The Repulsive

In 1957, the department of racial and cultural relations of the National Council of Churches published a 40-page pamphlet entitled "The Negro American — A Reading List." It was a recommended reading list of 240 books for church people — both children and adults.

On April 20, 1960, United States Representative Donald L. Jackson (Republican, California) discussed the National Council's reading list in a speech to the House. Some books on the list contain passages so filthy that Mr. Jackson, in deference to good taste, refused to put sample passages into the *Congressional Record*. He told of a California housewife who, trying to alert other adults, quoted passages from some of the books, but was told by Postal officials that the material was too obscene to mail. Mr. Jackson did, however, discuss a few of the authors:

(1) One of Victor Perlo's books is on the National Council's reading list. The book was published in 1953 by International Publishers, major communist book-publishing firm in the United States. Victor Perlo, a communist, was at one time head of a Soviet espionage group inside the U. S. Government.[10]

(2) One of Herbert Aptheker's books is on the National Council's list of recommended books for church people. Aptheker is one of the chief theoreticians of the communist party in the United States.[10]

(3) The late W. E. B. Du Bois was for many years the leading negro communist in the United States, a hero of international communism. A few years before his death, Du Bois told an audience of Chinese communists, in Peking, that the United States is an enemy of Africa, saying, "Beware, Africa, America bargains for your soul." He urged Africans to "arise" and join the Soviet bloc. Commenting upon the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg (Soviet spies), Du Bois said of the American people:

"We are the murderers hurling mud. We are the witchhunters drinking blood."[10]

In a poem praising communist China, Du Bois wrote these lines:

"Down then, religion and church . . . . away myth and miracle, creed and dogma. Rejoice, honesty, God lives again! But not your God, Europe and America! Not that, not that; No Christ to kill, no faith to fan. What China worships is a man. A workingman."

One of W. E. B. Du Bois' books is on the National Council of Churches' list of "best" books "safe to recommend for children."

(4) Shirley Graham, wife of the late W. E. B. Du Bois, was also a leading American communist. The National Council of Churches' reading list recommends six of her books.[10]

(5) Gene Weltfish, who has an extensive communist front record, was dismissed from Columbia University in 1953 after she had accused the United States of waging germ warfare in Korea. The late Ruth Benedict also had an extensive communist record. A book by Weltfish and Benedict is on the National Council of Churches' recommended reading list.[10]

(6) Gunnar Myrdal is a Swedish socialist. His son is an official of the communist party in Sweden. Myrdal's book, *An American Dilemma*, criticizes the United States Constitution as "impractical and ill-suited for modern conditions." It accuses the Founding Fathers of intrigue which made the "Constitutional Convention . . . nearly a plot against the common people." *An American Dilemma* is on the National Council of Churches' recommended reading list for American church people.[10]

(7) E. Franklin Frazier, a writer for communist publications who has been associated with dozens of communist fronts, has two books on the National Council of Churches' reading list. One of the two books—*The Negro In The United States*—has been favorably reviewed in at least two communist party newspapers, the *Daily Worker* and the *People's World*.[10]

(8) Alan Lomax has been associated with 15 or more communist fronts and has been active as an entertainer at communist meetings. A book by Alan and John Lomax is on the National Council of Churches' reading list.[10]

(9) Benjamin A. Botkin, who has been associated with 15 communist fronts, has one book on the National Council's reading list.[10]

(10) Langston Hughes, for years a leading communist,[11] who wrote the blasphemous poem "Goodbye Christ," has 9 books on the National Council's reading list.[12]

William Graham Cole wrote a pamphlet entitled *Called To Responsible Freedom: The Meaning of Sex In The Christian Life.* The Office of Publication and Distribution of the National Council of Churches (475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York) published the pamphlet in 1961 for The United Christian Youth Movement.

There are words in this National Council of Churches pamphlet which I will not, in respect to the good taste of my readers, repeat in my *Report;* but I have extracted enough to reveal not only a preoccupation with erotica, but a falsification of the meaning of Scriptures. The pamphlet is written as a dialogue between the author and a teenager, in a style and language which the author, apparently, considers suitable for American youth.

Here is some of the author's counsel to the im-

aginary teenager about sex and freedom and the Word of God:

"We are asking you to take a look at what the Bible has to say about this whole problem .... You may be surprised to discover how much sense this dusty old book makes. For instance, I am sure you think the Bible takes a dim view of sex in general — all that jazz about 'Thou shalt not' and anybody who even thinks about sex is already guilty. The fact is, however, that the Bible as a whole is not only strongly in favor of sex, but also surprisingly frank about it .... There is no suggestion anywhere that anyone should be celibate ....

"Jesus had his greatest difficulty with a group of characters known as Pharisees .... If they were around today, (and some of them are!), they would have your relationships with the opposite sex regulated totally. Holding hands in the back seat of a theatre would be permitted as would a chaste good night kiss at the door, providing only the lips met without further bodily contact. You could neck in a parked car for six minutes and thirty seconds, but no longer, and there would be carefully detailed rules about what you could and could not do ....

"Well, both Jesus and the Apostle Paul were seeking to set men free from this sort of legalistic bondage ....

"You're being pulled in two directions today. One group says to you, 'Be free!' No rules, no holds barred, anything goes. On the other side, you are told, 'Be responsible!' Live according to the rules of society, the dictates of your parents, and the faith of your church. Now 'the Christian life' occupies a point in no-man's land between these two opposing camps. It says a yes and a no to both sides. For the Christian there are no laws, no rules, no regulations .... But this does not mean that the Christian is irresponsible, selfish, and capricious. He must always be concerned about the effect of his actions on those around him ....

"Do you think there are definite rules governing your behaviour on a date? If so, then you can stop right here. You have no problem. You know all the answers .... But if you are just a little bit unsure ... then we can continue our discussion ....

"The trouble with most of society's codes of sexual morality is that they are almost entirely concerned with the group, forgetting about the needs and the problems of the individual ....

"Officially, Western civilization has for some time now banned all sexual activity ... before marriage and decreed that monogamous fidelity until death shall be the standard governing all men. It has tried to block irresponsible sexual activity by building up walls of guilt and shame and anxiety about the whole business, seeking to frighten the young into conformity with the rules. The net effect has been to make people feel that sex is 'dirty,' unclean, shameful — something nice people never discuss and seldom do except in strictest privacy and then primarily for purposes of parenthood.

"It is against this shadow of silence and shame that many a modern has revolted .... This revolt is, of course, correct. Sex is a God-given fact of nature ....

"Our culture declares that all sexual activity within marriage is legal, proper, and good, while any such activity outside marriage is illicit, sinful, and wrong. This is to ignore the personal dimension of life .... You and I know perfectly well that there are many marriages that are simply matters of convenience, that such sex as goes on within in them is selfish, exploitative, and evil. We know further that there is sexual contact between unmarried couples that is motivated by love and which is pure and on occasions beautiful ....

"The real essence of immorality, from the biblical standpoint, is for one human being to treat another as a thing and not as a person ....

"The crucial question to be asked about any sexual contact — from holding hands to complete intercourse — is not so much what is done as what is meant. A relatively mild necking session can mean a crude and selfish abuse of a person as a mere object while a more intense type of petting can mean that two human beings are expressing a genuine and deep love for each other. This is why the attempt to set up elaborate rules governing dating behaviour is so silly. Is it all right to hold hands but wrong to pet? Society seems to say so, but then society has only its external concern. It cares little or nothing for any motivation, only for results .... But as Christians we are very much concerned with inner motivation ....

"In the personal, individual sense, then, what justifies and sanctifies sexuality is not the external marital status of the people before the law but rather what they feel toward each other in their hearts. Measured in such a way, holding hands can be very wrong indeed while intimate sex-play can be right and good. ....

"Christian freedom . . . . involves inner transformation, a free acceptance of the law of love . . . . When you live by that law, there is no bondage and no struggle but spontaneous self-fulfillment . . . . You are not bound by detailed rules of behaviour, telling you it is 'all right' to go so far in expressing affection for a member of the opposite sex and all wrong to go farther. No one outside yourself can tell you that — not really. That is a decision you must make for yourself in each concrete situation. With one person it may be wrong to do anything at all because it would be false and cheap, while with another you may find yourself entering into a gradually deepening intimacy in which you discover yourself . . . .

"You have got to make up your own mind, in the best light of your own conscience, what your own standards of conduct are going to be, and then do your best to live up to them. No one else can tell you. And face it, you may be wrong . . . .

"The Christian faith is based on forgiveness, so this is not our real problem . . . . the Epistle to the Hebrews would have us continue to run the race, looking to Jesus the author and perfector of our faith, rather than look back in remorse over the times that we stumble . . . ."

The Objectionable

There is probably no activity of the National Council of Churches more objectionable to most Americans than the Council's debunking of American patriotism and its relentless propaganda for a one-world socialist super-state which would eliminate not only the independence of our Republic but our identity as a nation.

Years before the Council adopted its present name, it was clearly on record as an advocate of reducing America to the status of a province in a socialist one-world.

On March 16, 1942, *Time* magazine reported the highlights of a report adopted by 375 delegates of the Federal Council of Churches attending a National Study Conference held that month at Ohio Wesleyan University. The report, submitted by the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, called for:

"Ultimately, 'a world government of delegated powers.' Complete abandonment of U. S. isolationism. Strong immediate limitations on national sovereignty. International control of all armies & navies. A universal system of money . . . . Worldwide freedom of immigration. Progressive elimination of all tariff and quota restrictions on world trade . . . . A 'democratically controlled' international bank 'to make development capital available in all parts of the world without the predatory and imperialistic aftermath so characteristic of large-scale private and governmental loans.'"

The conference concluded:

"Many duties now performed by local and national governments 'can now be effectively carried out only by international authority.' Individual nations . . . must give up their armed forces 'except for preservation of domestic order' and allow the world to be policed by an international army & navy . . . .

"The ultimate goal: 'a duly constituted world government of delegated powers: an international legislative body, an international court with adequate jurisdiction, international administrative bodies with necessary powers, and adequate international police forces and provision for enforcing its worldwide economic authority.'"

Three years later — 1945 — the Federal Council of Churches was one of 42 national non-governmental organizations invited to send delegates to the international conference, at San Francisco, which founded the United Nations.[13] Support for the United Nations, and for efforts to "strengthen" and expand U N functions, has been a major policy goal of the National Council of Churches since the Council was formed.[14] The UN represents a step toward a one-world socialist super-state, which is a primary goal of the Council (just as it is the primary goal of the international communist conspiracy).

The United Nations is a godless organization in which no Christian would ever be permitted to testify officially to the saving grace of Jesus Christ; in which no Jew would be permitted to expound the principles of his own religious faith. The governmental principles expressed in the

United Nations Charter are alien and sharply inimical, to the governmental principles expressed in the American Constitution and Bill of Rights. Yet, large numbers of American Christians and Jews—and Americans of other faiths or of no faith—believe that the UN is a noble organization deserving praise and militant support. Responsibility for this wide-spread ignorance can be attributed in large measure to propaganda of the National Council of Churches (together with that of other "religious" organizations, Jewish and Catholic, which cooperate with the Council's political ecumenism).

National Council officials realize that mass support for world government can never be created in the United States until Americans abandon their *national* pride. Hence, debunking patriotism—subtly inculcating the notion that love of one's own country is somehow evil—is an insistent refrain in the National Council's pronouncements. This fact can be seen in speeches of Council officials at the December, 1963, meeting of the Sixth General Assembly. *America is a land of hate, violence, and bigotry, whose people have shown insufficient concern for the rest of the world*: this is a theme which can be found in major speeches to the Sixth General Assembly of the National Council of Churches.

Christians generally feel that their faith lays upon them a responsibility to share their material blessings—to give aid to others in need; but giving is an individual responsibility, which must be discharged voluntarily. The decision to give (when, how much, and to whom) must be made by the individual, prayerfully and in response to his own conscience. When the federal government confiscates the earnings of people for "giving" to someone else (at home or abroad) it not only violates the Constitution, but also robs individuals of the means of giving in response to conscience.

All of this should be obvious; but the National Council of Churches distorts the obvious. The Council supports every totalitarian welfare-state and foreign aid program, with the spurious argument that "we" as a nation have a Christian responsibility to help others less opulent. Some of the Council's most ludicrous misrepresentations of Scriptures are in its arguments for foreign aid. Note this passage from "The Message To The Churches" adopted by the Sixth General Assembly of the National Council:

"As churches, we must actively support the United Nations and adequate aid for developing nations . . . . bearing in mind our Christian injunction to feed our enemies as well as our friends and neighbors."

Robbing Americans of the fruits of labor for aid to godless dictators abroad is a *Christian* commandment?

What To Do

The National Council of Churches is a powerful political and legislative lobby for socialism, hiding behind the facade of a Christian name. As a "religious" organization, it enjoys tax-exemption, which means, among other things, that contributions to the Council are tax deductible.

On page 7 of *Instructions for Preparing Your Federal Income Tax Return Form* 1040 *for* 1963, the Internal Revenue Service says that gifts to a religious or any other organization are not deductible for federal income tax purposes if the organization "conducts propaganda or otherwise attempts to influence legislation." Was the National Council not attempting to influence legislation in sending busloads of people to Washington to lobby for the Civil Rights Bill, and in urging all church people to lobby for it? If the Internal Revenue Service would apply, to the National Council of Churches, this rule which it enforces upon tax-paying citizens and other organizations, the National Council of Churches would die from want of revenue. The organization is not legally entitled to its tax-exempt status.

The people, through Congress, could compel the IRS to require National Council compliance with the Revenue Code; but it is unlikely that this will ever be done.

In a Resolution adopted at its Sixth General Assembly, the National Council of Churches urged all churches (in their corporate investments as well as in their purchasing and contracting) to institute an economic boycott against all business firms whose employment practices are not pleasing to officials of the National Council.[15]

Church members could use this same weapon of economic boycott. If your church supports the National Council, a portion of everything you give to your church goes to the Council. If all Church members who do not agree with policies of the National Council of Churches stopped their church giving until their churches withdrew from the Council, the National Council of Churches would probably die very soon, from lack of support. This can be done. In a small way, it has already been started.

You who want to help should make maximum effort to get copies of this *Report,* and similar material, into the hands of church people throughout the United States.

FOOTNOTES

(1) AP dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., *The Dallas Morning News,* January 7, 1964, Section 1, p. 1

(2) Press Release C-69 GA, National Council of Churches, December 7, 1963, 4 pp.

(3) "The Message To The Churches, from the 6th General Assembly of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.," December 6, 1963, 5 pp.

(4) Press Release C-68 GA, National Council of Churches, December 6, 1963, 8 pp.

(5) Press Release C-70 GA, National Council of Churches, December 7, 1963, 2 pp.

(6) For detailed discussion of the Civil Rights Bill, see this *Report,* "Civil Rights Act of 1963," July 1, 1963

(7) Remarks of U. S. Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.), *Congressional Record* (daily), March 3, 1960, p. 3993-4

(8) *The Encyclopedia Americana,* 1961 Edition, Volume XIX, p. 729

(9) *The Triennial Report,* 1960, of the National Council of Churches lists the following 33 "Member Communions," on page 261:

1) African Methodist Episcopal Church
2) African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
3) American Baptist Convention
4) American Evangelical Lutheran Church
5) Armenian Church of America Diocese (including Diocese of California)
6) Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church
7) Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ)
8) Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
9) Church of the Brethren
10) The Evangelical United Brethren Church
11) Five Years Meeting of Friends
12) Greek Archdiocese of North and South America
13) Hungarian Reformed Church in America
14) The Methodist Church
15) The Moravian Church in America

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

16) National Baptist Convention of America

17) National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.

18) Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends

19) Polish National Catholic Church of America

20) Presbyterian Church in the United States

21) Protestant Episcopal Church

22) Reformed Church in America

23) Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America

24) Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of America

25) Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church

26) Seventh Day Baptist General Conference

27) Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church

28) Syrian (Orthodox) Church of Antioch

29) Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America

30) United Church of Christ: Evangelical and Reformed Church; General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches

31) The United Lutheran Church in America

32) United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

33) Unity of the Bretheren

(10) Remarks of U. S. Representative Donald L. Jackson (R., Calif.), *Congressional Record* (daily), April 20, 1960, pp. 7842-6

(11) *Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace,* House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1950, p. 36

(12) *Report on the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America,* St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 908 Rutherford, Shreveport, Louisiana, May, 1961

(13) *Report to the President on the Results of the San Francisco Conference,* Department of State Publication 2349, June 26, 1945, p. 264

(14) *Triennial Report,* 1960, National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America, pp. 17, 235-7

(15) "A Call to the Churches for Action to Meet the Crisis in Race Relations," Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, December 6, 1963, 3 pp.

THE DAN SMOOT TELEVISION BROADCASTS ARE PRODUCED ON FILM. HENCE, WE HAVE 16 MM SOUND FILM RECORDINGS COVERING ALL SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT. THE FILM IS NOW AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC. WRITE FOR FREE FILM CATALOGUE.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. What can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

Subscription:	6 months	— $ 6.00
	1 year	— $10.00
1962 Bound Volume		— $10.00
1963 Bound Volume		— $10.00
The Invisible Government		
Paperback		— $ 3.00
Clothback		— $ 5.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
Film Catalogue		— Free
Reprint List		— Free

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

(Add 2% Sales Tax in Texas)

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, BOX 9538, DALLAS, TEXAS 75214 TAYLOR 1-2303

REC 27 62-102576-164

March 2, 1964

[redacted]

Homestead, Florida

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
2 3 29 PM '64

Your letter of February 25, 1964, has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, information contained in the files of this Bureau must be maintained as confidential in accordance with the regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested.

Mr. Dan Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and this Bureau is unable to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature I hope will be of interest.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/11 BY sp2 [illegible]

MAILED 10
MAR 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (4)

Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-61 LEB Intro
Internal Security statement, 4-17-62
Faith in Freedom
NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
DTP:jfg

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

b6
b7C

[redacted]

HOMESTEAD, FLORIDA Feb 25, 1964

FB.I-
Washington
D. C.

FW 10-1

Gentlemen:

Will you please give me a report on Dan Smoot - formerly working for FBI.

Also are the following people who write books communists?
Victor Perlo - Herbert Apltreker - W. E. B. Du Bois - his wife Shirley Gaham Gumer Myrdal and Gene Weltfish and Ruth Benedict?

C

Dan Smoot Report is now published in Dallas, Texas - Box 9538 - Is it dependable?

Thank you

[redacted]

Homestead, Fla
Florida

b6
b7C

REC 27 62-102576-169

9 MAR 3 1964

8

nml
ITC 3-2-64 jfg
ack 3-2-64 jfg
DTP/jfg

ST-107

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/78 BY sprmc/ep

[redacted]

HOMESTEAD, FLORIDA

b6
b7C

Feb 25, 1964

F.B.I. -
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen:

Will you please give me a report on Dan Smoot - formerly working for FBI.

Also are the following people who write books communists?

Victor Perlo - Herbert Aptheker - W.E.B. Du Bois - his wife Shirley Graham Gunner Myrdal and Gene Weltfish and Ruth Benedict?

Dan Smoot Report is now published in Dallas Texas - Box 9538 -

Is it dependable?

[redacted]

b6
b7C

nml
ITC 3-2-
ack 3-2-
DTP/jbs

Homestead File

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/25/81 BY spr mac/y

EX-115

REC-124 62-102576-1165

February 28, 1964

[redacted]

Cupertino, California

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/77 BY sp1 mcf/cp

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of February 22nd has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested. You may be assured, however, that this Bureau has not investigated the National Council of Churches.

Mr. Dan Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and this Bureau is unable to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature I trust will be of interest.

XEROX
MAR 3 1964

MAILED 5
FEB 28 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (4)

DTP:jba
(3)

See enclosures and note on next page.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tayel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

66 MAR 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FEB 28 3 12 PM '64
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-50-1

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures:

Let's Fight Communism Sanely
4-1-61 LEB Intro
4-17-62 LEB Intro
Faith in God--Our Answer to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

Dear Sir:

Any information you can give me in regard to the following would be greatly appreciated.

Twice in the last year a man and his opinions have greatly disturbed me. NC 10-1
Last summer my sixteen year old son won a trip to the U.N. in competition sponsered by the Odd Fellows. We recieved at that time anti-U.N. cards that were unsigned and referred to h the U.N. as the House that Hiss built.Printed by Life line.

This year my husband is a deacon in our church and the members are being aroused by a report against the National Council of Churches.

The man whose literature and ideas are being advanced is a Mr Dan Smoot of Dallas,Texas.
In his reports he identifys himself with your organization and uses you as a character reference and to establish his love of country.

B

Does this man just like to be important and cause a stir?

Is he honest in his beliefs and doing what he feels needs to be done to help the U.S.A.?

Is he working against the U.S. and merely causing confusion and destroying what he can?

I don't know the man or how to judge what he says. Can you help me?

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Cupertino, Calif.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/25/97 BY spr mac/ep

CUPERTINO FEB 22 1964 CALIF.

EX-115 REC- 124 62-102576-165

MAR 2 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-50869

CORRESPONDENCE

ack
NP: jlu
2-28-64

XEROX
MAR 3 1964

P28

REC 12 62-102576-166

March 4, 1964

EX-115

[redacted]

Traverse City, Michigan

b6
b7C

Dea[redacted]

Your letter of February 26th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned.

His personal ventures, opinions and remarks are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 10
MAR 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/78 BY spr mac/gp

1 - Detroit - Enclosure
NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
JBS:dll
(4) dll

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAR 4 11 51 AM '64

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

66 MAR 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Traverse City, Mich.

Feb. 26, 1964

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

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am writing for a Church group to which I belong. We meet every week and our discussions often reach into politics. We are curious about Dan Smoot, the radio and television commentator. He claims to have been connected with the F. B. I. in an important office. Would you please tell us what his status was with the F. B. I? We would be most grateful.

Most Sincerely,

[redacted]

Traverse City, Mich.

b6
b7C

EX-115

REC 12 62-102576-164

6 MAR 5 1964

ITC sed
ack 3/4/64
JBS/dll
nml
Xerox 3/3/64

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/25/88 BY spr mar/cp

Traverse City, Mich.
Feb. 26, 1964

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

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am writing for a Church group to which I belong. We meet every week and our discussions often reach into politics. We are curious about Dan Smoot, the radio and television commentator. He claims to have been connected with the F.B.I. in an important office. Would you please tell us what his status was with the F.B.I.? We would be most grateful.

Most Sincerely,

54

[redacted]

Traverse City, Mich.

b6
b7C

nml
mn

ITC ped
ack 3/4/64
nml
JBS/dll

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/77 BY sp2 mae/ep

b6
b7C

March 9, 1964

REC 5 62-102576-1167

EX-103

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/25/78 BY sp7 mar/y

Rutland, Vermont

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of February 29th has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. You may be assured, however, that this Bureau has not investigated the National Council of Churches.

Mr. Dan Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Mr. Herbert Philbrick furnished information on a confidential basis concerning subversive activities to this Bureau from 1942 until 1952, for which he was compensated. He was never an employee of the FBI. Their personal ventures and their opinions are strictly their own and the FBI is unable to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 10
MAR 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures (5)
DTP:jba See NOTE and enclosures on next page.
(3)

57 MAR 17 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D-READING ROOM
MAR 9 3 57 PM '64

[redacted]

b6
b7C

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

4-17-62 Internal Security Statement
Faith in God--Our Answer to Communism
4-1-61 LEB Intro
Faith in Freedom
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Rutland, Vermont
February 29, 1964

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

Dear Sir:

If it is possible for you to do so, I would appreciate your giving me some information on several things. You may be aware that recently we in Vermont, particularly in the Rutland area, have been stirred by a publication called the Dan Smoot report -- issue of January 13, 1964, in which Mr. Smoot "exposes" the National Council of Churches. This publication of Smoot's has been circulated freely in our area, and its information has disturbed many people who have received it. Also, this month, Herbert Philbrick (of "I Led Three Lives" fame) was brought to Rutland to speak --by a different group -- and, at his lecture, he was questioned as to the reliability of Mr. Smoot. Mr. Philbrick replied that he felt Mr. Smoot to be completely reliable and trustworthy, and that his information is carefully documented and truthful. VT.

Quite naturally, it would be helpful to me -- and to many of us who are in a quandry as to what to believe -- if you could give me any information regarding these three: Mr. Herbert Philbrick, Mr. Dan Smoot, and the National Council of Churches. Since the Daughters of the American Revolution (of which I am a member) is sending, through their National Defense office, anti-NCC material, including the above-mentioned Smoot Report, as is the St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Shreveport, La., it would seem that there must be something to the Communist-line accusations against the National Council of Churches which Mr. Smoot has made.

Thank you in advance for any information which you may be able to give --

Very truly yours

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/77 BY spj mar/yr

REC 5 62-102576 167

EX-103

10 MAR 11 1964

ack 3-6-64
DTP/mid /bal/jha

CORRESPONDENCE

mml

P6

EX-115

RECEIVED 62-102576-1168

March 16, 1964

[redacted]

Portland, Oregon 97227

MAR 16 4 06 PM '64
REC'D READING ROOM
b6
b7C
B I

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of March 10th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned.

His personal ventures, opinions and remarks are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/25/81 BY sp2 mac/sp

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

JBS:mc
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 19
MAR 16 1964
COMM-FBI

MAR 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAR 19 4 53 PM
B.I.
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

E. V. PRENTICE CO.
Manufacturers - Manufacturer's Representatives
282-3262
2303 N. RANDOLPH AVENUE
PORTLAND 17, OREGON

SPECIALIZING IN COMPLETE LINES OF PLYWOOD AND VENEER PLANT EQUIPMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

March 10, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/25/77 BY spr [illegible]

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For some time now, I have been receiving the Dan Smoot report which is published in Dallas, Texas. The other day an acquaintance of mine, after reading one of the reports, asked for my opinion as to the background and ability of Mr. Smoot to provide information of the nature not only in the specific report shown, but in general.

In the back of Mr. Smoot's report, he identifies himself as a former F.B.I. agent working for some years in your department. I would appreciate it very much if you could drop me a line with your opinion of Mr. Smoot's character and integrity.

If you are familiar with the reports, I would also appreciate a personal opinion on your part as to his accuracy in reporting in general.

In trying to find an answer to my above request locally, one of the people in the communications media made the comment that to his knowledge Mr. Smoot was not considered by people in journalism as a recognized member of this profession and it is in this regard that I seek your advice.

Looking forward to hearing from you at your convenience and with my sincerest thanks for your considerations of this and other requests, I am

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

EXP. PROC. 31 MAR 12 1964

33

E. V. PRENTICE CO.
2303 N. RANDOLPH AVENUE
PORTLAND, OREGON 97227

EX-115

ack 3-16-64
SBS/mc

EAP:cj

Home address [redacted]
Vancouver, Washington

REC-40 62-102516-168

4 MAR 17 1964

CORRESPONDENCE S16

April 1, 1964

REC 7 62-102576-169

EX-103

[redacted]

Portland, Oregon 97227

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of March 25th has been received.

I regret that I cannot furnish you additional information beyond my comments of March 16th.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

APR 1 3 54 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Correspondent previously wrote on 3-10-64 requesting information on Dan Smoot. By outgoing 3-16 he was advised that Smoot was employed as a Special Agent from 3-23-42 to 6-15-51 when he voluntarily resigned. Zip code per previous outgoing.

JBS:rls
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/25/77 BY spr [illegible]

JBS/[illegible]

APR 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

FBI
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 9 1964

MAIL ROOM 4 TELETYPE UNIT

E. V. PRENTICE CO.

Manufacturers - Manufacturer's Representatives

282-3262

2303 N. RANDOLPH AVENUE

PORTLAND 17, OREGON

SPECIALIZING IN COMPLETE LINES OF PLYWOOD AND VENEER PLANT EQUIPMENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Loach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

March 25, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Care of United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/23/77 BY spn mac/cp

Dear Mr. Hoover:

My thanks for your letter of March 16th in reply to mine of March 10th inquiring about Mr. Dan Smoot and the Smoot Report. I appreciate that your department can in no way comment publicly on the proper affairs of citizens, and if my letter sounded like such a request I apologize.

However, what I had hoped to do was to ask you as a private citizen for a private comment in much the same way that we are continuously asked for personal references on people that we have known.

I think I understand the difficult position a person with your responsibility has as an official, but would hope that as a private citizen you could answer my private request for your private opinion on the integrity and character of Mr. Smoot insofar as you have known him as an individual.

If a written comment is difficult, I would be pleased to phone you, or have you phone me collect if that is more convenient. Could you advise if such communication is possible.
Trusting that this inquiry is not improper in any sense, and with my highest respects for you and your work, I am

b6
b7C

Respectfully,

[redacted]

EAP:cj

ack 3-31-64
JBS/ [illegible]

8 [illegible]

62-102576-169

EXP. PROC.
MAR 27 1964

APR 2 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

RA

REC 5 62-102576-170

April 22, 1964

EX-1

Honorable Lindley Beckworth
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

CLASS. & EXT. BY
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
APR 22 4 12 PM '64

My dear Congressman:

I have received your communication of April 16th enclosing a letter from [redacted] Texas.

b6
b7C

With regard to the matter your constituent mentioned, I would like to point out that pursuant to Executive Order 10450, commonly referred to as the Federal Employee Security Program, the FBI is charged with checking against its files the names and fingerprints of applicants, appointees and employees of the State Department and all other agencies in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. When allegations of possible disloyalty exist--whether disclosed by this check of our files or by other sources--it is our responsibility to conduct an investigation. Our reports in Federal Employee Security Program cases are transmitted to the interested Federal agencies for their review and decisions as to action. You may assure your constituent that this Bureau will continue to make every effort to discharge its responsibilities with the highest degree of dispatch and thoroughness.

MAILED 10
APR 22 1964
COMM-FBI

Mr. Dan Smoot was employed as a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and this Bureau is unable to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

In response to your request, I am returning your constituent's letter to you.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/26/01 BY

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (2)
DTP:rcd (6)

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 27 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 10
APR 22 1964
COMM-FBI

Honorable Lindley Beckworth

NOTE: [redacted] cannot be identified in Bufiles. We have had numerous references from Congressman Beckworth in connection with matters not within the FBI's jurisdiction. Since he consistently supported the FBI, replies to him explaining the Bureau's jurisdiction have been sent although he has been contacted and orally advised of our authority several times.

b6
b7C

40

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

4/16, 196

Dan O'Smoot

Sir:

The attached communication is sent for your consideration. Please investigate the statements contained therein and forward me the necessary information for reply, returning the enclosed correspondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

Lindley Beckworth

M. C.

Please discuss

REC 5

62-102576-170

18 APR 17 1964

EXP. PROC.

12 APR 17 1964

W 40

ack DTP: Jea/rcd 4-21-64 22

Beckwith

ENCLOSURE

2 xeroxs Jea 4-20-64

b6
b7C

EX-103

CORRESPONDENCE

P 21



OFFICE TELEPHONE PL 8-8241

RESIDENCE TELEPHONE PL 3-2243

[redacted]

Oil Operator

POST OFFICE BOX 128

LONGVIEW, TEXAS

408 NORTH FIRST STREET

b6
b7C

April 12 64

Hon. Lindley Beckworth
House of Representatives
Washington
D C

Dear Lindley:

Have been listening to two broadcasts by Dan Smoot regarding the House bill to investigate the State Department in connection with soviet agents in the department.

If there is any truth to Smoots charges it looks like both republican and democratic administrations have tried to hush up the charges made by deflectors from the Soviet Union.

What has been your stand in this matter? I have thought for long time that something should be done about it. Natnrally I do not know the inside and it may be that we have a trade out which would be embarrasing to both sides.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Original returned with let to Congressman Beckworth's 4-21-64 DTP/fea/22 rcd

3 xerox 4-20-64 fea

62-102576-170

ENCLOSURE

RA

REC 27 62-102576-171

EX.-112

April 22, 1964

[redacted]

Lawrence, Indiana 46226

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/26/77 BY sp2mac/ep

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 16th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
APR 24 1964
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
APR 27 5 35 PM '64

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. ~~The National Council of Churches of Christ (NCCC) includes in its membership the leading Protestant churches in the country. Various critics of the Council, without access to factual data to support their assertions have claimed this group is communist controlled and influenced. This Bureau has never investigated the NCCC.~~

DFC:rcd
(3) rcd

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

142

56 MAY 5 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted] b6 b7C

Lawrence, Indiana 46226
16 April 1964

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Attached is a copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" published January 13, 1964, by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., covering the topic "National Council of Churches." This topic is quite pointed and should be of particular concern to every church remotely connected with the National Council of Churches. I have no reason to doubt that Mr. Smoot's comments are factual and the supporting documentation authentic. I seriously plan to bring this topic into discussion before the official bodies of the Church I attend, which is one of major protestant denominations.

However, I would appreciate any information you may be privileged to divulge concerning Mr. Smoot's background, loyalty, confirmation of his FBI service and tenure, and reliability.

Respectfully,

b6 b7C

[redacted]

Encl

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/26/88 BY spr mac/w

REC 27

62-102576-171

ack 4/22/64
DFC: plr/rcd

EX. 112

APR 27 1964

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

C 22

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 10, No. 2 (Broadcast 438) January 13, 1964 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

In a speech at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on January 6, 1964, Senator Barry Goldwater, saying that a "mind fed by communism" produced the assassination of President Kennedy, declared:

"To anyone who blames America for the tragedy which struck in Dallas, I say you libel our people and purposely misread our politics. It was not a mind nurtured by American philosophy that turned to violence . . . .

"Mark this well — the day we permit anyone to equate protest with hate, we will set the stage for one-party tyranny and the end of open debate. To anyone who says that honest opposition breeds hatred, I say you lie — that you pervert the very basis of our government."(1)

America urgently needs leadership which expresses such wholesome national pride and such simple, forthright accuracy in evaluating momentous events. Compare the tone of Goldwater's remarks — in a fund-raising political speech — with that found in the pronouncements of America's "religious" leaders just a month before, when the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. met in its Sixth General Assembly at Philadelphia, December 1 to 7, 1963.

Much of the speech-making at the Assembly was devoted to commentary on the assassination of President Kennedy. J. Irwin Miller, retiring President of the National Council, said:

"And now in this last shocking week, like birds of ill-omen, all our fears, our unharnessed hates, our selfishness which we have tried to rename 'Liberty' — they have all come home in one dreadful act, and have forced us to our knees in shame . . . ."(2)

In a formal "Message To The Churches," the Sixth General Assembly of the National Council of Churches said:

"With the loss of our President we . . . . see . . . the disclosure of mounting hatreds in the nation which threaten our very structure as a democracy . . . . In recent days we have looked upon the incredible horror of hate in our nation the full extent of which remains unknown . . . . Surely we are under the judgment of God."(3)

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1964. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

62-102576-171
ENCLOSURE
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/26/88 BY spr mailey

The Reverend Dr. Franklin H. Littell (official of the National Council who has a communist-front record) alleged that criticism of the National Council comes from "America's spiritual underworld" and compared it with "attacks" which can be found in communist newspapers and in the "captive press under the Nazis."[4]

The "racial question" in the United States was the principal topic of discussion and action at the National Council's Sixth General Assembly. The Assembly endorsed all provisions of the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1963, including specifically the controversial "public accommodations" section. It demanded that Congress "take every step necessary" to pass the Bill. It urged all Christians to write, call, or telegraph their representatives; and it sent busloads of Assembly delegates to call on U. S. Representatives in Washington and demand speedy vote on the measure.[5]

The National Council of Churches represents church organizations whose total lay membership is estimated at 40 million. The implication is that 40 million American Christians approve of lobbying, on the part of their churches, for the Civil Rights Bill.[6] The implication is false. The National Council of Churches utilizes the prestige of 40 million American Christians and of their churches, but does not express their will. It expresses the will of officials who control the National Council. Indeed, many activities of the Council are objectionable, if not repulsive, to the millions of Americans whose church donations help support the Council.

The Council Created Itself

The Federal Council of Churches was organized in 1908. By the middle thirties, it was so heavily infiltrated with communists that the Office of Naval Intelligence branded it a subversive group.[7]

By 1950, pro-communist extremism in the Council was so apparent that the organization was losing public support. A change of name — but not of policy or leadership — was effected. In November, 1950, the Federal Council merged with 7 other church organizations[8] and formed the National Council of Churches. The old Federal Council leaders became the leaders of the National Council. The Federal Council *Bulletin* for December, 1950, officially announced that "All the work of the Federal Council will continue under the new auspices."[7]

This "constituting convention" was held in Cleveland, Ohio. Delegates of 28 church denominations took their whole church families into the National Council. Thus, denominational churches with a total membership of something like 28 million people became members of the National Council of Churches by the arbitrary action of a few score delegates at the Cleveland convention. The question was never submitted to individual church congregations for approval or ratification. Today, the National Council represents the hierarchy of 33 cooperating Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations[9] whose total lay membership is estimated at 40 million.

The Repulsive

In 1957, the department of racial and cultural relations of the National Council of Churches published a 40-page pamphlet entitled "The Negro American — A Reading List." It was a recommended reading list of 240 books for church people — both children and adults.

On April 20, 1960, United States Representative Donald L. Jackson (Republican, California) discussed the National Council's reading list in a speech to the House. Some books on the list contain passages so filthy that Mr. Jackson, in deference to good taste, refused to put sample passages into the *Congressional Record*. He told of a California housewife who, trying to alert other adults, quoted passages from some of the books, but was told by Postal officials that the material was too obscene to mail. Mr. Jackson did, however, discuss a few of the authors:

(1) One of Victor Perlo's books is on the National Council's reading list. The book was published in 1953 by International Publishers, major communist book-publishing firm in the United States. Victor Perlo, a communist, was at one time head of a Soviet espionage group inside the U. S. Government.[10]

(2) One of Herbert Aptheker's books is on the National Council's list of recommended books for church people. Aptheker is one of the chief theoreticians of the communist party in the United States.[10]

(3) The late W. E. B. Du Bois was for many years the leading negro communist in the United States, a hero of international communism. A few years before his death, Du Bois told an audience of Chinese communists, in Peking, that the United States is an enemy of Africa, saying, "Beware, Africa, America bargains for your soul." He urged Africans to "arise" and join the Soviet bloc. Commenting upon the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg (Soviet spies), Du Bois said of the American people:

"We are the murderers hurling mud. We are the witchhunters drinking blood."[10]

In a poem praising communist China, Du Bois wrote these lines:

"Down then, religion and church . . . . away myth and miracle, creed and dogma. Rejoice, honesty, God lives again! But not your God, Europe and America! Not that, not that; No Christ to kill, no faith to fan. What China worships is a man. A workingman."

One of W. E. B. Du Bois' books is on the National Council of Churches' list of "best" books "safe to recommend for children."

(4) Shirley Graham, wife of the late W. E. B. Du Bois, was also a leading American communist. The National Council of Churches' reading list recommends six of her books.[10]

(5) Gene Weltfish, who has an extensive communist front record, was dismissed from Columbia University in 1953 after she had accused the United States of waging germ warfare in Korea. The late Ruth Benedict also had an extensive communist record. A book by Weltfish and Benedict is on the National Council of Churches' recommended reading list.[10]

(6) Gunnar Myrdal is a Swedish socialist. His son is an official of the communist party in Sweden. Myrdal's book, *An American Dilemma*, criticizes the United States Constitution as "impractical and ill-suited for modern conditions." It accuses the Founding Fathers of intrigue which made the "Constitutional Convention . . . nearly a plot against the common people." *An American Dilemma* is on the National Council of Churches' recommended reading list for American church people.[10]

(7) E. Franklin Frazier, a writer for communist publications who has been associated with dozens of communist fronts, has two books on the National Council of Churches' reading list. One of the two books—*The Negro In The United States*—has been favorably reviewed in at least two communist party newspapers, the *Daily Worker* and the *People's World*.[10]

(8) Alan Lomax has been associated with 15 or more communist fronts and has been active as an entertainer at communist meetings. A book by Alan and John Lomax is on the National Council of Churches' reading list.[10]

(9) Benjamin A. Botkin, who has been associated with 15 communist fronts, has one book on the National Council's reading list.[10]

(10) Langston Hughes, for years a leading communist,[11] who wrote the blasphemous poem "Goodbye Christ," has 9 books on the National Council's reading list.[12]

William Graham Cole wrote a pamphlet entitled *Called To Responsible Freedom: The Meaning of Sex In The Christian Life.* The Office of Publication and Distribution of the National Council of Churches (475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York) published the pamphlet in 1961 for The United Christian Youth Movement.

There are words in this National Council of Churches pamphlet which I will not, in respect to the good taste of my readers, repeat in my *Report;* but I have extracted enough to reveal not only a preoccupation with erotica, but a falsification of the meaning of Scriptures. The pamphlet is written as a dialogue between the author and a teenager, in a style and language which the author, apparently, considers suitable for American youth.

Here is some of the author's counsel to the im-

aginary teenager about sex and freedom and the Word of God:

"We are asking you to take a look at what the Bible has to say about this whole problem .... You may be surprised to discover how much sense this dusty old book makes. For instance, I am sure you think the Bible takes a dim view of sex in general — all that jazz about 'Thou shalt not' and anybody who even thinks about sex is already guilty. The fact is, however, that the Bible as a whole is not only strongly in favor of sex, but also surprisingly frank about it .... There is no suggestion anywhere that anyone should be celibate ....

"Jesus had his greatest difficulty with a group of characters known as Pharisees .... If they were around today (and some of them are!), they would have your relationships with the opposite sex regulated totally. Holding hands in the back seat of a theatre would be permitted as would a chaste good night kiss at the door, providing only the lips met without further bodily contact. You could neck in a parked car for six minutes and thirty seconds, but no longer, and there would be carefully detailed rules about what you could and could not do ....

"Well, both Jesus and the Apostle Paul were seeking to set men free from this sort of legalistic bondage ....

"You're being pulled in two directions today. One group says to you, 'Be free!' No rules, no holds barred, anything goes. On the other side, you are told, 'Be responsible!' Live according to the rules of society, the dictates of your parents, and the faith of your church. Now 'the Christian life' occupies a point in no-man's land between these two opposing camps. It says a yes and a no to both sides. For the Christian there are no laws, no rules, no regulations .... But this does not mean that the Christian is irresponsible, selfish, and capricious. He must always be concerned about the effect of his actions on those around him ....

"Do you think there are definite rules governing your behaviour on a date? If so, then you can stop right here. You have no problem. You know all the answers .... But if you are just a little bit unsure ... then we can continue our discussion ....

"The trouble with most of society's codes of sexual morality is that they are almost entirely concerned with the group, forgetting about the needs and the problems of the individual ....

"Officially, Western civilization has for some time now banned all sexual activity ... before marriage and decreed that monogamous fidelity until death shall be the standard governing all men. It has tried to block irresponsible sexual activity by building up walls of guilt and shame and anxiety about the whole business, seeking to frighten the young into conformity with the rules. The net effect has been to make people feel that sex is 'dirty,' unclean, shameful — something nice people never discuss and seldom do except in strictest privacy and then primarily for purposes of parenthood.

"It is against this shadow of silence and shame that many a modern has revolted .... This revolt is, of course, correct. Sex is a God-given fact of nature ....

"Our culture declares that all sexual activity within marriage is legal, proper, and good, while any such activity outside marriage is illicit, sinful, and wrong. This is to ignore the personal dimension of life .... You and I know perfectly well that there are many marriages that are simply matters of convenience, that such sex as goes on within in them is selfish, exploitative, and evil. We know further that there is sexual contact between unmarried couples that is motivated by love and which is pure and on occasions beautiful ....

"The real essence of immorality, from the biblical standpoint, is for one human being to treat another as a thing and not as a person ....

"The crucial question to be asked about any sexual contact — from holding hands to complete intercourse — is not so much what is done as what is meant. A relatively mild necking session can mean a crude and selfish abuse of a person as a mere object while a more intense type of petting can mean that two human beings are expressing a genuine and deep love for each other. This is why the attempt to set up elaborate rules governing dating behaviour is so silly. Is it all right to hold hands but wrong to pet? Society seems to say so, but then society has only its external concern. It cares little or nothing for any motivation, only for results .... But as Christians we are very much concerned with inner motivation ....

"In the personal, individual sense, then, what justifies and sanctifies sexuality is not the external marital status of the people before the law but rather what they feel toward each other in their hearts. Measured in such a way, holding hands can be very wrong indeed while intimate sex-play can be right and good....

"Christian freedom . . . . involves inner transformation, a free acceptance of the law of love . . . . When you live by that law, there is no bondage and no struggle but spontaneous self-fulfillment . . . . You are not bound by detailed rules of behaviour, telling you it is 'all right' to go so far in expressing affection for a member of the opposite sex and all wrong to go farther. No one outside yourself can tell you that — not really. That is a decision you must make for yourself in each concrete situation. With one person it may be wrong to do anything at all because it would be false and cheap, while with another you may find yourself entering into a gradually deepening intimacy in which you discover yourself . . . .

"You have got to make up your own mind, in the best light of your own conscience, what your own standards of conduct are going to be, and then do your best to live up to them. No one else can tell you. And face it, you may be wrong . . . .

"The Christian faith is based on forgiveness, so this is not our real problem . . . . the Epistle to the Hebrews would have us continue to run the race, looking to Jesus the author and perfector of our faith, rather than look back in remorse over the times that we stumble . . . ."

The Objectionable

There is probably no activity of the National Council of Churches more objectionable to most Americans than the Council's debunking of American patriotism and its relentless propaganda for a one-world socialist super-state which would eliminate not only the independence of our Republic but our identity as a nation.

Years before the Council adopted its present name, it was clearly on record as an advocate of reducing America to the status of a province in a socialist one-world.

On March 16, 1942, *Time* magazine reported the highlights of a report adopted by 375 delegates of the Federal Council of Churches attending a National Study Conference held that month at Ohio Wesleyan University. The report, submitted by the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, called for:

"Ultimately a world government of delegated powers.' Complete abandonment of U. S. isolationism. Strong immediate limitations on national sovereignty. International control of all armies & navies. A universal system of money . . . . Worldwide freedom of immigration. Progressive elimination of all tariff and quota restrictions on world trade . . . . A 'democratically controlled' international bank 'to make development capital available in all parts of the world without the predatory and imperialistic aftermath so characteristic of large-scale private and governmental loans.'"

The conference concluded:

"Many duties now performed by local and national governments 'can now be effectively carried out only by international authority.' Individual nations . . . must give up their armed forces 'except for preservation of domestic order' and allow the world to be policed by an international army & navy . . . .

"The ultimate goal: 'a duly constituted world government of delegated powers: an international legislative body, an international court with adequate jurisdiction, international administrative bodies with necessary powers, and adequate international police forces and provision for enforcing its worldwide economic authority.'"

Three years later — 1945 — the Federal Council of Churches was one of 42 national non-governmental organizations invited to send delegates to the international conference, at San Francisco, which founded the United Nations.[13] Support for the United Nations, and for efforts to "strengthen" and expand U N functions, has been a major policy goal of the National Council of Churches since the Council was formed.[14] The UN represents a step toward a one-world socialist super-state, which is a primary goal of the Council (just as it is the primary goal of the international communist conspiracy).

The United Nations is a godless organization in which no Christian would ever be permitted to testify officially to the saving grace of Jesus Christ; in which no Jew would be permitted to expound the principles of his own religious faith. The governmental principles expressed in the

United Nations Charter are alien, and sharply inimical, to the governmental principles expressed in the American Constitution and Bill of Rights. Yet, large numbers of American Christians and Jews—and Americans of other faiths or of no faith—believe that the UN is a noble organization deserving praise and militant support. Responsibility for this wide-spread ignorance can be attributed in large measure to propaganda of the National Council of Churches (together with that of other "religious" organizations, Jewish and Catholic, which cooperate with the Council's political ecumenism).

National Council officials realize that mass support for world government can never be created in the United States until Americans abandon their *national* pride. Hence, debunking patriotism—subtly inculcating the notion that love of one's own country is somehow evil—is an insistent refrain in the National Council's pronouncements. This fact can be seen in speeches of Council officials at the December, 1963, meeting of the Sixth General Assembly. *America is a land of hate, violence, and bigotry, whose people have shown insufficient concern for the rest of the world*: this is a theme which can be found in major speeches to the Sixth General Assembly of the National Council of Churches.

Christians generally feel that their faith lays upon them a responsibility to share their material blessings—to give aid to others in need; but giving is an individual responsibility, which must be discharged voluntarily. The decision to give (when, how much, and to whom) must be made by the individual, prayerfully and in response to his own conscience. When the federal government confiscates the earnings of people for "giving" to someone else (at home or abroad) it not only violates the Constitution, but also robs individuals of the means of giving in response to conscience.

All of this should be obvious; but the National Council of Churches distorts the obvious. The Council supports every totalitarian welfare-state and foreign aid program, with the spurious argument that "we" as a nation have a Christian responsibility to help others less opulent. Some of the Council's most ludicrous misrepresentations of Scriptures are in its arguments for foreign aid. Note this passage from "The Message To The Churches" adopted by the Sixth General Assembly of the National Council:

"As churches, we must actively support the United Nations and adequate aid for developing nations . . . . bearing in mind our Christian injunction to feed our enemies as well as our friends and neighbors."

Robbing Americans of the fruits of labor for aid to godless dictators abroad is a *Christian* commandment?

What To Do

The National Council of Churches is a powerful political and legislative lobby for socialism, hiding behind the facade of a Christian name. As a "religious" organization, it enjoys tax-exemption, which means, among other things, that contributions to the Council are tax deductible.

On page 7 of *Instructions for Preparing Your Federal Income Tax Return Form* 1040 *for* 1963, the Internal Revenue Service says that gifts to a religious or any other organization are not deductible for federal income tax purposes if the organization "conducts propaganda or otherwise attempts to influence legislation." Was the National Council not attempting to influence legislation in sending busloads of people to Washington to lobby for the Civil Rights Bill, and in urging all church people to lobby for it? If the Internal Revenue Service would apply, to the National Council of Churches, this rule which it enforces upon tax-paying citizens and other organizations, the National Council of Churches would die from want of revenue. The organization is not legally entitled to its tax-exempt status.

The people, through Congress, could compel the IRS to require National Council compliance with the Revenue Code; but it is unlikely that this will ever be done.

In a Resolution adopted by Sixth General Assembly, the National Council of Churches urged all churches (in their corporate investments as well as in their purchasing and contracting) to institute an economic boycott against all business firms whose employment practices are not pleasing to officials of the National Council.[15]

Church members could use this same weapon of economic boycott. If your church supports the National Council, a portion of everything you give to your church goes to the Council. If all Church members who do not agree with policies of the National Council of Churches stopped their church giving until their churches withdrew from the Council, the National Council of Churches would probably die very soon, from lack of support. This can be done. In a small way, it has already been started.

You who want to help should make maximum effort to get copies of this *Report,* and similar material, into the hands of church people throughout the United States.

FOOTNOTES

(1) AP dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., *The Dallas Morning News,* January 7, 1964, Section 1, p. 1

(2) Press Release C-69 GA, National Council of Churches, December 7, 1963, 4 pp.

(3) "The Message of The Churches, from the 6th General Assembly of The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.," December 6, 1963, 5 pp.

(4) Press Release C-68 GA, National Council of Churches, December 6, 1963, 8 pp.

(5) Press Release C-70 GA, National Council of Churches, December 7, 1963, 2 pp.

(6) For detailed discussion of the Civil Rights Bill, see this *Report,* "Civil Rights Act of 1963," July 1, 1963

(7) Remarks of U. S. Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.), *Congressional Record* (daily), March 3, 1960, p. 3993-4

(8) *The Encyclopedia Americana,* 1961 Edition, Volume XIX, p. 729

(9) *The Triennial Report,* 1960, of the National Council of Churches lists the following 33 "Member Communions," on page 261:

1) African Methodist Episcopal Church
2) African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
3) American Baptist Convention
4) American Evangelical Lutheran Church
5) Armenian Church of America Diocese (including Diocese of California)
6) Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church
7) Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ)
8) Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
9) Church of the Brethren
10) The Evangelical United Brethren Church
11) Five Years Meeting of Friends
12) Greek Archdiocese of North and South America
13) Hungarian Reformed Church in America
14) The Methodist Church
15) The Moravian Church in America

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

16) National Baptist Convention of A[illegible]

17) National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.

18) Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends

19) Polish National Catholic Church of America

20) Presbyterian Church in the United States

21) Protestant Episcopal Church

22) Reformed Church in America

23) Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America

24) Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of America

25) Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church

26) Seventh Day Baptist General Conference

27) Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church

28) Syrian (Orthodox) Church of Antioch

29) Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America

30) United Church of Christ: Evangelical and Reformed Church; General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches

31) The United [illegible]eran Church in America

32) United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

33) Unity of the Bretheren

(10) Remarks of U. S. Representative Donald L. Jackson (R., Calif.), *Congressional Record* (daily), April 20, 1960, pp. 7842-6

(11) *Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace*, House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1950, p. 36.

(12) *Report on the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America*, St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 908 Rutherford, Shreveport, Louisiana, May, 1961.

(13) *Report to the President on the Results of the San Francisco Conference*, Department of State Publication 2349, June 26, 1945, p. 264.

(14) *Triennial Report*, 1960, National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America, pp. 17, 235-7

(15) "A Call to the Churches for Action to Meet the Crisis in Race Relations," Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, December 6, 1963, 3 pp.

THE DAN SMOOT TELEVISION BROADCASTS ARE PRODUCED ON FILM. HENCE, WE HAVE 16 MM SOUND FILM RECORDINGS COVERING ALL SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT. THE FILM IS NOW AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC. WRITE FOR FREE FILM CATALOGUE.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. What can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

Subscription:	6 months	— $ 6.00
	1 year	— $10.00
1962 Bound Volume		— $10.00
1963 Bound Volume		— $10.00
The Invisible Government		
Paperback		— $ 3.00
Clothback		— $ 5.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
Film Catalogue		— Free
Reprint List		— Free

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

(Add 2% Sales Tax in Texas)

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, BOX 9538, DALLAS, TEXAS 75214 TAYLOR 1-2303

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RA

REC-42

62-102576-172

April 27, 1964

Honorable Lindley Beckworth
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

I have received your communication of April 24th enclosing a letter and circular from [redacted] of Longview, Texas. b6 b7C

Your attention is directed to my letter of April 22nd to you in which this Bureau's position in these matters is set forth.

In response to your request, I am returning your constituent's material to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/26/93 BY spr mar/ep

APR 27 2 28 PM '64 REC'D READING ROOM FBI

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enc. (2)

NOTE: [redacted] cannot be identified in Bufiles. We have had numerous references from Congressman Beckworth in connection with matters not within the FBI's jurisdiction. Since he consistently supported the FBI, replies to him explaining the Bureau's jurisdiction have been sent although he has been contacted and orally advised of our authority several times. b6 b7C

DTP:sls (6)

MAILED 20 APR 27 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

61 MAY 6 1964

Teletype Unit

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

4/24, 196

Dan O'Smoot

Sir:

The attached communication is sent for your consideration. Please investigate the statements contained therein and forward me the necessary information for reply, returning the enclosed correspondence with your answer.

Yours truly,

Lindley Beckworth

Lindley Beckworth M. C.

Please discuss

Please discuss

EX-115

REC-42

62-102576-172

28

10 APR 24 1964

ENCLOSURE

ack 4/27/64

DTP/

CORRESPONDENCE

P27



OFFICE TELEPHONE PL 8-8241

RESIDENCE TELEPHONE PL 3-2243

[redacted]

Oil Operator

POST OFFICE BOX 128

LONGVIEW, TEXAS

408 NORTH FIRST STREET

b6
b7C

April 20, 1964

Honorable Lindley Beckworth
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lindley:

Am enclosing the Dan Smoot Broadcast of March 23, 1964 which I wrote you about.

Thanks for your letter,

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

JCR/lp

Enclosure

no copy made for Bufiles as Dan Smoot report is well known
LTP

original returned 4-27-64 LTP

Hold 83

ENCLOSURE

62-102576-172

F

rewrite of 4-21

Return to 4734

April 22, 1964

Honorable Lindley Beckworth
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

My dear Congressman:

I have received your communication of April 16th enclosing a letter from [redacted] of Longview, Texas. b6 b7C

With regard to the matter your constituent mentioned, I would like to point out that pursuant to Executive Order 10450, commonly referred to as the Federal Employee Security Program, the FBI is charged with checking against its files the names and fingerprints of applicants, appointees and employees of the State Department and all other agencies in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. When allegations of possible disloyalty exist--whether disclosed by this check of our files or by other sources--it is our responsibility to conduct an investigation. Our reports in Federal Employee Security Program cases are transmitted to the interested Federal agencies for their review and decisions as to action. You may assure your constituent that this Bureau will continue to make every effort to discharge its responsibilities with the highest degree of dispatch and thoroughness.

Mr. Dan Smoot was employed as a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and this Bureau is unable to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

In response to your request, I am returning your constituent's letter to you.

Sincerely yours,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/26/88 BY spr [illegible]

Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (2)
DTP:rcd (6)

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE

ENCLOSURE

Destroy upon mailing of letter

62-102576-172

Honorable Lindley Beckworth

NOTE [redacted] cannot be identified in Bufiles. We have had numerous references from Congressman Beckworth in connection with matters not within the FBI's jurisdiction. Since he consistently supported the FBI, replies to him explaining the Bureau's jurisdiction have been sent although he has been contacted and orally advised of our authority several times. b6 b7C

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC 37 62-102576-173

May 20, 1964

EX-108

[redacted]

Freeport, Illinois

Dear [redacted]

Informant

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/26/87 BY spr rov/yp

b6
b7C

Your letter dated May 15th and enclosure have been received, and I want to thank you for your comment regarding "God or Chaos?" Enclosed are other publications on the general subject of communism I hope you find of interest.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since his writings at the present time are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment regarding them.

MAY 20 3 37 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 20
MAY 20 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (6)
Stamped envelope forwarded by correspondent (too small to utilize)
"Keys to Freedom"
Deadly Duel
LEB Intro 4-1-61
Communism:" The Bitter Enemy of Religion
The Communist Menace: Red Goals and Christian Ideals

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:ufy (3)

[redacted]

61 JUN 3 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

TRUE COPY

May 15, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I just finished reading your article "God or Chaos," which is very revealing.

Recently a paper entitled "The Dan Smoot Report" came to my attention. My daughters who are college graduates think he is a "radical." Please let me know your opinion of his reports. They are published weekly and I see he used to work for the FBI.

Thank you. Enclosed is a stamped envelope for your convenience in replying.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Freeport, Ill.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/77 BY spr-vac/cp

ITC ufg
5-20-64

OCL 5-20-64
OCL: ufg

REC 37 62-102576-173

8 MAY 22 1964

EX-108

PERS. REC. UNIT

May 15, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I just finished reading your article "God or Chaos", which is very revealing.

Recently a paper entitled "The Dan Smoot Report" came to my attention. My daughters who are College graduates think he is a "radical". Please let me know your opinion of his reports. They are ~~sent~~ published weekly and I see he used to work for the F B I.

Thank you. Enclosed is a stamped envelope for your Convenience in replying.

[redacted]

1 TC ref
5-20-64

OCL 5-20-64

Freeport, Ill.

DCL: ref

CORRESPONDENCE

DCL-20

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/28/81 BY [illegible]

May 20, 1964

62-102576-174

REC-35

EX-102

[redacted]

Magnolia, Arkansas

Dea[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/24/77 BY spr-mm/cp

MAY 20 4 06 PM '64

READING ROOM

Your letter dated May 15th has been received in Mr. Hoover's absence from Washington. Please be assured your communication will be brought to his attention when he returns.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

~~J. Edgar Hoover~~

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: One prior letter was received from same correspondent commenting on the school integration problem in Little Rock, Arkansas, in December of 1962. He was thanked for his observations (62-80382-139). In view of the contents of attached letter, an in-absence reply is deemed appropriate and no further acknowledgment is contemplated.

DCL:js (3)

MAILED 20
MAY 20 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 JUN 2 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Magnolia Ark. May 15 - 64

10 -

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. I am writing, because I think you are a true American. now this is what I want to say. I wish they would put Dan Smoot in for President I think he is the smartest man I have ever heard. and he strictly stands for the truth & Americanism. I dont know who to write to. about puting him in. so if you know. sugest to them that they draft him or get him to run. or let me know who to write to. I am a minister and want to see America grow for God - & prosperity. Thy need to quit sending our money to com. countries. and get rid of that civil rights Bill.

b6
b7C

thanks. Yours truly.

[redacted]

Magnolia Ark.

62-102576-174

REC-35

15 MAY 22 1964

EX-102

8 dcl

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/26/71 BY spr mae/gr

1 DC jp 5/20/6
In absence to DC
5/20/64

Magnolia Ark. May 15 - 64

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. I am writing, because I think you are a true american. now this is what I want to say. I wish they would put Dan Smoot in for President I think he is the smartest man I have ever heard and he strictly stands for the truth & americanism. I dont know who to write to, about puting him in. so if you know. sugest to them that they draft him or get him to run. or let me know who to write to. I am a minister and want to see America grow for God & Prosperity. they need to quit sending our money to com. countries. and get rid of that civil rights Bill.

thanks. Yours truly

[redacted]

Magnolia Ark

b6
b7C

12c - jr 5/20/64
[illegible] 5/20/64 H DCJ/jr

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/81 BY [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. REC. UNIT

June 4, 1964

b6
b7C

62-102576-175

REC- 13

[redacted]

Orange, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/26/11 BY spr mcl/gl

JUN 4 2 00 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [redacted]

I received your letter of May 29th and want to thank you for your expression of confidence in this Bureau.

With respect to your inquiries, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance but trust you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy. It is hoped you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the Council on Foreign Relations.

With regard to Dan Smoot, he was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own, and this Bureau is unable to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 10
JUN 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

DTP:js (3)

See enclosures and note on next page.

4 JUN 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures
"Faith In Freedom!"
Let's Fight Communism Sanely
LEB Intro 4/61
Internal Security Statement 4/17/62

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) was founded in 1922 and is self-described as a noncommercial and nonpolitical organization which supports American foreign relations in an impartial and scholarly spirit. As of 1949, Allen W. Dulles was President of CFR.

May 29,1964

[redacted]

Orange,Texas

b6
b7C

Dear Sir:

Can you give me any information on Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas who was a member of the F.B.I. in the 1940's. Why did he quit the F.B.I? Or could you refer me to some information that would give me more information concerning this man?

I have a great deal of respect for the F.B.I. and I have read a book by Dan Smoot called "Invisble Government" which implies that many men in top government positions because of their posture on the Council on Foreign Relations are leading us to world government and evidentally to communism. What do you have on the Council on Foreign Relations? This type of material alarms many people and causes them to doubt every man's motives. I would like to check out the reliablity of the author and his topic.

Could you be of some help? Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Orange,Texas

b6
b7C

...N CONTAINED
... IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/26/73 BY spr mar/ep

REC- 13

62-102576-175

6 JUN 5 ...

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. REC. UNIT

P4

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC-78 62-102576-176

June 8, 1964

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Milan, Missouri

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of June 2nd, with enclosure, has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, Dan Smoot was employed as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and this Bureau is unable to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
JUN 8 -1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-1-61 LEB Introduction
4-17-62 Internal Security statement
Faith in Freedom
Faith in God--Our Answer to Communism

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/9/88 BY

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:mc
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
JUN 22 1964

JUN 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted] b6 b7C

Milan, Missouri
June 2, 1964

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a pamphlet "The Dan Smoot Report" which I believe is subversive.

My neighbor gave me 3 or 4 of these to read and asked that I return all of them except this one.

Would you please tell me who Dan Smoot is? He doesn't sound very good to me. And the junk he is writing is horrible. Strange as it seems there are a few people who believe him - what can I do to change their minds?

Sincerely yours,

[redacted] b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/B BY sp2mcd

ack 6-8-64
DTP/mc

REC 28

62-102576-176

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

JUN 10 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. REC. UNIT

P8

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 10, No. 2 (Broadcast 438) January 13, 1964 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

In a speech at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on January 6, 1964, Senator Barry Goldwater, saying that a "mind fed by communism" produced the assassination of President Kennedy, declared:

"To anyone who blames America for the tragedy which struck in Dallas, I say you libel our people and purposely misread our politics. It was not a mind nurtured by American philosophy that turned to violence . . . .

"Mark this well — the day we permit anyone to equate protest with hate, we will set the stage for one-party tyranny and the end of open debate. To anyone who says that honest opposition breeds hatred, I say you lie — that you pervert the very basis of our government."(1)

America urgently needs leadership which expresses such wholesome national pride and such simple, forthright accuracy in evaluating momentous events. Compare the tone of Goldwater's remarks — in a fund-raising political speech — with that found in the pronouncements of America's "religious" leaders just a month before, when the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. met in its Sixth General Assembly at Philadelphia, December 1 to 7, 1963.

Much of the speech-making at the Assembly was devoted to commentary on the assassination of President Kennedy. J. Irwin Miller, retiring President of the National Council, said:

"And now in this last shocking week, like birds of ill-omen, all our fears, our unharnessed hates, our selfishness which we have tried to rename 'Liberty' — they have all come home in one dreadful act, and have forced us to our knees in shame . . . ."(2)

In a formal "Message To The Churches," the Sixth General Assembly of the National Council

"With the loss of our President we . . . . see . . . the disclosure of mounting hatreds in the nation which threaten our very structure as a democracy . . . . In recent days we have looked upon the incredible horror of hate in our nation the full extent of which remains unknown . . . . Surely we are under the judgment of God."(3)

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1964. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

The Reverend Dr. Franklin H. Littell (official of the National Council who has a communist-front record) alleged that criticism of the National Council comes from "America's spiritual underworld" and compared it with "attacks" which can be found in communist newspapers and in the "captive press under the Nazis."[4]

The "racial question" in the United States was the principal topic of discussion and action at the National Council's Sixth General Assembly. The Assembly endorsed all provisions of the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1963, including specifically the controversial "public accommodations" section. It demanded that Congress "take every step necessary" to pass the Bill. It urged all Christians to write, call, or telegraph their representatives; and it sent busloads of Assembly delegates to call on U. S. Representatives in Washington and demand speedy vote on the measure.[5]

The National Council of Churches represents church organizations whose total lay membership is estimated at 40 million. The implication is that 40 million American Christians approve of lobbying, on the part of their churches, for the Civil Rights Bill.[6] The implication is false. The National Council of Churches utilizes the prestige of 40 million American Christians and of their churches, but does not express their will. It expresses the will of officials who control the National Council. Indeed, many activities of the Council are objectionable, if not repulsive, to the millions of Americans whose church donations help support the Council.

The Council Created Itself

The Federal Council of Churches was organized in 1908. By the middle thirties, it was so heavily infiltrated with communists that the Office of Naval Intelligence branded it a subversive group.[7]

By 1950, pro-communist extremism in the Council was so apparent that the organization was losing public support. A change of name — but not of policy or leadership — was effected. In November, 1950, the Federal Council merged with 7 other church organizations[8] and formed the National Council of Churches. The old Federal Council leaders became the leaders of the National Council. The Federal Council *Bulletin* for December, 1950, officially announced that "All the work of the Federal Council will continue under the new auspices."[7]

This "constituting convention" was held in Cleveland, Ohio. Delegates of 28 church denominations took their whole church families into the National Council. Thus, denominational churches with a total membership of something like 28 million people became members of the National Council of Churches by the arbitrary action of a few score delegates at the Cleveland convention. The question was never submitted to individual church congregations for approval or ratification. Today, the National Council represents the hierarchy of 33 cooperating Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations[9] whose total lay membership is estimated at 40 million.

The Repulsive

In 1957, the department of racial and cultural relations of the National Council of Churches published a 40-page pamphlet entitled "The Negro American — A Reading List." It was a recommended reading list of 240 books for church people — both children and adults.

On April 20, 1960, United States Representative Donald L. Jackson (Republican, California) discussed the National Council's reading list in a speech to the House. Some books on the list contain passages so filthy that Mr. Jackson, in deference to good taste, refused to put sample passages into the *Congressional Record*. He told of a California housewife who, trying to alert other adults, quoted passages from some of the books, but was told by Postal officials that the material was too obscene to mail. Mr. Jackson did, however, discuss a few of the authors:

(1) One of Victor Perlo's books is on the National Council's reading list. The book was published in 1953 by International Publishers, major communist book-publishing firm in the United States. Victor Perlo, a communist, was at one time head of a Soviet espionage group inside the U. S. Government.[10]

(2) One of Herbert Aptheker's books is on the National Council's list of recommended books for church people. Aptheker is one of the chief theoreticians of the communist party in the United States.[10]

(3) The late W. E. B. Du Bois was for many years the leading negro communist in the United States, a hero of international communism. A few years before his death, Du Bois told an audience of Chinese communists, in Peking, that the United States is an enemy of Africa, saying, "Beware, Africa, America bargains for your soul." He urged Africans to "arise" and join the Soviet bloc. Commenting upon the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg (Soviet spies), Du Bois said of the American people:

"We are the murderers hurling mud. We are the witchhunters drinking blood."[10]

In a poem praising communist China, Du Bois wrote these lines:

"Down then, religion and church . . . away myth and miracle, creed and dogma. Rejoice, honesty, God lives again! But not your God, Europe and America! Not that, not that; No Christ to kill, no faith to fan. What China worships is a man. A workingman."

One of W. E. B. Du Bois' books is on the National Council of Churches' list of "best" books "safe to recommend for children."

(4) Shirley Graham, wife of the late W. E. B. Du Bois, was also a leading American communist. The National Council of Churches' reading list recommends six of her books.[10]

(5) Gene Weltfish, who has an extensive communist front record, was dismissed from Columbia University in 1953 after she had accused the United States of waging germ warfare in Korea. The late Ruth Benedict also had an extensive communist record. A book by Weltfish and Benedict is on the National Council of Churches' recommended reading list.[10]

(6) Gunnar Myrdal is a Swedish socialist. His son is an official of the communist party in Sweden. Myrdal's book, *An American Dilemma,* criticizes the United States Constitution as "impractical and ill-suited for modern conditions." It accuses the Founding Fathers of intrigue which made the "Constitutional Convention . . . nearly a plot against the common people." *An American Dilemma* is on the National Council of Churches' recommended reading list for American church people.[10]

(7) E. Franklin Frazier, a writer for communist publications who has been associated with dozens of communist fronts, has two books on the National Council of Churches' reading list. One of the two books—*The Negro In The United States*—has been favorably reviewed in at least two communist party newspapers, the *Daily Worker* and the *People's World.*[10]

(8) Alan Lomax has been associated with 15 or more communist fronts and has been active as an entertainer at communist meetings. A book by Alan and John Lomax is on the National Council of Churches' reading list.[10]

(9) Benjamin A. Botkin, who has been associated with 15 communist fronts, has one book on the National Council's reading list.[10]

(10) Langston Hughes, for years a leading communist,[11] who wrote the blasphemous poem "Goodbye Christ," has 9 books on the National Council's reading list.[12]

William Graham Cole wrote a pamphlet entitled *Called To Responsible Freedom: The Meaning of Sex In The Christian Life.* The Office of Publication and Distribution of the National Council of Churches (475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York) published the pamphlet in 1961 for The United Christian Youth Movement.

There are words in this National Council of Churches pamphlet which I will not, in respect to the good taste of my readers, repeat in my *Report;* but I have extracted enough to reveal not only a preoccupation with erotica, but a falsification of the meaning of Scriptures. The pamphlet is written as a dialogue between the author and a teenager, in a style and language which the author, apparently, considers suitable for American youth.

Here is some of the author's counsel to the im-

aginary teenager about sex and freedom and the Word of God:

"We are asking you to take a look at what the Bible has to say about this whole problem .... You may be surprised to discover how much sense this dusty old book makes. For instance, I am sure you think the Bible takes a dim view of sex in general — all that jazz about 'Thou shalt not' and anybody who even thinks about sex is already guilty. The fact is, however, that the Bible as a whole is not only strongly in favor of sex, but also surprisingly frank about it .... There is no suggestion anywhere that anyone should be celibate ....

"Jesus had his greatest difficulty with a group of characters known as Pharisees .... If they were around today (and some of them are!), they would have your relationships with the opposite sex regulated totally. Holding hands in the back seat of a theatre would be permitted as would a chaste good night kiss at the door, providing only the lips met without further bodily contact. You could neck in a parked car for six minutes and thirty seconds, but no longer, and there would be carefully detailed rules about what you could and could not do ....

"Well, both Jesus and the Apostle Paul were seeking to set men free from this sort of legalistic bondage ....

"You're being pulled in two directions today. One group says to you, 'Be free!' No rules, no holds barred, anything goes. On the other side, you are told, 'Be responsible!' Live according to the rules of society, the dictates of your parents, and the faith of your church. Now 'the Christian life' occupies a point in no-man's land between these two opposing camps. It says a yes and a no to both sides. For the Christian there are no laws, no rules, no regulations .... But this does not mean that the Christian is irresponsible, selfish, and capricious. He must always be concerned about the effect of his actions on those around him ....

"Do you think there are definite rules governing your behaviour on a date? If so, then you can stop right here. You have no problem. You know all the answers .... But if you are just a little bit unsure ... then we can continue our discussion ....

"The trouble with most of society's codes of sexual morality is that they are almost entirely concerned with the group, forgetting about the needs and the problems of the individual ....

"Officially, Western civilization has for some time now banned all sexual activity ... before marriage and decreed that monogamous fidelity until death shall be the standard governing all men. It has tried to block irresponsible sexual activity by building up walls of guilt and shame and anxiety about the whole business, seeking to frighten the young into conformity with the rules. The net effect has been to make people feel that sex is 'dirty,' unclean, shameful — something nice people never discuss and seldom do except in strictest privacy and then primarily for purposes of parenthood.

"It is against this shadow of silence and shame that many a modern has revolted .... This revolt is, of course, correct. Sex is a God-given fact of nature ....

"Our culture declares that all sexual activity within marriage is legal, proper, and good, while any such activity outside marriage is illicit, sinful, and wrong. This is to ignore the personal dimension of life .... You and I know perfectly well that there are many marriages that are simply matters of convenience, that such sex as goes on within in them is selfish, exploitative, and evil. We know further that there is sexual contact between unmarried couples that is motivated by love and which is pure and on occasions beautiful ....

"The real essence of immorality, from the biblical standpoint, is for one human being to treat another as a thing and not as a person ....

"The crucial question to be asked about any sexual contact — from holding hands to complete intercourse — is not so much what is done as what is meant. A relatively mild necking session can mean a crude and selfish abuse of a person as a mere object while a more intense type of petting can mean that two human beings are expressing a genuine and deep love for each other. This is why the attempt to set up elaborate rules governing dating behaviour is so silly. Is it all right to hold hands but wrong to pet? Society seems to say so, but then society has only its external concern. It cares little or nothing for any motivation, only for results .... But as Christians we are very much concerned with inner motivation ....

"In the personal, individual sense, then, what justifies and sanctifies sexuality is not the external marital status of the people before the law but rather what they feel toward each other in their hearts. Measured in such a way, holding hands can be very wrong indeed while intimate sex-play can be right and good....

"Christian freedom . . . . involves inner transformation, a free acceptance of the law of love . . . . When you live by that law, there is no bondage and no struggle but spontaneous self-fulfillment . . . . You are not bound by detailed rules of behaviour, telling you it is 'all right' to go so far in expressing affection for a member of the opposite sex and all wrong to go farther. No one outside yourself can tell you that — not really. That is a decision you must make for yourself in each concrete situation. With one person it may be wrong to do anything at all because it would be false and cheap, while with another you may find yourself entering into a gradually deepening intimacy in which you discover yourself . . . .

"You have got to make up your own mind, in the best light of your own conscience, what your own standards of conduct are going to be, and then do your best to live up to them. No one else can tell you. And face it, you may be wrong . . . .

"The Christian faith is based on forgiveness, so this is not our real problem . . . . the Epistle to the Hebrews would have us continue to run the race, looking to Jesus the author and perfector of our faith, rather than look back in remorse over the times that we stumble . . . ."

The Objectionable

There is probably no activity of the National Council of Churches more objectionable to most Americans than the Council's debunking of American patriotism and its relentless propaganda for a one-world socialist super-state which would eliminate not only the independence of our Republic but our identity as a nation.

Years before the Council adopted its present name, it was clearly on record as an advocate of reducing America to the status of a province in a socialist one-world.

On March 16, 1942, *Time* magazine reported the highlights of a report adopted by 375 delegates of the Federal Council of Churches attending a National Study Conference held that month at Ohio Wesleyan University. The report, submitted by the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, called for:

"Ultimately, 'a world government of delegated powers.' Complete abandonment of U. S. isolationism. Strong immediate limitations on national sovereignty. International control of all armies & navies. A universal system of money . . . . Worldwide freedom of immigration. Progressive elimination of all tariff and quota restrictions on world trade . . . . A 'democratically controlled' international bank 'to make development capital available in all parts of the world without the predatory and imperialistic aftermath so characteristic of large-scale private and governmental loans.'"

The conference concluded:

"Many duties now performed by local and national governments 'can now be effectively carried out only by international authority.' Individual nations . . . must give up their armed forces 'except for preservation of domestic order' and allow the world to be policed by an international army & navy . . . .

"The ultimate goal: 'a duly constituted world government of delegated powers: an international legislative body, an international court with adequate jurisdiction, international administrative bodies with necessary powers, and adequate international police forces and provision for enforcing its worldwide economic authority.'"

Three years later — 1945 — the Federal Council of Churches was one of 42 national non-governmental organizations invited to send delegates to the international conference, at San Francisco, which founded the United Nations.[13] Support for the United Nations, and for efforts to "strengthen" and expand U. N. functions, has been a major policy goal of the National Council of Churches since the Council was formed.[14] The UN represents a step toward a one-world socialist super-state, which is a primary goal of the Council (just as it is the primary goal of the international communist conspiracy).

The United Nations is a godless organization in which no Christian would ever be permitted to testify officially to the saving grace of Jesus Christ; in which no Jew would be permitted to expound the principles of his own religious faith. The governmental principles expressed in the

United Nations Charter are alien, and sharply inimical, to the governmental principles expressed in the American Constitution and Bill of Rights. Yet, large numbers of American Christians and Jews — and Americans of other faiths or of no faith — believe that the UN is a noble organization deserving praise and militant support. Responsibility for this wide-spread ignorance can be attributed in large measure to propaganda of the National Council of Churches (together with that of other "religious" organizations, Jewish and Catholic, which cooperate with the Council's political ecumenism).

National Council officials realize that mass support for world government can never be created in the United States until Americans abandon their *national* pride. Hence, debunking patriotism — subtly inculcating the notion that love of one's own country is somehow evil—is an insistent refrain in the National Council's pronouncements. This fact can be seen in speeches of Council officials at the December, 1963, meeting of the Sixth General Assembly. *America is a land of hate, violence, and bigotry, whose people have shown insufficient concern for the rest of the world*: this is a theme which can be found in major speeches to the Sixth General Assembly of the National Council of Churches.

Christians generally feel that their faith lays upon them a responsibility to share their material blessings — to give aid to others in need; but giving is an individual responsibility, which must be discharged voluntarily. The decision to give (when, how much, and to whom) must be made by the individual, prayerfully and in response to his own conscience. When the federal government confiscates the earnings of people for "giving" to someone else (at home or abroad) it not only violates the Constitution, but also robs individuals of the means of giving in response to conscience.

All of this should be obvious; but the National Council of Churches distorts the obvious. The Council supports every totalitarian welfare-state and foreign aid program, with the spurious argument that "we" as a nation have a Christian responsibility to help others less opulent. Some of the Council's most ludicrous misrepresentations of Scriptures are in its arguments for foreign aid. Note this passage from "The Message To The Churches" adopted by the Sixth General Assembly of the National Council:

"As churches, we must actively support the United Nations and adequate aid for developing nations . . . . bearing in mind our Christian injunction to feed our enemies as well as our friends and neighbors."

Robbing Americans of the fruits of labor for aid to godless dictators abroad is a *Christian* commandment?

What To Do

The National Council of Churches is a powerful political and legislative lobby for socialism, hiding behind the facade of a Christian name. As a "religious" organization, it enjoys tax-exemption, which means, among other things, that contributions to the Council are tax deductible.

On page 7 of *Instructions for Preparing Your Federal Income Tax Return Form* 1040 *for* 1963, the Internal Revenue Service says that gifts to a religious or any other organization are not deductible for federal income tax purposes if the organization "conducts propaganda or otherwise attempts to influence legislation." Was the National Council not attempting to influence legislation in sending busloads of people to Washington to lobby for the Civil Rights Bill, and in urging all church people to lobby for it? If the Internal Revenue Service would apply, to the National Council of Churches, this rule which it enforces upon tax-paying citizens and other organizations, the National Council of Churches would die from want of revenue. The organization is not legally entitled to its tax-exempt status.

The people, through Congress, could compel the IRS to require National Council compliance with the Revenue Code; but it is unlikely that this will ever be done.

In a Resolution adopted by its Sixth General Assembly, the National Council of Churches urged all churches (in their corporate investments as well as in their purchasing and contracting) to institute an economic boycott against all business firms whose employment practices are not pleasing to officials of the National Council.[15]

Church members could use this same weapon of economic boycott. If your church supports the National Council, a portion of everything you give to your church goes to the Council. If all Church members who do not agree with policies of the National Council of Churches stopped their church giving until their churches withdrew from the Council, the National Council of Churches would probably die very soon, from lack of support. This can be done. In a small way, it has already been started.

You who want to help should make maximum effort to get copies of this *Report,* and similar material, into the hands of church people throughout the United States.

FOOTNOTES

(1) AP dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., *The Dallas Morning News,* January 7, 1964, Section 1, p. 1

(2) Press Release C-69 GA, National Council of Churches, December 7, 1963, 4 pp.

(3) "The Message To The Churches, from the 6th General Assembly of The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.," December 6, 1963, 5 pp.

(4) Press Release C-68 GA, National Council of Churches, December 6, 1963, 8 pp.

(5) Press Release C-70 GA, National Council of Churches, December 7, 1963, 2 pp.

(6) For detailed discussion of the Civil Rights Bill, see this *Report,* "Civil Rights Act of 1963," July 1, 1963

(7) Remarks of U. S. Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.), *Congressional Record* (daily), March 3, 1960, p. 3993-4

(8) *The Encyclopedia Americana,* 1961 Edition, Volume XIX, p. 729

(9) *The Triennial Report,* 1960, of the National Council of Churches lists the following 33 "Member Communions," on page 261:

1) African Methodist Episcopal Church
2) African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
3) American Baptist Convention
4) American Evangelical Lutheran Church
5) Armenian Church of America Diocese (including Diocese of California)
6) Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church
7) Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ)
8) Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
9) Church of the Brethren
10) The Evangelical United Brethren Church
11) Five Years Meeting of Friends
12) Greek Archdiocese of North and South America
13) Hungarian Reformed Church in America
14) The Methodist Church
15) The Moravian Church in America

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms, for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

16) National Baptist Convention of America

17) National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.

18) Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends

19) Polish National Catholic Church of America

20) Presbyterian Church in the United States

21) Protestant Episcopal Church

22) Reformed Church in America

23) Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America

24) Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of America

25) Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church

26) Seventh Day Baptist General Conference

27) Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church

28) Syrian (Orthodox) Church of Antioch

29) Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America

30) United Church of Christ: Evangelical and Reformed Church; General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches

31) The United Lutheran Church in America

32) United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

33) Unity of the Bretheren

(10) Remarks of U. S. Representative Donald L. Jackson (R., Calif.), *Congressional Record* (daily), April 20, 1960, pp. 7842-6

(11) *Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace,* House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1950, p. 36

(12) *Report on the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America,* St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 908 Rutherford, Shreveport, Louisiana, May, 1961

(13) *Report to the President on the Results of the San Francisco Conference,* Department of State Publication 2349, June 26, 1945, p. 264

(14) *Triennial Report,* 1960, National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America, pp. 17, 235-7

(15) "A Call to the Churches for Action to Meet the Crisis in Race Relations," Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, December 6, 1963, 3 pp.

THE DAN SMOOT TELEVISION BROADCASTS ARE PRODUCED ON FILM. HENCE, WE HAVE 16 MM SOUND FILM RECORDINGS COVERING ALL SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT. THE FILM IS NOW AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC. WRITE FOR FREE FILM CATALOGUE.

62-102576-172

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. What can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for [illegible] debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

Subscription:	6 months	— $ 6.00
	1 year	— $10.00
1962 Bound Volume		— $10.00
1963 Bound Volume		— $10.00
The Invisible Government		
Paperback		— $ 3.00
Clothback		— $ 5.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
Film Catalogue		— Free
Reprint List		— Free

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

(Add 2% Sales Tax in Texas)

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, BOX 9538, DALLAS, TEXAS 75214 TAYLOR 1-2303

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Director, FBI
Attn: Crime Records Div.

DATE: 6/10/64

FROM : SAC, Buffalo (62-0)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/20/82 BY SP1 mwj/ph

SUBJECT: [redacted]
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[redacted] James-
b6 town, New York, telephonically contacted the Jamestown
b7C Resident Agency on 6/5/64 and requested that the FBI send her a letter that would substantiate the American loyalty of DAN SMOOT, former FBI Agent, now publisher of "Dan Smoot Weekly News" out of Dallas, Texas. She said that some of her neighbors have told her that DAN SMOOT does not print the whole facts and sometimes printed untrue articles. She feels that if she can show her neighbors a letter from the FBI that they would be convinced that Mr. SMOOT is a loyal American. She said she is a personal friend of many senators in Washington, D. C., and corresponds with them regularly. She felt that she might accomplish her desire to clear up the gossip concerning SMOOT by contacting the local FBI office without writing a letter to Mr. HOOVER.

Buffalo indices contain no information identifiable with [redacted]

It is noted that recently the Bureau received a letter fro[redacted] Jamestown, wherein she made some allegations about former agents and the Bureau instructed we interview [redacted] It would appear that there is a group of so-called "intellectuals" in Jamestown, New York, who are having discussions b6 and are trying to get the FBI involved in such. b7C

[redacted] is going to be informed by this office that the FBI cannot give her such a letter concerning any individual.

EX-103 REC 45 62-102526-177

This is being brought to the Bureau's attention inasmuch as [redacted] will probably write the Director, after being informed by us of our refusal, in the hopes that she might receive a letter from the Bureau.

2 - Bureau
2 - Buffalo (1- 94-483)
VT:MKC
(4)

JUN 12 10 53 AM '64

6 JUN 12 1964

CRIME RESEARCH SEC.D

62 JUN 24 1964

198

b6
b7C [redacted]

June 24, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/26/97 BY spr mac/gp

REC- 22 62-102576-178

EX-103

[redacted]

Sebastopol, California

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

JUN 24 11 34 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Your letter of June 17th has been received.

With respect to Mr. Smoot, he was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own. I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 20
JUN 24 1964
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. Howard D. Smoot, former Special Agent, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. Since his resignation he has published the "Dan Smoot Report." This newssheet deals with various topics such as communism, desegregation and its articles are frequently controversial.

EFT:deh (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUL 9 1964 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Sebastopol, Calif.,
June 17, 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/26/77 BY sp7 [illegible]

Sirs;

How come the F.B.I. lets Dan Smoot shoot of his face every week, with ideas I consider revolutionary?

In 1942 I sent a telegram to the President asking that Roger Babson be stopped from writing a column for the duration, the duration of Babson's life. I have not seen a column of his to this day.

Seems to me whatever measure was applied to Babson, could be [illegible] on [redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

1-TC
6-22-64 [illegible]

Flower of Fine Glads
~~[illegible]~~
SEBASTOPOL, CALIFORNIA
ACK: 6-24-64
EFT: [illegible]

[illegible]

TRUE COPY

[redacted]
Sebastopol, Calif.
June 17, 1964

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/26/81 BY spr mac/ep

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Sirs:

How come the F. B. I. lets Dan Smooth shoot of his face every week, with ideas I consider revolutionary?

In 1942 I sent a telegram to the President asking that Roger Babson be stopped from writing a column for the duration, the duration of Babson's life. I have not seen a column of his to this day.

Seems to me what ever measure was applied to Babson, could be used on Dan Smoot,

EX-103

[redacted]

[redacted]
Sebastopol, California

REC- 22 62-102576-178

8- eft

12 JUN 25 1964

b6
b7C

XEROX
JUL 6 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

1-TC
6-22-64/dlh
ack: 6-24-64
EFT: dlh

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC- 22 62-102576-179

EX-102

August 6, 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/26/78 BY spr-mac/ep

Informant

AUG 6 12 51 PM
REC'D-READING R
FBI

[redacted]

Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53218

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

Your letter of July 28th, with enclosure, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since his writings at the present time are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them.

I am enclosing some material which I hope that you will find of interest.

AUG 5 12 18 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
BI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 25
AUG - 6 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
My Answer to Communism and Crime
Time of Testing
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Why Reds make friends with businessmen
The U. S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information concerning this individual. The Dan Smoot report, published in Dallas, Texas, which was enclosed and about which the correspondent asked is well known to the Bureau.

WAM:kcf (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 AUG 18 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

THE

Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 10, No. 22 (Broadcast 458) June 1, 1964 Dallas, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/30/98 BY SP7 mc/mp



DAN SMOOT

COMMUNISM IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

On May 20, 1964, Leo Pfeffer (general counsel of the American Jewish Congress) announced in New York that civil rights and religious organizations have arranged for 60 volunteer lawyers to spend at least two weeks without pay in southern states this summer, to defend civil rights demonstrators who may be charged with violations of local and state laws. The other "civil rights and religious organizations" joining the American Jewish Congress are the National Council of Churches, the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Jewish Committee, and the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee.[1]

What motivates these people who stir cauldrons of violence and issue calls for lawless insurrection? Some of them, no doubt, think they are doing what is right, though it is difficult to understand how anyone could think so. It is obvious, however, that some are being manipulated by sinister forces to do the job of the communist party: to tear American society apart and destroy constitutional government.

On August 25, 1963, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, testifying before the Senate Commerce Committee, denied that there is significant communist influence in the civil rights movement. He said FBI investigations had produced "no evidence that any . . . leaders of major civil rights groups are communists or communist-controlled."[2] On January 29, 1964, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, testifying before the House Appropriations Subcommittee, said that communist influence in the civil rights movement is "vitally important."[3] Who is telling the truth: FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, or Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy? One of them is bound to be wrong, since they contradict each other.

Most of Mr. Hoover's important testimony — in which, obviously, he gave names and other specifics about communists who control, or manipulate, civil rights groups — was "off the record," and may never be made public, certainly not as long as Robert F. Kennedy or anyone like him is

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1964. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas. No reproductions permitted.

Attorney General (the Attorney General being above Mr. Hoover in the chain of command). There is enough evidence from other sources, however, to prove that the major civil rights groups are virtually controlled by communists or by persons so closely associated with communist activities and so thoroughly sympathetic with the objectives of communism, that their non-membership in the communist party is of no importance.

NAACP

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the primary civil rights group — connected with all the others through interlocking directorates. The NAACP was founded in New York City, May 30, 1909, at a meeting of 55 prominent "liberals and socialists," mostly white.[4] The first five top officials of the NAACP were well-known socialists: Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Oswald Garrison Villard, Mary Ovington White, William English Walling, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. DuBois was the only negro in the group.[5,6] He later became a militant communist, but remained an official of the NAACP until his death (when he was mourned by communists everywhere).[38]

In 1920, the New York State Legislative Committee Investigating Seditious Activities, branded the NAACP a subversive organization, interlocked with several other socialist organizations, including the socialist party.[6]

In 1922, several communists (William Z. Foster, Scott Nearing, Robert W. Dunn, Benjamin Gitlow, Clarina Michelson) participated with socialists (Norman M. Thomas, Roger N. Baldwin, Morris L. Ernst, Freda Kirchwey, Lewis S. Gannett) in founding and staffing the American Fund for Public Service (commonly called the Garland Fund).[7, 8] This tax-exempt foundation was a major source of money for communist organizations, publications, and fronts.[9] Throughout the 1920's and 1930's, the Garland Fund gave and lent huge sums of money to the NAACP;[7, 8] but communists did not initiate efforts to infiltrate and control the NAACP until 1936.[8] By 1956, at least 77 top officials of the NAACP were known to agencies of the federal government as persons who participated in communist or pro-communist activities.[10] Here are a few NAACP officials known to have communist-front records:

Roy Wilkins (national administrator of NAACP)

Arthur B. Spingarn (president of NAACP)

Allan Knight Chalmers (listed in 1956 as national treasurer of NAACP)

Channing Tobias (head of the department of international justice and goodwill of the National Council of Churches)

A. Philip Randolph (vice president of the AFL-CIO, leader of the August, 1963, March on Washington)

Eric Johnston (deceased, former motion picture Czar, member of the Council on Foreign Relations)

Dr. Robert C. Weaver (vice president of NAACP, now Administrator of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency)

Lewis S. Gannett (retired editor of *The New York Herald-Tribune)*

Norman Cousins (editor of *The Saturday Review,* member of the Council on Foreign Relations)

Dr. Ralph Bunche (Under Secretary General of the United Nations)

Alfred Baker Lewis (insurance executive, former official of the socialist party, Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO)

Earl B. Dickerson (founder of the American Legion, past president of the American Bar Association and of the National Lawyers Guild)

Lloyd K. Garrison (vice-chairman of the American Civil Liberties Union, past president of the National Urban League, various government positions in the Roosevelt administration)

Morris L. Ernst (member of the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union, various positions in the Roosevelt and Truman administrations)

Thurgood Marshall (chief counsel of NAACP

until appointed a federal judge by President Kennedy)[10]

For many years, Walter White held the top position in the NAACP that Roy Wilkins now holds. White (who had a communist-front record)[8] often made anti-communist statements, for public relations purposes. Manning Johnson (a negro who was for years a communist party official) testified in 1957 concerning Walter White and the NAACP. Johnson said:

"Basically, Walter White was never against the Communists, because he joined with them in numerous Communist front movements . . . . while at the same time the Communists were actively infiltrating the organization from below. . . .

"Let us examine . . . some of these people who have been in the driver's seat in the NAACP. You have this peculiar combination. You have Negroes. You have white philanthropists. You have Communists, fellow-travelers, some eggheads, and idealists, and people who do not know what they want, combined with Socialists, and Trotskyites. The people most influential are the Socialistic elements inside the Executive Board of the NAACP. They are the ones who are screaming against the Communists, because they want to control the Negro movement for themselves . . . . So, it is a family quarrel between the Socialists, the Social-Democrats, the Trotskyites and the Communists — all of whom are concentrated in the organization itself . . . .

"But there is one thing they all have in common, and that is that their programs and policies are based upon the teachings of Karl Marx. The only difference between the Social-Democrats, the Communists and the Trotskyites, basically, is the question of strategy and tactics. The Socialists believe it can be done one way; the Communists believe it can be done another. So there is a conflict, and all of them are fighting over the poor Negro. They want to use him in their political plans . . . .

"I don't care whether it's the Socialism of the Socialists or the Social-Democrats, or the Socialism of the Trotskyites, or the Socialism of the Communists—they are all anti-American. They are basically anti-capitalism; they all seek in one form or another the destruction of the government of the United States . . . ."[8]

Personalities

The foremost personality in the civil rights movement is Dr. Martin Luther King. King is pastor of a Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. He frequently speaks at important meetings of the National Council of Churches (of which he is a member), and at Protestant churches affiliated with the National Council. His associations with communists, communist-fronters, communist organizations, and moral degenerates are, however, notorious.

For about five years (approximately 1955 to 1960) Bayard Rustin was Martin Luther King's secretary. Bayard Rustin joined the Young Communist League at the City College of New York in 1936.[11] In the early 1940's, he was field secretary of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and was race relations director of the Fellowship of Reconciliation[11] (an extremist pacifist organization). During World War II, Bayard Rustin was arrested, tried, and convicted as a draft-dodger. For this offense, he was sent to federal prison on March 7, 1944; discharged, June 11, 1946.[12]

On January 21, 1953, Rustin spoke to the American Association of University Women in Pasadena, California, on the subject of world peace. He was scheduled to speak on the same subject that evening to a group at the First Methodist Church in Pasadena, but went to jail instead. That night, Pasadena police arrested Rustin in a car with two other men, and charged him with "sex perversion" and "lewd vagrancy."[13] The next day (January 22, 1953), Rustin pleaded guilty to the charges and was sentenced to 60 days in the Los Angeles County jail.[14]

In February, 1957, Rustin was one of 11 "impartial observers" invited by communists to attend the 16th national convention of the communist party, USA. At the conclusion of the convention (February 12, 1957), Rustin joined communist officials in a communist-party policy statement which condemned the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee for subpoenaing Eugene Dennis (then communist party national secretary) to testify.[15]

In early 1958, Rustin went to the Soviet Union.[12] Shortly after his return, he organized Martin Luther King's 1958 "march on Washington"—which *The Worker* (communist party newspaper) called a communist party project.[12] Rustin was second in command of the bigger March on Washington, August 28, 1963, which Martin Luther King helped organize and direct.[11]

This ex-convict, bed-fellow of communists, and moral degenerate was Martin Luther King's right-hand man for about five years during the late 1950's, helping King organize, during that time, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference — which King has used as a front for staging many notorious activities, including the infamous boycotts and demonstrations in Alabama.

When King and Rustin separated (about 1960), King replaced Rustin with Hunter Pitts O'Dell, alias Jack H. O'Dell. As recently as June, 1963, O'Dell was in charge of Martin Luther King's SCLC office in New York. In 1961, O'Dell was elected to the national committee of the communist party, USA — a position given only to important communists who have served the party a long time.[16, 17]

Martin Luther King is a close friend, supporter, and associate of Anne Braden,[18] Carl Braden,[18] Aubrey W. Williams,[19] and Dr. James A. Dombrowski[19]— all identified members of the communist party;[18, 19] all serve (or have served) as officials of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.[19, 20] Concerning the Southern Conference Educational Fund (and Martin Luther King's connection with it), the Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of Louisiana concluded (in a report published April 13, 1964):

"The evidence presented to us in the two hearings recorded in this report solidly confirms our prior findings that the Southern Conference Educational Fund is in fact a Communist Front and a Subversive Organization. The Southern Conference Educational Fund is managed and operated by Communists and has obvious multiple connections with other Communist Front organizations. It has openly supported many well-identified Communists and Communist causes. It has published and distributed Communist political propaganda written by and about well-identified Communists setting forth the Communist propaganda line. We reaffirm our previous findings regarding the Southern Conference Educational Fund and our conclusion that James A. Dombrowski, Executive Director of the SCEF, is and has long been, a 'concealed Communist.'

"The infiltration of the Communist Party into the so-called 'civil rights' movement through the SCEF is shocking and highly dangerous to this State and the nation. We do not suggest, nor do we believe, that everyone connected with the civil rights movement is a Communist. There are many sincere and well-meaning people involved in this cause. We do suggest and the evidence before us is quite conclusive, that the civil rights movement has been grossly and solidly infiltrated by the Communist Party . . . .

"The evidence before us shows clearly that Martin Luther King has very closely connected his organization, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, with the SCEF and the Communist personalities managing the SCEF. This has been going on for some four and a half years. By thus connecting himself with the Communists, Martin Luther King has cynically betrayed his responsibilities as a Christian Minister and the political leader of a large number of people. . . .

"The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee . . . is substantially under the influence of the Communist Party through the support and management given it by the Communists in the SCEF . . . . [and] is now getting strong financial aid from the SCEF . . . .

"The . . . Southern Christian Leadership Conference [Martin Luther King's organization] and the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee are substantially under the control of the Communist Party through the influence of the Southern Conference Educational Fund and the Communists who manage it . . . ."[20]

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., also contributes money, and other support to (and has overlapping membership with) the Fair Play For Cuba Committee — the communist-front organization to which Lee Harvey Oswald belonged.[20] The Fair Play For Cuba Committee has similar interlocking connections with CORE (Congress of Racial Equality),[20, 21] which, in turn, has an interlock with NAACP.[22]

Martin Luther King is closely connected with

the notorious Highlander Folk School (now called Highlander Center). Myles Horton (district director of the communist party in Tennessee)[19] and Don West (district director of the communist party in North Carolina)[23] founded the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tennessee.[20] In 1943, Horton and communist James Dombrowski incorporated the school under the laws of Tennessee.[20] The school served as an important meeting place and training ground for communist leaders. One significant communist meeting at Highlander Folk School was held on Labor Day, 1957. Five persons organized and directed the meeting: Myles Horton, Don West, Abner W. Berry, James Dombrowski (all officials of the communist party), and Martin Luther King.[24] The purpose of the meeting was to recruit new members for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (of which Martin Luther King is a life member[39]) and to lay plans for racial agitation and violent demonstrations throughout the South.[24]

After investigation by a committee of the Tennessee Legislature, the State of Tennessee (in 1961) revoked Highlander Folk School's charter of incorporation.[25] Communists changed the name to Highlander Center, and continued to operate the school as before (though now not incorporated), under management of Myles Horton.[26]

In March, 1963, the Internal Revenue Service gave this communist center federal tax exemption as an educational institution.[26] About the same time, it was revealed that the American Association of University Women had given a $3000.00 fellowship to Mrs. Myles Horton to complete her study on the Highlander Folk School as a "regional adult education center in the South."[26] The complex interlock between the communist party, church groups, unions, the American Civil Liberties Union, major civil rights agitation groups, and others is indicated by the following list of names of persons who are connected with the communist Highlander Center:

James L. Adams, Roger N. Baldwin, Dr. Viola W. Vernard, Dr. Algernon D. Black, Lloyd K. Garrison, Martin Luther King, Freda Kirchwey, Max Lerner, Reinhold Neibuhr, A. Philip Randolph, Jackie Robinson.[27]

Other Organizations

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has, perhaps, directly instigated more racial violence and civil disobedience than any other civil rights group. Martin Luther King and his communist friends who held the Labor Day, 1957, meeting at the Highlander Folk School originated the idea of "freedom riders" — busloads of agitators traveling through southern states to violate local laws and provoke violence. Martin Luther King first tested the idea in Alabama; but the Congress of Racial Equality was in the forefront of the freedom riders' lawlessness and violence which plagued southern states during 1961. Many of the demonstrators whom CORE recruited for freedom-rider operations were arrested, and identified as communists.[21] Many were recruited from the Fair Play For Cuba Committee (Lee Harvey Oswald's outfit).[21] CORE was the leading agitation group which organized the riots that led to the death of a white Presbyterian minister in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 7, 1964 (and to a great deal more bloodshed and violence).[28] CORE also tried to organize a "stall-in" to cripple New York City on the opening day of the World's Fair this year.[29]

On May 25, 1961, United States Senator James O. Eastland (Democrat, Mississippi), Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Internal Security Subcommittee, presented impressive documentation concerning the communist conspiracy and its relationship to the Congress of Racial Equality and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. His documentation was from files of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities.[22] Senator Eastland concluded:

"From investigation and examination of the facts and records there can be little doubt; in my judgment, but that this group [CORE] is an arm of the Communist conspiracy. They are agents of worldwide communism, who sow strife and discord in this country . . . ."[22]

The interlock between communism, CORE, and

NAACP is indicated by the following list of names. All persons listed below are official members of CORE and of NAACP and also have communist-front records:

Roger N. Baldwin, Dr. Algernon D. Black, Allan Knight Chalmers, Earl B. Dickerson, Rabbi Roland B. Gittelsohn, Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph, Professor Ira DeA. Reid, Walter P. Reuther, Lillian Smith, Charles S. Zimmerman.[22, 40]

The National Council of Churches has become one of the most militant racial-agitation groups in the United States. Officials (or prominent members) of the National Council of Churches have been identified with most violent race riots and demonstrations in recent years. Officials of the National Council have been arrested for law violation in connection with racial demonstrations. The National Council of Churches lobbies for the pending Civil Rights Act of 1964 (in violation of federal tax laws which prohibit tax-exempt organizations from trying "to influence legislation") It even urges organized churches and individual church members to boycott business firms whose employment practices displease the National Council.[30]

At least 658 officials of the National Council of Churches have communist-front records — according to a 310-page book (listing names and records) published by Circuit Riders, Inc., 110 Government Place, Cincinnati 2, Ohio ($4.00). The interlock between communism, the National Council of Churches, and all other groups active in the civil rights movement can be seen in overlapping memberships. Some officials, or prominent members, of the National Council of Churches who have communist-front records, are also members of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Southern Conference Educational Fund, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, the Congress of Racial Equality, the Southern Regional Council, or the Urban League. The interlock is intricate and multiple, but it is obvious.

The National Urban League was founded in 1910, incorporated in the State of New York in 1913. Among officials of the Urban League who are also officials of the NAACP with communist front records are Lloyd K. Garrison, Ira DeA. Reid, Walter P. Reuther, and Charles S. Zimmerman.[10, 22]

The American Civil Liberties Union (very influential in the civil rights movement) was founded in 1920 by Felix Frankfurter (member of the Council on Foreign Relations), by Dr. Harry F. Ward (notorious communist-fronter),[31] by Roger Baldwin (socialist with a communist-front record,[31] and by two well-known communists: William Z. Foster and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.[32] Aubrey Williams, presently an official of the ACLU, has been identified as a communist.[19] Among other present ACLU officials whose names have been linked with communist-fronts or communist activities are:

Morris L. Ernst,[10] Lloyd K. Garrison,[10] Roger N. Baldwin,[31] Allan Knight Chalmers,[10] Melvyn Douglas,[31] Harry Emerson Fosdick,[31] J. Robert Oppenheimer,[33] A. Philip Randolph.[10]

I have no list of members and officials of the American Jewish Congress (another powerful force in the civil rights movement). Hence, I cannot say whether it is infiltrated by communists. The record shows, however, that Rabbi Stephen Wise was head of the American Jewish Congress for years. Before his death, he was associated with approximately 40 communist-fronts.[34] Israel Goldstein (head of the AJC for a brief period after Wise) had a communist-front record.[34] Rabbi Joachim Prinz,[34] present head of the AJC, has a communist-front record, and so does Will Maslow,[31] executive director of the American Jewish Congress. Maslow is also an official of CORE.[40]

Financing The Civil Rights Movement

All organizations participating in racial agitation which is called the civil rights movement

rely on contributions. In late 1962, Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller gave $10,000.00 to Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference.[35] The Southern Conference Educational Fund, the Garland Fund, and many other tax-exempt foundations pour money into the racial-agitation groups. For example, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions of the Fund for the Republic (founded on a multi-million dollar grant by the Ford Foundation) has given more than 2 million dollars to the NAACP, the National Urban League, the National Council of Churches, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and the Southern Regional Council — for work in the field of "race relations."[36]

On May 14, 1964, the NAACP raised an estimated one million dollars in contributions, through a closed-circuit television program broadcast to theaters across the nation. Among Hollywood and TV personalities contributing their talents to the show:

Ed Sullivan, Sammy Davis, Jr., Lena Horn, Steve Allen, Elizabeth Taylor, Richard Burton, Duke Ellington, Harry Belafonte, Fredric March, Burt Lancaster, Gene Kelly, Edward G. Robinson, Agnes Moorehead, Nat "King" Cole, Richard Widmark, Tony Bennett.[37]

What To Do

Propaganda and pressures for civil rights legislation which will destroy constitutional government (while protecting no civil rights for anyone) can be offset by counterpressures on Congress. Before the people can take action which will sway Congress to save the Republic, they must know the truth about the so-called civil rights movement. This *Report* of last week ("Discrimination in Reverse") and others mentioned therein would be useful in the public education job that must be done.

With whatever tools you choose, by whatever means available, do your utmost to inform and activate other Americans. Otherwise, there is no hope.

FOOTNOTES

(1) AP dispatch from New York City, *The Dallas Morning News*, May 21, 1964, Section 1, p. 12

(2) AP story from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald*, July 25, 1963, p. 6A

(3) AP story from Washington, *The Dallas Morning News*, April 22, 1964, Section 1, p. 2; *Strom Thurmond Reports to the People*, Vol. X, No. 15, April 27, 1964

(4) *The Negro People in American History*, by William Z. Foster, International Publishers, New York City, 1948, pp. 422-9

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

(5) "The Ugly Truth About The NAACP," speech by Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia, 1955

(6) "Chapter V: Propaganda Among Negroes," *Revolutionary Radicalism, Part One: Subversive Movements,* Report of the Joint Legislative Commitee of the State of New York Investigating Seditious Activities, J. B. Lyon Company, Albany, 1920, pp. 1476-1522

(7) *The American Fund for Public Service, Inc., Report for Four Years,* 1930-1934, *Summary of Twelve Years,* November, 1934

(8) *Subversion In Racial Unrest,* Public Hearings of the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of Louisiana, March, 1957, 370 pp., including testimony by former communist officials Joseph Z. Kornfeder, Manning Johnson, and Leonard Patterson

(9) *Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications,* U. S. House of Representatives Document No. 398, 1962, pp. 21-2

(10) *Congressional Record,* February 23, 1956, pp. 2796-2849 (daily), containing House Committee on Un-American Activities documents on NAACP officials

(11) Article by Susanna McBee, *The Washington Post,* August 11, 1963

(12) Series of syndicated articles by Frank van der Linden, *The Nashville Banner,* July 26, 27, 28, 1963

(13) *The Los Angeles Times,* January 22, 1953

(14) *The Los Angeles Times,* January 23, 1953

(15) "Statement of Observers," *Proceedings (abridged) of the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, U. S. A.,* 1957, pp. 349-50

(16) "Dr. King's United Front," *The Richmond News Leader,* September 27, 1963

(17) *Structure and Organization of the Communist Party of the United States: Part I,* U. S. House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1962, pp. 575-6

(18) *The National Program Letter,* National Education Program, Searcy, Ark., February, 1955

(19) *Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.,* Hearings and Report, U. S. Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, March, 1954, 168 pp.

(20) *Report No. 4* and *Report No. 5,* "Activities of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. in Louisiana," The Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities, State of Louisiana, November, 1963, and April, 1964

(21) "Communists Identified Among Freedom Riders," by Fulton Lewis, Jr., *Human Events,* September 22, 1961, p. 633

(22) "Activities in the Southern States," speech by U. S. Senator James O. Eastland (Dem., Miss.) containing official documents from the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and House Committee on Un-American Activities, *Congressional Record,* May 25, 1961, pp. 8349-63 (daily) 8956-70 (bound)

(23) *Testimony of Paul Crouch,* Hearings before the U. S. House Committee on Un-American Activities, May 6, 1949, pp. 181-220

(24) *Highlander Folk School,* Georgia Commission on Education, Governor Marvin Griffin, chairman, 1957

(25) Special from Washington, *The News and Courier,* Charleston, S.C., October 10, 1961, p. 7A

(26) "US Labels Highlander Tax Exempt," *The Knoxville Journal,* April 2, 1963, p. 11

(27) List of officials from letterhead of Highlander Center, 1625 Riverside Drive, Knoxville 15, Tenn., dated May 15, 1963

(28) UPI story from Cleveland, *The Dallas Times Herald,* April 21, 1964, p. 4A; UPI story from Cleveland, *The Dallas Morning News,* April 8, 1964, Section 1, p. 1

(29) "Five Angry Men Speak Their Minds," by Gertrude Samuels, *The New York Times Magazine,* May 17, 1964, pp. 14, 110-1

(30) For a discussion of the National Council of Churches, see this *Report,* "National Council of Churches," January 13, 1964.

(31) *Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States: Appendix—Part IX: Communist Front Organizations, Special House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1944.* This old HCUA 3-volume, 1895-page publication is now reprinted and available from Poor Richard's Book Shop, 5403 Hollywood Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90027, price: $29.90.

(32) *Revolutionary Radicalism, Part One: Subversive Movements,* Report of the Joint Legislative Committee of the State of New York Investigating Seditious Activities, J. B. Lyon Company, Albany, 1920, pp. 1083-1102, 1979-90

(33) "The Oppenheimer Security Case of 1954 and the Oppenheimer Fermi Award of 1963," speech by U. S. Representative Craig Hosmer (Rep., Calif.), including findings of the Gray Board and Atomic Energy Commission, *Congressional Record,* July 11, 1963, pp. A4346-7 (daily)

(34) *42% of the Unitarian Clergymen and 450 Rabbis, A Compilation of Public Records,* Circuit Riders, Inc., 110 Government Place, Cincinnati 2, Ohio, January, 1961, 310 pp., price: $5.00

(35) "We're Ready to Build," by Jackie Robinson, *SCLC Newsletter,* Vol. 1, No. 8, December, 1962, pp. 1, 3

(36) "The Record, the Program, and the Prospects of the Fund for the Republic and its Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions," *Bulletin, Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions,* November, 1963

(37) *The Dallas Times Herald,* May 15, 1964, p. 3C

(38) "Senator Hails Communist," by Fulton Lewis, Jr., *The Shreveport Journal,* March 4, 1964; *The Worker,* February 16, 1964, p. 12

(39) "Fighting Pastor, Martin Luther King," by Ted Poston, *The New York Post,* April 10, 1957, pp. 4, 65

(40) Letterhead, Congress of Racial Equality, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York, signed by Harry Belafonte, circa 1961

Subscription:	6 months	— $ 6.00
	1 year	— $10.00
1962 Bound Volume		— $10.00
1963 Bound Volume		— $10.00
The Invisible Government		
Paperback		— $ 3.00
Clothback		— $ 5.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
The Fearless American (L-P Record Album)		— $ 3.98
Reprint List		— Free

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

(Add 2% Sales Tax in Texas)

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53218
July 28, 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I am writing you in the hope that you can and will reassure me in regard to my feelings about the publication enclosed.

A group of my friends, people I otherwise respect and admire, have become, I believe, a little overzealous. They have formed an Anti-Communist study group; and, in their eagerness to combat Communism, they have cheerfully adopted the insinuations and implications of this pamphlet and pass them on to others as gospel truth.

These men and women are, I believe, future leaders of our community; and I feel strongly that their judgement is failing them when they identify Communism with anything they personally oppose or fear. I hope that your agency will, by sending me your opinion of such publications, be able to help me show these friends that insinuations like these should be taken with a grain of salt.

I appreciate any time it will take to answer this letter.

Gratefully yours,

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/26/78 BY spr mac/ep

b6
b7C

ack 8-8-64
WAM/kef/nsp

ENCLOSURE

REC- 22

EX-102

file 62-102576-179

AUG 11 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS/REC/UNIT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

July 23, 1964

Mr. DeLoach:

Re: NEW BOOK BY HARRY AND BONARO OVERSTREET INFORMATION CONCE[redacted]

We have looked over the excerp[redacted]oposed new book by the Overstreets which [redacted] furnished you[redacted]

The material, from the Bureau's point of view, appears to be satisfactory. The Overstreets are attempting to disprove the statements of Edgar Bundy and his Church League of America and Dan Smoot. There are only a few pages dealing with Bundy but an entire chapter in reference to Smoot. The Overstreets, in this chapter, attempt to point out the unfactual and inaccurate statements of Smoot concerning national and international problems. They accuse him of poor quality scholarship, of misstating the facts and advocating a narrow and partisan point of view. The FBI's work in the civil rights field is mentioned but not in any way which reflects unfavorably on us.

b6
b7C

The material has been reviewed and checked previously by the Domestic Intellegence Division. From our point of view, there does not appear to be anything objectionable.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-114575-139

RECOMMENDA[illegible]

For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/30/78 BY spr mar/ew

[redacted]

M. A. Jones

FCS:sas
(4)

JUL 31 1964

62-102576-7/30/

NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 3 1964

b6
b7C

49

AUG 6 1964

REC 45 62-102576-180

August 25, 1964

X 110

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Richmond 24, Virginia

Dear [redacted]

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
AUG 25 3 38 PM '64

Your letter of August 20th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
AUG 2[illegible] 1964
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/26/81 BY [illegible]

NOTE: Dan Smoot is well known to the Bureau and Bufiles contain no information concerning [redacted]

b6
b7C

WAM:ncr (3)

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

68 SEP 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Richmond 24, Virginia

TRUE COPY

August 20, 1964

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/26/83 BY sp2-mec/gp

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have for some time followed the Dan Smoot Report, but I have difficulty in pursuading others of its veracity.

It may well be that, for many reasons you cannot answer my question, but I will ask it in hopes that you can.

Is Dan Smoot, in your opinion, a competent and accurate observer and reporter of Communist activity?

I feel that you are probably the best informed and most articulate anti-Communist in the country today and I wish that your knowledge and awareness could be thoroughly implemented.

Yours truly

REC 45 62-102576-180

[redacted]

b6
b7C

EX 110

1 AUG 26 1964

1-TC
8-24-64/dlk

8-

PERS. REC. UNIT

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

RICHMOND 24, VIRGINIA

232-4939

August 20, 1964

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/26/93 BY [illegible]

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have, for some time followed the Dan Smoot Report, but I have difficulty in persuading others of its veracity.

It may well be that, for many reasons you cannot answer my question, but I will ask it in hopes that you can.

Is Dan Smoot, in your opinion, a competent and accurate observer and reporter of Communist activity?

I feel that you are probably the best informed and most articulate anti-Communist in the country today and I wish that your knowledge and awareness could be thoroughly implemented.

Yours truly

[redacted]

b6
b7C

1-TC
8-24-64/dlh

Tim ack: 8-25-64
WAM: dlh/dll/pm

nme

CORRESPONDENCE

M25

REC- 65 62-102576-1811

September 1, 1964

EX 110

[redacted] B. APPROX. 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/26/78 BY spr mar/ep

b6
b7C

Fort Ord, California 93941

Dear [redacted]

I received your letter of August 25th and appreciate your kind sentiments concerning my work.

In answer to your inquiry, I would like to point out that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever. You may wish to know that there is no position entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director" in the FBI.

As you have requested, I am forwarding to you a copy of "What Young People Should Know About Communism" together with some other material which I trust will be of interest.

REC'D-READING ROOM

SEP 1 3 37 PM '64

MAILED 6
SEP 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)
What Young People Should Know About Communism
The U. S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy
"Keys to Freedom"
"Faith in Freedom"
Young People Can Help Defeat Communism
NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles.

SEP 1 3 25 PM '64

PDW:cal (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 SEP 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Ft. Ord, California
93941
August 25, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dept. of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/26/00 BY spr mar/ep

Dear Sir:

I which to give my encouragement and thanks to you, for your long, determined and dedicated stand against those forces, which have been set in motion to destroy the America we love.

Though, I'm only fifteen years of age, I have had an earnest interest in political science and current events.

Mr. Hoover, there is a question which I would like to ask you , which has been in my mind for sometime. I would like your opinion of Dan Smoot. I began listening to Dan Smoot over television and radio about a year ago. I thought he was very authoritative. But I found that many people thought otherwise. Many of my relatives think that he is a sensationalist, and believe I'm a dupe.

I have since learned that he is a former FBI man and an former Administrative Assistant to you. Your opinion and advice on this man will be greatly appreciated.

Please, also send me a copy of the pamphlet "What Young People Should Know About Communism."

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

Dino Pascua

EX 110

40 AUG 31 1964

EXP PROC

9-1-64
PDW: ag/cd

64
30
31

b6
b7C

576-187

35

9-2

AUG 31 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

EX-11

REC- 33

62-102576-182

September 15, 1964

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Joiner, Arkansas

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of September 10th has been received.

In answer to your inquiry, I would like to point out that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942 until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEP 15 11 52 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

PDW:plr
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/26/88 BY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 19
SEP 15 1964
COMM-FBI

84

58 SEP 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted] b6 b7C

Joiner, Arkansas
September 10, 1964

MDC 10

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Would you be priviledged to give me information on Dan Smoot? I have read the Dan Smoot Report and would like to know more about the man.

It is stated by himself that he worked for the FBI. For this reason I have hoped that you may help me to gain insight on this man. This is purely for my own personal benefit.

Your attention would be greatly appreciated in this matter.

[redacted] b6 b7C

HB:ae

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/26/0 BY sp2 mar/y

REC-33

62-102596-182

18 SEP 15 1964

EX-114

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 9/15/64
PDW plo

4-641 (Rev. 10-23-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DATE:

FROM :

SUBJECT: Dan Smoot

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/26/71 BY sprmaylp

The attached Pamphlet has been received in the Records Branch, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Branch, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

mz

mz

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

62-102576

NOT RECORDED

6 SEP 16 1964

67 SEP 18 1964

Enc.

235

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

~~67 S 18 1964~~

~~67 SEP 18 1964~~

b6
b7C

File 62-102576

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 10, No. 28 (Broadcast 464) July 13, 1964 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE DECLARATION AND THE AMENDMENTS

The Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson; revised by a committee composed of such men as Benjamin Franklin and John Adams; adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776, by representatives of 13 British colonies in America. It did more than give reasons for separating from the mother country. It expressed the quintessence of Americanism, the doctrine of natural rights: *human rights, derived from God and not from governments, are unalienable — cannot legally be taken away by earthly power, for any reason.*

Text Of The Declaration

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1964. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our Brittish brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.(1)

Amendments

The Declaration of 1776 *proclaimed* that the blessings of liberty came from man's Creator. The Constitution of 1787 was ordained and established to *secure* those blessings. Nonetheless, Patrick Henry and many other leading patriots of the day considered the Constitution a document of tyranny. They thought it gave (or by silence allowed) too much power to the federal government. They demanded further limitations, warning against a central government with enough power to enslave the people (under pretense of promoting their welfare). The Constitutional Convention which produced the Constitution had lasted from May to September, 1787. Making revisions before submitting the Constitution for ratification seemed impractical. So, the Founding Fathers made an informal bargain: if those who wanted additional limitations on the power of the federal government would support ratification of the Constitution as written, the others would support limiting amendments (as soon as the Constitution was ratified and the new federal government formed). Consequently, the First Congress proposed twelve amendments. The states rejected two, adopted ten.

These first ten constitutional amendments (though called a Bill of Rights) are actually a bill of limitations. They confer no rights on anyone. They prohibit *government* from infringing on certain rights which men derive from God. The grant of power in our Constitution *begins* with a statement that the federal government has no powers except those granted in the Constitution. The Bill of Rights *ends* with the Tenth Amendment which elaborates and re-emphasizes the same idea. Limiting the powers of the central government to those constitutionally specified is *the* unique feature of our governmental system. Other people are governed by elected officials, and have constitutions and bills of rights; but only Americans have (or ever have had) a Constitution which is a binding contract *upon government* — which government cannot legally alter or reinterpret, even under the guise of doing something desired by all. Only Americans have (or ever have had) a Bill of Rights which asks government for nothing, but plainly tells government what it cannot do.

Since our Constitution was adopted in 1789, it has been amended 24 times. The first ten amendments and 5 others make sensible changes; two cancel each other; seven damage our constitutional system.

The Eleventh Amendment further limits the power of federal courts. The Twelfth Amendment makes technical changes in the Electoral College system. The Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery. The Twentieth Amendment makes changes in the inaugural-and-termination dates of the Presi-

dent and of Members of Congress. The Twenty-first Amendment repeals the Eighteenth Amendment. The Twenty-second Amendment limits the Presidency for one person to two elected terms. Amendments 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 23, and 24 should never have been adopted.

The Fourteenth Amendment (basis for most Supreme Court decisions which corrupt the meaning of American constitutional government) was a product of Reconstruction-Era hate and bitterness, and never constitutionally ratified.[2] The Fifteenth Amendment, intended to prohibit federal and state governments from denying the vote to *qualified* negroes, distorts a fundamental concept of our original constitutional system — namely, that the power to establish voter qualifications, being essential to sovereignty, should remain in the states, beyond the reach of federal authority. The Fifteenth Amendment gives the federal government pretext for meddling in election matters not included in the scope of the Amendment. Literacy tests and other voter-qualification requirements in the states are comparable to tests for drivers' licenses. They discriminate, not because of race, but because of obvious deficiency in qualification.

The Nineteenth Amendment (guaranteeing the ballot to women) and the Twenty-fourth Amendment (outlawing tax-qualifications in elections of federal officials) also give the federal government pretext for meddling in election matters. A voter-registration fee, or poll tax, is sound in principle: it limits the vote to persons with enough interest and resourcefulness to pay the fee, and places the cost of elections on those who participate. Decisions about enfranchising women and about poll taxes should be made (indeed, were being made) at the state level.

Our Constitution gave Congress power to levy direct taxes, but, in three places, required apportionment (according to population) of any direct tax — thus making a federal income tax impossible (as the Supreme Court ruled in 1895). The Sixteenth Amendment removed the limitation, gave Congress unlimited taxing power, changed the essential nature of the American government.

Our Constitution established the Senate as a legislative body to represent *state governments*. U. S. Senators were chosen by state legislatures. This preserved the idea and actuality of a federation of sovereign states. U. S. Representatives, elected directly by the people, were answerable not to *state governments* but to *voters* in their districts. Thus, the limited power of the federal government was further limited by division of legislative power between two rival Houses of Congress, each answerable to a different electorate — to a different set of interests. The Seventeenth Amendment, providing for direct election of U. S. Senators, weakened this marvelous check-and-balance of federal power.

The Sixteenth and Seventeenth Amendments, adopted in 1913, were giant steps toward converting the American Republic into a democracy — which the Founding Fathers had tried to protect us against, knowing that a democracy will destroy liberty when "have-nots" discover they can raid the public treasury, by electing political scoundrels who promise "free" benefits from government. Within five years after the two "democracy" amendments were adopted, we were in a foreign war to make the world safe for democracy. We have been in depression, or war, or on the verge of war ever since.

The Twenty-third Amendment granted the vote, in presidential elections, to residents of the District of Columbia. The Founding Fathers had two valid reasons for excluding residents of the federal district from participation in presidential elections: (1) The President was to be chosen by an electoral college composed of representatives from the *states*, and the District is not a state; (2) an incumbent President can use the federal payroll to influence presidential elections in the federal district.

THE TEXTS

(The first ten amendments were all proposed by Congress on September 25, 1789, and were ratified on December 15, 1791.)

AMENDMENT 1

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

AMENDMENT 2

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State; the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

AMENDMENT 3

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

AMENDMENT 4

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

AMENDMENT 5

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

AMENDMENT 6

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

AMENDMENT 7

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

AMENDMENT 8

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

AMENDMENT 9

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

AMENDMENT 10

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

AMENDMENT 11

(Proposed March 4, 1794; ratified February 7, 1795)

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

AMENDMENT 12

(Proposed December 9, 1803; ratified July 27, 1804; supplemented by Amendment 20).

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;— The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;— The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for a President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. — The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

AMENDMENT 13

(Proposed January 31, 1865; ratified December 6, 1865)

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT 14

(Proposed June 13, 1866)

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State where-

in they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

AMENDMENT 15

(Proposed February 26, 1869; ratified February 17, 1870)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT 16

(Proposed July 12, 1909; ratified February 3, 1913)

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

AMENDMENT 17

(Proposed May 13, 1912; ratified April 8, 1913)

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided,* That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature my direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

AMENDMENT 18

(Proposed December 18, 1917; ratified January 16, 1919)

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT 19

(Proposed June 4, 1919; ratified August 18, 1920)

The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT 20

(Proposed March 2, 1932; ratified January 23, 1933)

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the twentieth day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the third day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors shall begin then.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected; and such person shall act ac-

cordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the fifteenth day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

AMENDMENT 21

(Proposed February 20, 1933; ratified December 5, 1933)

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT 22

(Proposed March 24, 1947; ratified February 27, 1951)

Section 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Section 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

AMENDMENT 23

(Proposed June 21, 1960; ratified March 29, 1961)

Section 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AMENDMENT 24

(Proposed August 27, 1962; ratified January 23, 1964)

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reasons of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

FOOTNOTES

(1) These are the men who, representing the thirteen American colonies, signed the Declaration of Independence, adopted at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776:

John Hancock (presiding officer); Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton — from New Hampshire; Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry — from Massachusetts Bay; Step. Hopkins, William Ellery — from Rhode Island; Roger Sherman, Sam'el Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott — from Connecticut; Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Frans. Lewis, Lewis Morris — from New York; Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra Clark — from New Jersey; Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross — from Pennsylvania; Caesar Rodney, Geo. Read, Tho. M'Kean — from Delaware; Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll — from Maryland; George Withe, Richard Henry Lee, Th. Jefferson, Benja. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton — from Virginia; Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn — from North Carolina; Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, Junr., Thomas Lynch, Junr., Arthur Middleton — from South Carolina; Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton — from Georgia.

(2) For a detailed discussion of Amendment 14, see this *Report*, "The Fourteenth Amendment," January 7, 1963.

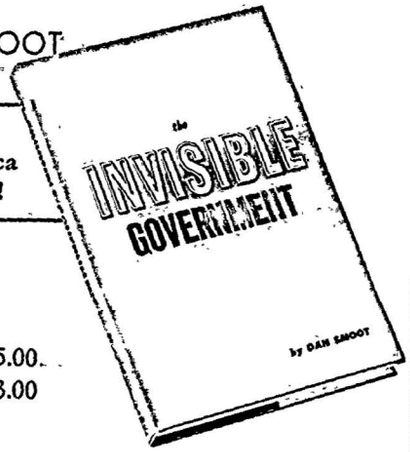
WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report*, commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

by DAN SMOOT

Revealing the plans for a Socialist America in a Socialist World!



Price: Clothbound $5.00
Paperbound $3.00

America's Promise

by DAN SMOOT



50c a copy

AMERICA'S PROMISE is an 18 page, paperbound handbook, setting out the basic fundamentals of Constitutional Americanism.

The Hope Of The World

by DAN SMOOT

Described as "the greatest tribute to Christianity ever written by a layman."



2.00 a copy



THE FEARLESS AMERICAN — a speech by Dan Smoot, recorded at time of delivery, produced as a 1-disc album, long-playing (33-1/3), unbreakable, by Key Records — described as a "hard-hitting, sometimes hilarious, album, which tells a star-spangled story."

$3.98

Name
Street
City, State

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT
P. O. Box 9538
DALLAS, TEXAS 75214

_____THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT (paperback) — $3.00
_____THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT (clothback) — $5.00
_____THE HOPE OF THE WORLD (clothback) — $2.00
_____AMERICA'S PROMISE (paperback) — $ .50
_____THE FEARLESS AMERICAN (record) — $3.98

_____Check enclosed

Texans add 2% State Sales Tax

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 10, No. 32 (Broadcast 468) August 10, 1964 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

FOREIGN AID AND POVERTY

On June 10, 1964, the House of Representatives (by a stand of 237 to 182) approved President Johnson's request for 3.5 billion-dollars of foreign aid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. The request had been presented as the absolute minimum compatible with the security of the free world. The President was volubly congratulated for "trimming" his request to the "bare bones" of necessity. The House was congratulated for recognizing the "realism" in the President's request and for approving it without making "ill-advised reductions."

But there were a few sane voices in Congress. Before the foreign-aid authorization bill (HR 11380) was passed, U. S. Representative James A. Haley (Democrat, Florida) went on record with a warning:

"It is inconceivable to me that there is a Member of this House who is not aware of the serious financial situation in which this country finds itself today. But I wonder — I am forced by history and circumstance to wonder — how many Members of this House realize the extent to which our program of lavish worldwide handouts — which we call foreign aid or mutual security — has contributed to the monetary situation in which we find ourselves. And I wonder, too, how many of us realize that it is by the action of those in the Congress — men and women sworn to protect our Nation's interests and welfare — that we are in this critical and even desperate situation.

"It will come as no surprise to my colleagues in this body . . . that I have risen in opposition to this bill to authorize continuance of the foreign aid handout program. Neither will it come as a surprise to the men and women of the Seventh Congressional District of Florida. They are returning me to the next Congress without opposition, largely, I believe, because I unfailingly present their overwhelming opposition to this program to drain from this country the wealth of our industrious and prosperous people and bestow it upon the less industrious, less capable nations — or alleged nations — in a plan which is, in effect, nothing less than international socialism. . . .

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy, for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1964. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

"You will vote for it because you have somehow been persuaded that, despite your personal doubts, foreign aid is a program essential to our country and to the free world.

"I challenge that supposition. I say that the provable facts are contrary to that supposition. I would doubt that what I have to say will change a single vote in this House. But I nevertheless . . . challenge this glib theory.

"As we all know, a major argument of supporters of continued foreign aid is that more than 80 percent of aid funds returns to buy American goods, thus alleviating unemployment, increasing exports, and strengthening our general economy. Bosh.

"The truth is that foreign aid has increased, not decreased, unemployment in our country. We have exported jobs, along with over $100 billion, in foreign aid. True it is that the foreign aid program has increased our volume of exports. But how? The answer is that the export increase is in the form of free handouts and, instead of helping us, the increase hurts us, because it is these very handout-exports which are largely responsible for our international trade deficits — which are responsible for the continuing drain on our economically vital gold reserves. I do not think it is necessary to tell you how devastating would be the inflation that would come, inevitably, if our gold reserves should be wiped out. But continue foreign aid — and those reserves will disappear, I warn you.

"But despite these facts — as harsh as they may be — we are told day in and day out . . . that we must continue this foreign aid program — although on a threadbare and austere level of only $3½ billion — in order to save our country by fighting communism and at the same time helping ourselves.

"If these are the reasons for this program — and we are told they are — I now challenge some of the supporters of the bill to answer two questions:

"First. Just what good have these foreign aid programs done the United States, that outweighs the harm they have done?

"Second. What nations, anywhere in the world, are today stauncher friends of the United States, and sterner foes of the Communist masters, than they were before the beginnings of this program?

"I would be happy to know that our outlays of more than $140 billion — close to half of our crushing national debt — have done some good, somewhere, and I would be happy to be informed by anyone who can tell me, specifically, how and where we have benefited. I have served in this House 11½ years and I have yet to find a proponent of the foreign aid program who can tell in specific terms, not in general and theoretical terms, how and where we have been helped. . . .

"Most of the Members of the House were here a few years ago when President Sukarno of Indonesia appeared before us in a joint meeting of the two Houses of the Congress, as our guest. I do not believe that those who were here can ever forget that our guest — President Sukarno — used that occasion to engage in the roughest form of raw blackmail to obtain increased allocations of our foreign aid money, in what was perhaps the most insulting speech ever made before the legislature of a host nation by a visiting chief of state.

"Like the naive people that we are, we knuckled down to Sukarno's brazen demands — for payment not for aid to us but only for so-called neutralism. And what did we get for our millions?

"You and I know what we got. We paid out $881 million of our constituents' money to Indonesia, and no later than last March 25, President Sukarno embarrassed us before the world by shouting in public to our own Ambassador: 'To hell with your aid' . . . .

"But naive as we are, what do we have before us today? We have a proposal that we provide even more aid for Mr. Sukarno's Indonesia — a proposal backed by our foreign aid program director, Mr. David Bell, who has naively — to be charitable about it — told the House Appropriations Committee that, 'I do not believe President Sukarno is committed to leading his country in the direction of the Soviet Union.'

"A reasonable man would think you could not be much more stupid than that. But I assure you that Mr. Bell did not quite reach the outer limits of stupidity. This House could — the Congress could — for instance approve legislation which would provide for payment of even more money to President Sukarno's Indonesia — and to coun-

tries whose leaders feel about us just as Mr. Sukarno admits he feels."[1]

United States Representative Bruce Alger (Republican, Texas) said:

"Over the years, the faults of our foreign aid have been so apparent that it seems inconceivable that we have not learned the basic lessons that foreign aid is self-defeating, antithetical to basic American religious and moral concepts, as we subsidize alien philosophies, and that the wealthy of other countries have padded their bank accounts. The money never reached the people . . . .

"The Congress has lost all semblance of control over the aid program. The Executive Branch continues to make long-term aid commitments without prior Congressional approval. Trade and aid continues with Communist countries. Much of the military assistance is beyond the capacity of the recipient nation to utilize. The program is overfunded and lacks consistency or direction. There is little evidence that it has been successful in achieving its objectives."[2]

As U. S. Representative Haley indicates, the "outer limits of stupidity" are not reached by international socialists who recommend programs that are ruining our country and creating worldwide contempt for us. Those limits are reached by Representatives and Senators who, year after year, appropriate our tax money to finance the programs.

Representative Haley mentioned what foreign aid is doing to the U.S. gold reserve. On July 15, 1964, U.S. Representative Otto E. Passman (Democrat, Louisiana — Chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Appropriations) released statistics on what foreign aid has already done:

GOLD HOLDINGS ("Free World" Countries)

U.S. Gold Holdings on Dec. 31, 1952	$23,252,000,000
U.S. Gold Outflow to Foreign Countries, 1952 Through 1963	−7,656,000,000
U.S. Gold Holdings on Dec. 31, 1963, Reduced to	$15,596,000,000
Gold Holdings Other Countries, Dec. 31, 1952, (not including Sino-Soviet Bloc)	$13,028,000,000
Gold Holdings Increase Other Countries, 1952 Through 1963	+11,352,000,000
Gold Holdings Other Countries, Dec. 31, 1963 Increased to	$24,380,000,000

U.S. SHORT-TERM DOLLAR ASSETS OWNED BY FOREIGN COUNTRIES ("Free World")

Foreign Dollar Holdings on Dec. 31, 1952	$10,546,100,000
Increase in Foreign Dollar Holdings, 1952 Through 1963	+15,395,000,000
Foreign Dollar Holdings on Dec. 31, 1963, Increased to	$25,942,000,000

U.S. BALANCE OF PAYMENTS POSITION

1950 Net Deficit	$−1,912,000,000
1951 Net Deficit	− 578,000,000
1952 Net Deficit	−1,100,000,000
1953 Net Deficit	−2,100,000,000
1954 Net Deficit	−1,500,000,000
1955 Net Deficit	−1,100,000,000
1956 Net Deficit	−1,000,000,000
1957 (Only Credit in 14 Years)	+ 500,000,000
1958 Net Deficit	−3,400,000,000
1959 Net Deficit	−3,700,000,000
1960 Net Deficit	−3,800,000,000
1961 Net Deficit	−2,400,000,000
1962 Net Deficit	−2,200,000,000
1963 Net Deficit	−2,660,000,000
U.S. Deficit, 1950 Through 1963 Inclusive	$−26,950,000,000

GROSS PUBLIC DEBTS

United States Public Debt on Dec. 31, 1963	$309,347,000,000
Other "Free World" Countries, (Latest Available Estimates)	−232,628,000,000
U.S. Debt Exceeds Debts of Other "Free World" Countries by	$ 76,719,000,000
U.S. Debt Exceeds ALL Other Countries of World by (Estimated)	$26,001,400,000

The above clearly indicates what the foreign aid program is doing to the U.S. gold reserves, balance of payments position and public debt. The fiscal year that ended June 30 showed an operating deficit of $8,300,000,000.[3]

Note the significance of Mr. Passman's statistics. Our national debt is already 26 billion

dollars greater than the combined indebtedness of all other nations on earth. We carry a more crushing tax load than any other people. Yet, our government continues to spend more each year than it collects in taxes, piling up debt — giving our money away to foreign governments (enemies, neutralists, and "friends") whose taxes are lighter and whose debts are less than ours.

Foreigners hold 25 billion, 942 million dollars in short-term dollar assets. Any day, they can demand from our Treasury payment in gold for these assets; but we have only 15 billion, 596 million dollars in our gold reserve. We lack 10 billion dollars of having enough to meet foreign claims, and, beyond that, have not one ounce of gold to back our own currency. Our foreign aid has put us at the mercy of foreigners whom we have been subsidizing. If they should demand gold for the American dollar holdings *which we have given them*, we would have to default and admit national bankruptcy. The savings, pensions, and investments of every American would be wiped out. It lies wholly within the power of foreign bankers to puncture the great bubble of American prosperity and reduce this nation, overnight, to an impoverished land of closed factories, unemployment, and a worthless currency.

Have we drifted into this condition without knowing what we are doing? The Congress — as U.S. Representative Haley indicates — has stayed in the "outer limits of stupidity" in approving the foreign aid (and other) programs which have dragged us to the brink of disaster; but the plan, which Congress approved and paid for with our money, was calculated, deliberate.

A United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference was held in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, July 1 to 22, 1944 — at a time when the United States, holding 60% of the world's known gold reserve, was the undisputed economic and financial leader.

Hence, Harry Dexter White, officially designated as principal spokesman for the United States, controlled the Bretton Woods Conference. White, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, was an undercover Soviet spy. Officially, he was Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury; but he actually ran the Treasury Department. Henry Morgenthau, Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury, was a mere figurehead who endorsed White's plans and gave him full authority to implement them.[4]

Harry Dexter White's Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 set the basic policies which our government has followed since the end of World War II. Those policies were intended to accomplish four major objectives:

(1) Strip the United States of the great gold reserve (which had made our dollar the dominant currency on earth) by giving the gold away to other nations;

(2) Build up the industrial capacity of other nations, at our expense, to eliminate American productive superiority;

(3) Take world markets (and much of the American domestic market) away from American producers until capitalistic America would no longer dominate world trade;

(4) Entwine American affairs — economic, political, cultural, social, educational, and even religious — with those of other nations, until the United States could no longer have an *independent* policy, either domestic or foreign, but would become an *interdependent* link in a worldwide socialist chain.

Any who doubt that this four-point plan was deliberately initiated at the Bretton Woods Conference should study a speech which the late President John F. Kennedy made in September, 1963, to an International Monetary Fund gathering in Washington. The International Monetary Fund was also planned by Harry Dexter White at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference, and White became the Fund's first director.

Speaking to finance ministers and banking representatives of 102 nations now involved in the IMF, President Kennedy, on September 30, 1963, said:

"Twenty years ago, when the architects of these institutions [the international monetary organizations] met to design an international banking structure, the economic life of the world was polarized in overwhelming, and even alarming measure on the United States. So were the world's monetary reserves. The United States had the only open capital in the world apart from that of Switzerland. Sixty per cent of the gold reserves of the world were here in the United States . . . . There was a need for redistribution of the financial resources of the world . . . .

"This has come about. It did not come about by chance but by conscious and deliberate and responsible planning. Under the Marshall Plan and its successors, liberal assistance was given to the more advanced nations to help restore their industrial plant, and development loans were given to less developed countries . . . .

"We are now entering upon a new era of economic and financial interdependence . . . .

"I think the last 20 years have provided impressive proof of the benefits of international financial cooperation. We are linked so closely together; our economies are tied so intimately . . . ."(5)

Poverty

On July 23, 1964, the U. S. Senate (by a vote of 61 to 34) passed the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (S 2642) — President Johnson's war-on-poverty bill. Senator Barry M. Goldwater (Republican nominee for President), one of the 34 who voted against the bill, was already on record with a ringing commentary about a government "war on poverty." Senator Goldwater said:

"It is my chore to ask you to consider the toughest proposition ever faced by believers in the free enterprise system: the need for a frontal attack against Santa Claus . . . the Santa Claus of the free lunch, the Government handout, the Santa Claus of something-for-nothing and something-for-everyone . . . .

"I am not against good works or even against all forms of Government activity . . . . I am against: . . .

"The direction of a Government establishment that is prepared to nationalize society while paying for it with the fruits of private industry . . . .

"The direction of a Government establishment prepared to sacrifice the liberties of the many to cater to the demands of a few.

"The direction of a Government establishment that confuses local need with national necessity, trying to buy off today's problems with tomorrow's bankruptcy.

"The direction of a nation being led to believe that relief programs can end poverty rather than only institutionalize poverty.

"The direction of a nation that has built the greatest prosperity ever known, by individual initiative, but which now is tempted to forsake that initiative for the illusory comforts of Government guardianship . . . .

"The present Administration . . . says that the bureaucracy in Washington can solve all our problems, end poverty and create prosperity.

"The . . . alternative is that men and women working and investing in thousands of industries, freed from bureaucratic interference, can build the wealth that best fights poverty . . . .

"Has Federal spending . . . really created jobs upon which working men and women can depend; has it created a rise in the standard of living; has it modernized our industrial plant to make it more competitive with overseas producers; has it? Can it?

"Or must they be done in the market place, by working men and women, by investors willing to risk and with the capital to do it, by scientists and engineers building the new tools, techniques, and products? . . .

"Many of the new programs . . . are said to be part of a war on poverty. And who can be against that?

"America, for the most of its years, has waged a war on poverty. And wherever it has waged that war in factories, in laboratories, in shops, over counters and under the enterprise system, it has won that war. It has won it, is winning it more surely than any nation on earth.

"And I say that this war on poverty can only be won that way. I say that when we work our way to wealth, we win in that war. I say that when Government tries to spend its way to wealth, we lose that war . . . .

"How many Americans are poor? Franklin Roosevelt said that a third of the nation was impoverished and you can still hear the same figure cited, although the certified, pasteurized, homogonized, officialized figure is now one-fifth . . . .

"A few years ago, some called a family poor if its income was below $1,500. Now it is $3,000. Others say that any family is poor if it can't afford what the Department of Labor computes to be the standard of living of the average urban worker.

"In a country as wealthy as ours, it is implied, everyone should be above the average! An interesting statistical exercise!

"The fact is, of course, that these income levels are regarded as true wealth in the rest of the world. Workers in many other countries cannot earn as much as our welfare clients receive!

"As our production and income levels have moved up over a hundred years, our concepts of what is poor have moved up also — and they always will! It is like greyhounds chasing a mechanical hare. You can never catch up. There will always be a lowest one-third or one-fifth.

"Under the governmental policies . . . over the past three decades we have reduced rewards for good work and also reduced the penalties for laziness or waste.

"If somebody set out deliberately to slow down economic growth he could not do better than to reduce the incentives for enterprise and abolish the consequences of inertia.

"I strongly believe that all people are entitled to an opportunity — let me stress that — to an *opportunity* to get an education and to earn a living in keeping with the value of their work.

"I also believe that those in trouble through no fault of their own must be helped by society. I believe that those in trouble through their own fault should always have an opportunity to work themselves out of it. But I do not believe that the mere fact of having little money entitles everybody, regardless of circumstance, to be permanently maintained by the taxpayers at an average or comfortable standard of living.

"The Administration [proposes] that minimum wage coverage be extended. We all want to see wages rise. But industrious Americans want to see them rise by merit and not by fiat.

"The fact, nationally, is that if we push up wage levels, by law or by contract, to a level which is higher than the productive capacity of large numbers of people, then those people will not only lose their jobs but will be unable to find others . . . .

"Many unskilled jobs have disappeared simply because the wages that have to be paid for them exceed the value of the work. Relief has not helped solve this but has compounded it . . . .

"Only two [principles] basically are involved. Enterprise versus regimentation, a society fluid in its opportunity, or a society hardened into a Government mold . . . .

"I would . . . seek to find for the Federal Government more of a role in removing restrictions than in imposing new ones — at every level of the economy . . . .

"There is . . . no such thing as a free lunch.

"Industrious Americans have made this the wealthiest nation on earth. Concerned Americans have kept it a free nation.

"We have only to make the choice: will we use the energy and revitalize the heart, or will we abandon both for false securities?

"In this choice we will either build tomorrow or write our epitaph."(6)

Senator Strom Thurmond (Democrat, South Carolina), also one of the 34 who voted against the Economic Opportunity Act, called the President's "war on poverty" a "Pandora's box of socialism." Senator Thurmond said:

"For the purposes of the bill now before Congress, the definition of poverty is based on a cash

income of $3,000 or less per year, regardless of how many stocks, bonds, or other assets are owned . . . .

"The $3,000 standard for 'poverty' means little. More than a million members of the U. S. armed services make less than this amount. If a Social Security retiree earns enough to raise his income to $3,000, he loses his Social Security. And if all with incomes less than $3,000 are in 'poverty,' by 'government' definition, it seems contradictory that in 1963 the 'government' collected $3.54 billion in personal income taxes from the 4.1 million Americans having incomes of less than $1,500 . . . .

"Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Celebreeze testified that the Federal Government is . . . [already] administering 42 separate programs designed to overcome the causes of 'poverty.' These 42 programs carried appropriations of almost $32 billion in 1964 . . . .

"This [new] 'anti-poverty package' of $1 billion . . . [purports] to be the legislative panacea for poverty — something the 42 programs and $32 billion per year have not been.

"The bill would create a new level of bureaucracy called the 'Office of Economic Opportunity,' in which would be vested vast arbitrary and discretionary powers to begin and operate an innumerable collection of largely unrelated programs. Some of these programs would duplicate programs which already exist. Others of the programs have been repeatedly rejected by Congress because they were impractical and unrealistic. Still other programs have been tried and found unsuccessful. Other programs are authorized by the bill which are so undefined and vague that one can only guess as to the purpose, much less as to the effect.

"Norman Thomas, the many-times socialist candidate for President, has praised the bill as 'a socialist approach.' The 'land reform' program of the bill comes straight out of the Communist platform. . . .

"The vast powers of the 'poverty Czar' created by this bill would include the power to accept a boy or girl of 16 years and put him or her in a 'job corps' camp, even without the consent of the child's parents. The 'poverty Czar' would also have the power to finance programs of private organizations, such as the NAACP, CORE, and ACT, for 'community action programs,' and no approval or even comment of community officials would be required. The 'poverty Czar' would even have the power to finance the National Council of Churches' current invasion program for Mississippi. Unlike most Federal programs, the 'war on poverty' completely by-passes State and local governments, vesting virtually unlimited powers in the Czar."(7)

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report*, commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

What To Do

The Economic Opportunity Act, pending in the House of Representatives, faces strong opposition by members of both political parties. For example, U. S. Representative John M. Ashbrook (Republican, Ohio) says the bill is not a war on poverty but a "power grab" by the federal government.[8] U. S. Representative E. C. Gathings (Democrat, Arkansas) calls the bill a "reckless departure from common sense and prudence . . . wasteful, extravagant, and ill-advised."[8]

The Foreign Aid Authorization Act of 1964 is pending in the Senate, where it also has opposition from good conservatives of both parties.

The people, who hold ultimate power, should direct Congress to reject both bills entirely. Is this "extreme"? Every conservative should remember and live by the splendid lines from Senator Goldwater's acceptance speech at San Francisco:

". . . extremism in the defense of liberty is no vice . . . . moderation in the pursuit of justice is no virtue."[9]

Note

The pocketsize edition of *The Invisible Government* is not yet off the press; but we are still hoping to make deliveries by the end of August. Orders received first will be shipped first, as soon as possible.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Congressional Record,* June 9, 1964, pp. 12557-8 (daily)

(2) *Washington Report,* by U. S. Representative Bruce Alger (Rep., Tex.), June 13, 1964

(3) Letter, U. S. Representative Otto E. Passman (Dem., La.), dated July 15, 1964

(4) *Gold Swindle: The Story of Our Dwindling Gold,* by George Racey Jordan, The Bookmailer, Inc., 1959; *The Harry Dexter White Papers,* Senate Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee, August 30, 1955, p. viii

(5) "Kennedy Pledges U. S. Help If Gold Runs Low Abroad," by Edwin L. Dale, Jr., *The New York Times,* October 1, 1963, pp. 1, 16

(6) "Excepts From Address by Senator Goldwater," *The New York Times,* January 16, 1964, p. 21

(7) *Strom Thurmond Reports To The People,* Volume X, Number 25, July 6, 1964

(8) *Congressional Record,* July 2, 1964, pp. 15415-24 (daily)

(9) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report,* July 17, 1964, pp. 1527-9

ORDER FORM

(for pocketsize paperback edition of *The Invisible Government*)

_____1 copy	$ 1.00
_____6 copies	$ 4.00
_____10 copies	$ 6.00
_____25 copies	$ 12.00
_____50 copies	$ 22.00
_____100 copies	$ 40.00
_____500 copies	$175.00
_____1000 copies	$250.00

Name of person to whom books should be shipped

Street Address

City State Zip Code

(Add 2% for Sales Tax in Texas)

Payment in the amount of _____ enclosed.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, BOX 9538, DALLAS, TEXAS 75214 TAYLOR 1-2303

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/26/81 BY sp2 wallp

THE

Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 10, No. 27 (Broadcast 463) July 6, 1964 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

62-102576-1

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Constitution delegates the major powers of the federal government to Congress. The Constitution provides for a Supreme Court, specifying and limiting its original jurisdiction, giving Congress absolute authority to control (limit or abolish) the court's *appellate* jurisdiction. Federal courts are given *no* authority over *any* state laws.

The first article of the Constitution begins: "All legislative Powers *herein* granted . . . . " This means that the federal government cannot legally exercise any power not clearly granted in the Constitution. The 52-word Preamble includes promotion of the general welfare among the broad purposes for which the Constitution was ordained and established; but the Preamble is not a grant of power. The only other place where promotion of the general welfare is mentioned in our Constitution is Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I:

"The Congress shall have Power to Lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imports and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . . . "

Many assert that this "general welfare" clause gives government broad powers to do anything which the President and Congress claim to be necessary for "common defense and general welfare." That is not true. James Madison, Father of the Constitution, said the Constitution grants *no* general powers to the federal government. He explained that the so-called "welfare clause" is not a grant of power: It is merely a heading for enumerated powers which Congress *may* exercise to "provide for the common Defence and general Welfare."

Reporting & Satellite

James Madison delivered a speech on this subject to the First U. S. Congress:

"If Congress can apply money indefinitely to the general welfare, and are the sole and supreme judges of the general welfare, they may take the care of religion into their own hands; they may establish teachers in every State, county and parish, and pay them out of the public Treasury; they may take into their own hands the education of children, establishing in like manner schools throughout the Union; they may undertake the regulation of all roads, other than post roads. In short, everything, from the highest object of State legislation, down to the most minute object of policy, would be thrown under the power of Congress; for every object I have mentioned would admit the application of money, and might be called, if Congress pleased, provisions for the general welfare."

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1964. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

File 62-102576

Madison also said:

"The powers delegated . . . to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numerous and indefinite . . . . The powers reserved to the states will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement, and prosperity of the state."

The Constitution created a system in which the *federal* government is limited to enumerated powers, states remaining sovereign republics with regard to their internal affairs. In such a system, state governments (which *can* be controlled by local citizens) have elastic, unspecified power to experiment, if the people wish, with "social reform" legislation—legislation, for example, dealing with unemployment, medical care for the destitute, and other such "general welfare" programs. If a state government abuses its broad powers, it will lose productive citizens to other states. The experience of other states, and competition among states, will force correction of major errors.

If the *federal* government is *given* broad, general powers to experiment with such "social reform" legislation, and to intervene in private and state affairs; the stupidities of the central bureaucracy can be imposed on the whole population uniformly—leaving no place for oppressed citizens to seek refuge; no competition to force correction, or even admission, of error; no competitive example, anywhere, to prove that freedom works better than bureaucratic planning.

If federal officials *assume* power to experiment with programs not authorized by the Constitution, they break the contract of government, the Constitution. When—for any cause, however popular; for any need, however great; for any emergency, however dire—federal officials violate the binding contract of the Constitution, nothing is left to fend off tyranny. When the federal government commits one act not authorized by the Constitution, it cracks the dam erected to control governmental power. The crack may at first be imperceptible; but, eventually, it will widen until the dam is gone; and a destructive flood of uncontrollable governmental power will engulf all.

Thomas Jefferson (Author of the Declaration of Independence) expressed the unique American concept of a constitutionally limited federal government when he said:

"In questions of political power, speak to me not of confidence in men, but bind them down from mischief with the chains of a constitution."

Does this mean that an 18th Century Constitution prevents the nation from ever acting, through the *federal government,* to do something which the majority wants done? No! The people, by due process, can amend the Constitution, granting power which they want government to have. By no other means can the Constitution be *legally* changed, or limitations on the power of government *legally* altered. A Supreme Court decision is not constitutionally valid if it reads into the Constitution or its Amendments some meaning not there when the Constitution and its amendments were adopted. Presidential decrees and acts of Congress are constitutionally invalid (no matter what the Supreme Court says; and no matter how many previous decrees and acts may be cited as precedents) if said decrees and acts are not patently, constitutionally, authorized.

Obeying the Constitution does not mean obedience by the people: it means obedience by the federal government. The Constitution is a binding contract, adopted by the people, meaning exactly what it says, to be obeyed meticulously by all agents and agencies of government—to be changed only by explicit constitutional process.

Legislative, Executive, and Judicial usurpation of power has violated the Constitution—so long and so outrageously—that this nation is sinking, day by day, into a morass of lawless tyranny. We cannot re-establish constitutional government and restore our free Republic until a decisive number of Americans understand our organic documents of government and use them as guides to political action. The organic documents are the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, as amended.

The full text of the Constitution and its 24 amendments cannot be published in one *Report.* Hence, this week, I reprint the Constitution (as written in 1787; adopted, 1789). Next week: the Declaration of Independence and the 24 constitutional amendments.

Text of The Constitution

A few portions of the original Constitution (such as the first clause of Section 9 of Article I, which authorized the slave trade until the year 1808) are no longer in effect, because of the passage of time. Other portions are no longer in effect, or have been altered, because of Amendments. The portions of the original Constitution not now in effect are omitted from the following text. Asterisks in brackets indicate the omissions. All omissions caused by Amendment are so indicated.

PREAMBLE: We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I, SECTION 1 (*Legislative Powers*): All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

ARTICLE 1, SECTION 2 *(House of Representatives, How Constituted, Power of Impeachment):* The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers [*** 14th Amendment]. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative [***].

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

ARTICLE I, SECTION 3 *(The Senate, How Constituted, Impeachment Trials):* The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State [*** 17th Amendment] for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes, [***] so that one third may be chosen every second Year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

ARTICLE I, SECTION 4 *(Election of Senators and Representatives):* The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulation, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day [Provision changed by Amendment XX, Section 2].

ARTICLE I, SECTION 5 *(Quorum, Journals, Meetings, Adjournments):* Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

ARTICLE I, SECTION 6 *(Compensation, Privileges, Disabilities):* The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

ARTICLE 1, SECTION 7 *(Procedure in Passing Bills and Resolutions):* All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8 *(Powers of Congress):* The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; — And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

ARTICLE I, SECTION 9 *(Limitations upon Powers of Congress)* [***]: The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State. No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

ARTICLE I, SECTION 10 *(Restrictions upon Powers of States)*: No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless

actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of dalay.

ARTICLE II, SECTION 1 *(Executive Power, Election, Qualifications of the President):* The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector [*** 12th Amendment].

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen [***] shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

ARTICLE II, SECTION 2 *(Powers of the President):* The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

ARTICLE II, SECTION 3 *(Powers and Duties of the President):* He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

ARTICLE II, SECTION 4 *(Impeachment):* The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III, SECTION 1 *(Judicial Power, Tenure of Office):* The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress

may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

ARTICLE III, SECTION 2 *(Jurisdiction):* The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority; — to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls; — to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction; — to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party; — to Controversies between two or more States [***11th Amendment]; between Citizens of different States; — between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States; and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

ARTICLE III, SECTION 3 *(Treason, Proof and Punishment):* Treason against the United States, shall consist only in Levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 1 *(Faith and Credit among States):* Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 2 *(Privileges and Immunities, Fugitives):* The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 3 *(Admission of New States):* New States may be admitted by the Congress into the Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States,

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

ARTICLE IV, SECTION 4 *(Guarantee of Republican Government):* The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V *(Amendment of the Constitution):* The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that [***] no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI *(Debts, Supremacy, Oath):* All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States, which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the Several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII *(Ratification and Establishment):* The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

A Texan Looks At Lyndon

J. Evetts Haley, Texas cowman and scholar who has been described as "America's finest historical writer," has written *A Texan Looks At Lyndon: A Study in Illegitimate Power.* Exciting as a saga of the Old West, this thoroughly-documented 250-page study lays bare machinations involved in Lyndon B. Johnson's rise to power. The book is a pocket-size paperback, priced for mass distribution: $1.00 single copy, with reduced prices for larger orders. It is *important reading* for this political year. Order directly from The Palo Duro Press, P. O. Box 390, Canyon, Texas.

Subscription:	6 months	— $ 6.00
	1 year	— $10.00
1962 Bound Volume		— $10.00
1963 Bound Volume		— $10.00
The Invisible Government		
Paperback		— $ 3.00
Clothback		— $ 5.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
The Fearless American		
(L-P Record Album)		— $ 3.98
Reprint List		— Free

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

(Add 2% Sales Tax in Texas)

RA

REC- 58

62-102576-183

September 23, 1964

EX-108

[redacted]

Regina Heights College
4830 Salem Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45416

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/26/88 BY spr

b6
b7C

REC'D-READING ROOM
B I

SEP 23 4 27 PM '64

My dear Sister:

Your letter of September 16th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that information in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In addition, I have always made it a matter of policy not to comment on material which was not prepared by the FBI or myself. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment on the accuracy of the Dan Smoot Reports.

With respect to Mr. Smoot, he was employed as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am in no position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:plr
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 8
SEP 23 1964
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

61 SEP 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THE SISTERS OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD
REGINA HEIGHTS
4830 SALEM AVENUE, DAYTON 16, OHIO

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

September 16, 1964

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/26/77 BY sprmac/cp

Dear Sir:

May I ask, please, for an evaluation of Dan Smoot and the Reports for which he is responsible? According to the biographical note given about him on said Reports he was an F.B.I. agent for quite a number of years. Is this correct, was he in good standing when he "left" (if this was voluntary), and where does he stand today? I am an Instructor in history and government and would greatly appreciate an authoritative source to present to my students who have been exposed to these Reports.

These Dan Smoot Reports on the UN and on Cuba sound so extreme to me that I have categorized them as almost impossible, rather than only improbable. Is this a correct estimate? Do these Reports really reach many people and do they have any significant influence? Some of my students (highschool seniors and college freshmen and sophomores) seem inclined, at least, to swallow a grain of this "stuff."

I would appreciate some kind of answer to any or all of these questions if someone in the Bureau would have the time. Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Regina Heights College
4830 Salem Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45416

REC- 56
62-102576-183

EX-108

6 SEP 24 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

nml

D O

October 29, 1964

REC 10 62-102576-184

EX-112

[redacted] B. APPROX. 1927

Ridgewood, New Jersey

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 25th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since his writings at the present time are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them.

Enclosed are publications I hope you find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI OCT 29 11 26 AM '64

MAILED 4
OCT 29 1964
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/26/82 BY spr-wac/ep

Enclosures (5)

Do You Really Understand Communism?
Deadly Duel
Keys to Freedom
Communism: The Bitter Enemy of Religion
The Communist Menace

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:eje (3)

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

69 NOV 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

October 25, 1964

[redacted]

Ridgewood, New Jersey

b6
b7C

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

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Trying to decide the issues in this election has led to much reading from various scources. I think extremism can be dangerous, but I also find it hard to be a real American patroit these days without getting a label. I am a 37 year old mother of four children, and I am trying to give them the same good principles my parents gave me. I find however, many intellects and even my church, are in different veins of thinking than I am accustomed. I should like to know, if possible, if you would consider the Dan Smoot Report to be reliable. I found many interesting things in it, however, I am told it is unreliable and extremist literature. I have always trusted your honesty and integrity and thank God for at least one honest public servant. I will appreciate any light you can shed on my reading, as soon as possible. Thanking you in advance,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

10
62-102576-184

3 OCT 30 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/26/81 BY sp2 mac/gj

EX-112

CORRESPONDENCE

REC 61 62-182576-185 October 29, 1964

EX-103

[redacted]

Maspeth, New York 11378

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated October 26th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot served as a Special Agent with the FBI from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily resigned from our organization. Inasmuch as his activities and writings since he left this Bureau are his own, I am unable to comment in this regard.

Enclosed are publications I hope you find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

OCT 29 3 20 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 4
OCT 29 1964
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/26/83 BY [illegible]

Enclosures (5)
"Faith in Freedom"
Deadly Duel
Do You Really Understand Communism?
Internal Security Statement, 4-17-62.
The Communist Menace

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:alb (3)

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

67 NOV 9 1964

edm

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

10-26-64

Dear Sir,

O Report

I have recently read a report by Dan Smoot. I was quite impressed by him and noticed he was once a member of the F. B. I. Since resigning he helped start Facts Forum.

Could you send me any information on Mr. Smoot and the Facts Forum? I would greatly appreciate this.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Maspeth Queens N. Y.
11378

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/26/71 BY spr mac/ep

REC 61 62-102576-185

NOV 2 1964

EX-103

FTC | 10-28-64 | des
ack | 10-29-64
DCL | des/alb
mml

10-26-64

Dear Sir,

I have recently read a report by Dan Smoot. I was quite impressed by him and noticed he was once a member of the F.B.I. Since resigning he helped start Facts Forum.

Could you send me any information on Mr. Smoot and the Facts Forum? I would greatly appreciate this.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Maspeth Queens N.Y.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/29/11 BY spmcd

b6
b7C

OCT 27 1 12 PM '64

1-TC/10-28-64/des
ack/10-29-64
OCL/des/alb
rml

CORRESPONDENCE

November 5, 1964

REC-42 67-102576-186

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 5 2 03 PM '64

[redacted]

EX-13

Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 30th has been received, and I want to thank you for your comments about the FBI.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since his writings at the present time are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them.

MAILED 4
NOV - 5 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

SAW:alb (3)

alb ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/26/77 BY spr-mac/cp

NOV 2 5 '63 PM '64

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

61 NOV 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

Honolulu, Hawaii
October 30, 1964

10

Dear Mr. Hoover,

The News Medias over here report that if Mr. Johnson is elected, which according to all reports he will be, that all the extremists groups will be out lawed. Under this label they have put every one except liberals or ultra-liberals.

I have never considered myself anything except a good american, but if having views such as Mr. Dan Smoot then I guess I also come under this heading.

As I know Mr. Smoot was with your department for 9 years, I wonder if you would be so kind as to give me your personal opinion of Mr. Smoot. If he is of good character and what you think of his type of program. If you approve or disapprove of the Dan' Smoot Report.

As I have always had the greatest respect for you, and the bureau which you are the Director, I thought to get the truth, I should ask the one man left in this country that everyone respects, and if you please, Mr. Hoover could I have your answer with your personal signature.

Yours Truly,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

REC-42 62-102576-186

3 NOV 6 1964

EX-131

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/26/77 BY spr-mcf/gw

1-TC 11-3-64
ems
ack 11-4-64
SAW. ems/alb

b6
b7C

Honolulu, Hawaii
October 30, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover,

The News Medias over here report that if Mr. Johnson is elected, which according to all reports he will be, that all the extremists groups will be out lowed. Under this label they have put every one except liberals or ultra-liberals.

I have never considered myself anything except a good american, but if having views such as Mr. Dan Smoot then I guess I also come under this heading.

As I know Mr. Smoot was with your department for 9 years, I wonder if you would be so kind as to give me your personal opinion of Mr. Smoot. If he is of good character and what you think of his type of program. If you approve or disapprove of the Dan Smoot report.

NOV 5 3 33 PM '64

CORRESPONDENCE

As I have always had the greatest respect for you, and the bureau which you

are the Director, I thought to get the truth, if should ask the one man left in this Country that everyone respects, and if you please, Mr. Hoover Could I have your Answer With your personal signature.

Yours Truly,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

1-TC 11-3-64
sms
ack 11-~~4~~5-64
SAW: sms/alb
mme

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/26/88 BY sp2 mac/ep

November 18, 1964

REC 45 62-102576-187

[redacted]

Covelo, California

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/81 BY spr mac/cj

NOV 18 2 53 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

b6
b7C

Your letter of November 12th has been received.

In response to your request, I would like to point out that information in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment as you desire, and I hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have data on the organizations which you mentioned.

For your information, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

MAILED 6
NOV 18 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:cal
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOV 10 2 58 PM '64
FBI
RECEIVED DIRECTOR

371 Viper 03

61 NOV 25 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

Nov. 12th 64

[redacted]

COVELO, CALIFORNIA

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Wash. D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have been a supporter of The Church League of America for the past several years and also of other societies of the same type. Of late I have come in contac with people who question the integrity and reliability of some of these outfits. Would you give me some light on this question. How about the Church League of America. Also Life Line. the Birch Society, Manion Forum and Dan Smoot Report

b6
b7C

I am very anxious to get this information as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

[redacted] Covelo, Calif.

D

1 TC 11-18-64 aof

ack: 11-18-64
C JJ/aof/cal

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/28/77 BY spr mcf/y

REC 45 62-102576-187

6 NOV 19 1964

EX-103

880

cmml

Covelo, Calif
Nov 12th 64

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Wash. D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-26-82 BY sp7 mal/ep

Dear Sir: I have been a supporter of The Church League of America for the past several years and also of other societies of the same type. Of late I have come in contact with people who question the integrity and reliability of some of these outfits. Would you give me some light on this question.

ITC 11-18-64 ad

How about the Church League of America, Also Life Line, the Birch Society, Manion Forum and Dan Smoot.

ack: 11-18-64 c ff/ad

I am very anxious to get this information as soon as possible. Respectfully [redacted] Covelo, Calif.

CORRESPONDENCE

b6
b7C

mml

November 19, 1964

[redacted]

62-102576-188

REC 61

EX-112

[redacted]

Overland Park, Kansas

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

NOV 19 4 42 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

I received your letter on November 17th and want to thank you for your interest in writing.

In response to your request, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since his writings at the present time are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment in any manner whatsoever concerning them.

MAILED 6
NOV 19 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. By letter dated 5-16-62 his wife was furnished material on Communism.

DFC:blk
(3) blk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/83 BY spr-mu/ep

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

67

67 DEC 1 1964

edm

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

Overland Park, Kan.

b6
b7C

Director J. E. Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Dear Sir:

I have read some of the material published by Dan Smoot of Dallas Texas, and I have subscribed to his "Smoot Report." Mr. Smoot states that he has been a member of the Bureau for 9 1/2 years, two years of this out of the Washington office.

I would sincerely like to have you tell me, was Mr Smoot O. K. with your Bureau, and did he quite the Bureau voluntarily? No doubt, Mr Smoots book "The Invisible Government" has come to your attension. Are Mr Smoots facts on the Council on Foreign Relations fairly accurate? I know that he must have something on the ball because the Liberal element "sure do get upset" over his material.

The reason that I am writing you is I know your office is one of the few where you can get a straight answer. My wife wrote you in 1961 for material and was very gratified at your response. She had been elected educational chairman of her sorority for the year 1962, and used "Communism in America" as her subject. (Election and letter 1961)

I am a Q cleared patrolman at the Bendix, A. E. C., Division in Kansas City and would hate to quote Mr. Smoot if I am being "taken in," in some way. If you are not aware of Mr. Smoots book, "The Invisible Government," I will be happy to send you a copy.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/28/91 BY spr [illegible]

Thank you,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

COPY:crt

62-102576-188

ack 11-19-64
DFC/blk

EREC 112 61

NOV 24 1964

EBI

8-DFC

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Miss Gandy

Overland Park, Kan.

b6
b7C

Director J. E. Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/28/88 BY SP7 [illegible]

Dear Sir:

I have read some of the material published by Dan Smoot of Dallas Texas, and I have subscribed to his "Smoot Report". Mr. Smoot states that he has been a member of the Bureau for 9½ years, two years of this out of the Washington office.

I would sincerely like to have you tell me, was Mr Smoot O. K. with your Bureau, and did he quite the Bureau voluntarily? No doubt, Mr Smoots book "The Invisible Government" has come to your attension. Are Mr Smoots facts on the Council on Foreign Relations fairly accurate? I know that he must have something on the ball because the Liberal element "sure do get upset"

ack 11-19-64
DFC/blk

37 NOV 17 1964

CORRESPONDENCE THREE

over his material.

The reason that I am writing you is I know your office is <u>one</u> of the <u>few</u> where you can get a straight answer. My wife wrote you in 1961 for material and was very gratified at your response. She had been elected educational chairman of her sorority for the year 1962, and used "Communism in America" as her subject. (Election and letter 1961)

I am a Q cleared patrolman at the Bendix, A. E. C., Division in Kansas City and would hate to quote Mr. Smoot if I am being "taken in", in some way. If you are not aware of Mr. Smoots book, "The Invisible Government", I will be happy to send you a copy.

Thank you.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

REC- 31 62-102576-189

November 24, 1964

EX 110

[redacted]

Phoenix, Arizona 85015

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/29/80 BY spr mac/cp

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of November 16th, with enclosure, has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Further, it is contrary to my policy to comment on material not prepared by me or personnel of this Bureau. Therefore, I trust you will understand why I am not in a position to comment along the lines you have suggested.

With regard to Dan Smoot, he was employed as a Special Agent by the FBI from March, 1942, until June, 1951, at which time he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and comments are strictly his own and this Bureau is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
NOV 24 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

Note and enclosures on page 2

DTP:deh (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

LEB Intro 4-1-61
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Faith in Freedom
Internal Security - 4-17-62
Faith in God--Our Answer to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

[redacted]

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85015

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

November 16, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Chief, Feceral Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover: Re: National Council of Churches.

mse 10-1

For your convenience I am enclosing a copy of "The Dan Smoot Report", Vol. 10 No. 2 Jan. 13, 1964.

You will note that the Report contains the following statement in regard to the National Council of Churches:

"It was so heavily infiltrated with Communists that the Office of Naval Intelligence branded it a subversive group".

Please note also the many other degoratory statements by Mr. Smoot.

I have taken the matter up with the Pastor of my Church, which, I understand, is affiliated with the United Church of Christ, who denies for the most part the context of Mr. Smoot's statements.

I have read your book and, neddless to say, am very much upset by the controversy between my Church and statements by Mr. Smoot.

Would you please be so kind as to comment on the reliability of Mr. Smoot and the truth of his statements. I certainly do not wish to find myself contributing to a subversive organization.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/29/72 BY spr mcf/gl

EXP. PROC.
34 NOV 20 1964

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ack. 11-24-64
D T P: dh

EX 110 14 NOV 20 1964

CORRESPONDENCE

P24

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/77 BY SP1 wac/p

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 10, No. 2 (Broadcast 438) January 13, 1964 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

62-102576-189

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

In a speech at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on January 6, 1964, Senator Barry Goldwater, saying that a "mind fed by communism" produced the assassination of President Kennedy, declared:

"To anyone who blames America for the tragedy which struck in Dallas, I say you libel our people and purposely misread our politics. It was not a mind nurtured by American philosophy that turned to violence . . . .

"Mark this well — the day we permit anyone to equate protest with hate, we will set the stage for one-party tyranny and the end of open debate. To anyone who says that honest opposition breeds hatred, I say you lie — that you pervert the very basis of our government."(1)

America urgently needs leadership which expresses such wholesome national pride and such simple, forthright accuracy in evaluating momentous events. Compare the tone of Goldwater's remarks — in a fund-raising political speech — with that found in the pronouncements of America's "religious" leaders just a month before, when the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. met in its Sixth General Assembly at Philadelphia, December 1 to 7, 1963.

Much of the speech-making at the Assembly was devoted to commentary on the assassination of President Kennedy. J. Irwin Miller, retiring President of the National Council, said:

"And now in this last shocking week, like birds of ill-omen, all our fears, our unharnessed hates, our selfishness which we have tried to rename 'Liberty' — they have all come home in one dreadful act, and have forced us to our knees in shame . . . ."(2)

In a formal "Message To The Churches," the Sixth General Assembly of the National Council of Churches said:

"With the loss of our President we . . . . see . . . the disclosure of mounting hatreds in the nation which threaten our very structure as a democracy . . . . In recent days we have looked upon the incredible horror of hate in our nation the full extent of which remains unknown . . . . Surely we are under the judgment of God."(3)

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1964. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No reproductions permitted.

The Reverend Dr. Franklin H. Littell (official of the National Council who has a communist-front record) alleged that criticism of the National Council comes from "America's spiritual underworld" and compared it with "attacks" which can be found in communist newspapers and in the "captive press under the Nazis."[4]

The "racial question" in the United States was the principal topic of discussion and action at the National Council's Sixth General Assembly. The Assembly endorsed all provisions of the proposed Civil Rights Act of 1963, including specifically the controversial "public accommodations" section. It demanded that Congress "take every step necessary" to pass the Bill. It urged all Christians to write, call, or telegraph their representatives; and it sent busloads of Assembly delegates to call on U. S. Representatives in Washington and demand speedy vote on the measure.[5]

The National Council of Churches represents church organizations whose total lay membership is estimated at 40 million. The implication is that 40 million American Christians approve of lobbying, on the part of their churches, for the Civil Rights Bill.[6] The implication is false. The National Council of Churches utilizes the prestige of 40 million American Christians and of their churches, but does not express their will. It expresses the will of officials who control the National Council. Indeed, many activities of the Council are objectionable, if not repulsive, to the millions of Americans whose church donations help support the Council.

The Council Created Itself

The Federal Council of Churches was organized in 1908. By the middle thirties, it was so heavily infiltrated with communists that the Office of Naval Intelligence branded it a subversive group.[7]

By 1950, pro-communist extremism in the Council was so apparent that the organization was losing public support. A change of name—but not of policy or leadership — was effected. In November, 1950, the Federal Council merged with 7 other church organizations[8] and formed the National Council of Churches. The old Federal Council leaders became the leaders of the National Council. The Federal Council *Bulletin* for December, 1950, officially announced that "All the work of the Federal Council will continue under the new auspices."[7]

This "constituting convention" was held in Cleveland, Ohio. Delegates of 28 church denominations took their whole church families into the National Council. Thus, denominational churches with a total membership of something like 28 million people became members of the National Council of Churches by the arbitrary action of a few score delegates at the Cleveland convention. The question was never submitted to individual church congregations for approval or ratification. Today, the National Council represents the hierarchy of 33 cooperating Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations[9] whose total lay membership is estimated at 40 million.

The Repulsive

In 1957, the department of racial and cultural relations of the National Council of Churches published a 40-page pamphlet entitled "The Negro American — A Reading List." It was a recommended reading list of 240 books for church people — both children and adults.

On April 20, 1960, United States Representative Donald L. Jackson (Republican, California) discussed the National Council's reading list in a speech to the House. Some books on the list contain passages so filthy that Mr. Jackson, in deference to good taste, refused to put sample passages into the *Congressional Record*. He told of a California housewife who, trying to alert other adults, quoted passages from some of the books, but was told by Postal officials that the material was too obscene to mail. Mr. Jackson did, however, discuss a few of the authors:

(1) One of Victor Perlo's books is on the National Council's reading list. The book was published in 1953 by International Publishers, major communist book-publishing firm in the United States. Victor Perlo, a communist, was at one time head of a Soviet espionage group inside the U. S. Government.[10]

(2) One of Herbert Aptheker's books is on the National Council's list of recommended books for church people. Aptheker is one of the chief theoreticians of the communist party in the United States.[10]

(3) The late W. E. B. Du Bois was for many years the leading negro communist in the United States, a hero of international communism. A few years before his death, Du Bois told an audience of Chinese communists, in Peking, that the United States is an enemy of Africa, saying, "Beware, Africa, America bargains for your soul." He urged Africans to "arise" and join the Soviet bloc. Commenting upon the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg (Soviet spies), Du Bois said of the American people:

"'We are the murderers hurling mud. We are the witchhunters drinking blood."[10]

In a poem praising communist China, Du Bois wrote these lines:

"Down then, religion and church . . . away myth and miracle, creed and dogma. Rejoice, honesty, God lives again! But not your God, Europe and America! Not that, not that; No Christ to kill, no faith to fan. What China worships is a man. A workingman."

One of W. E. B. Du Bois' books is on the National Council of Churches' list of "best" books "safe to recommend for children."

(4) Shirley Graham, wife of the late W. E. B. Du Bois, was also a leading American communist. The National Council of Churches' reading list recommends six of her books.[10]

(5) Gene Weltfish, who has an extensive communist front record, was dismissed from Columbia University in 1953 after she had accused the United States of waging germ warfare in Korea. The late Ruth Benedict also had an extensive communist record. A book by Weltfish and Benedict is on the National Council of Churches' recommended reading list.[10]

(6) Gunnar Myrdal is a Swedish socialist. His son is an official of the communist party in Sweden. Myrdal's book, *An American Dilemma*, criticizes the United States Constitution as "impractical and ill-suited for modern conditions." It accuses the Founding Fathers of intrigue which made the "Constitutional Convention . . . nearly a plot against the common people." *An American Dilemma* is on the National Council of Churches' recommended reading list for American church people.[10]

(7) E. Franklin Frazier, a writer for communist publications who has been associated with dozens of communist fronts, has two books on the National Council of Churches' reading list. One of the two books—*The Negro In The United States*—has been favorably reviewed in at least two communist party newspapers, the *Daily Worker* and the *People's World*.[10]

(8) Alan Lomax has been associated with 15 or more communist fronts and has been active as an entertainer at communist meetings. A book by Alan and John Lomax is on the National Council of Churches' reading list.[10]

(9) Benjamin A. Botkin, who has been associated with 15 communist fronts, has one book on the National Council's reading list.[10]

(10) Langston Hughes, for years a leading communist,[11] who wrote the blasphemous poem "Goodbye Christ," has 9 books on the National Council's reading list.[12]

William Graham Cole wrote a pamphlet entitled *Called To Responsible Freedom: The Meaning of Sex In The Christian Life.* The Office of Publication and Distribution of the National Council of Churches (475 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York) published the pamphlet in 1961 for The United Christian Youth Movement.

There are words in this National Council of Churches pamphlet which I will not, in respect to the good taste of my readers, repeat in my *Report;* but I have extracted enough to reveal not only a preoccupation with erotica, but a falsification of the meaning of Scriptures. The pamphlet is written as a dialogue between the author and a teenager, in a style and language which the author, apparently, considers suitable for American youth.

Here is some of the author's counsel to the im-

aginary teenager about sex and freedom and the Word of God:

"We are asking you to take a look at what the Bible has to say about this whole problem .... You may be surprised to discover how much sense this dusty old book makes. For instance, I am sure you think the Bible takes a dim view of sex in general — all that jazz about 'Thou shalt not' and anybody who even thinks about sex is already guilty. The fact is, however, that the Bible as a whole is not only strongly in favor of sex, but also surprisingly frank about it .... There is no suggestion anywhere that anyone should be celibate ....

"Jesus had his greatest difficulty with a group of characters known as Pharisees .... If they were around today (and some of them are!), they would have your relationships with the opposite sex regulated totally. Holding hands in the back seat of a theatre would be permitted as would a chaste good night kiss at the door, providing only the lips met without further bodily contact. You could neck in a parked car for six minutes and thirty seconds, but no longer, and there would be carefully detailed rules about what you could and could not do ....

"Well, both Jesus and the Apostle Paul were seeking to set men free from this sort of legalistic bondage ....

"You're being pulled in two directions today. One group says to you, 'Be free!' No rules, no holds barred, anything goes. On the other side, you are told, 'Be responsible!' Live according to the rules of society, the dictates of your parents, and the faith of your church. Now 'the Christian life' occupies a point in no-man's land between these two opposing camps. It says a yes and a no to both sides. For the Christian there are no laws, no rules, no regulations .... But this does not mean that the Christian is irresponsible, selfish, and capricious. He must always be concerned about the effect of his actions on those around him ....

"Do you think there are definite rules governing your behaviour on a date? If so, then you can stop right here. You have no problem. You know all the answers .... But if you are just a little bit unsure ... then we can continue our discussion ....

"The trouble with most of society's codes of sexual morality is that they are almost entirely concerned with the group, forgetting about the needs and the problems of the individual ....

"Officially, Western civilization has for some time now banned all sexual activity ... before marriage and decreed that monogamous fidelity until death shall be the standard governing all men. It has tried to block irresponsible sexual activity by building up walls of guilt and shame and anxiety about the whole business, seeking to frighten the young into conformity with the rules. The net effect has been to make people feel that sex is 'dirty,' unclean, shameful — something nice people never discuss and seldom do except in strictest privacy and then primarily for purposes of parenthood.

"It is against this shadow of silence and shame that many a modern has revolted .... This revolt is, of course, correct. Sex is a God-given fact of nature ....

"Our culture declares that all sexual activity within marriage is legal, proper, and good, while any such activity outside marriage is illicit, sinful, and wrong. This is to ignore the personal dimension of life .... You and I know perfectly well that there are many marriages that are simply matters of convenience, that such sex as goes on within in them is selfish, exploitative, and evil. We know further that there is sexual contact between unmarried couples that is motivated by love and which is pure and on occasions beautiful ....

"The real essence of immorality, from the biblical standpoint, is for one human being to treat another as a thing and not as a person ....

"The crucial question to be asked about any sexual contact — from holding hands to complete intercourse — is not so much what is done as what is meant. A relatively mild necking session can mean a crude and selfish abuse of a person as a mere object while a more intense type of petting can mean that two human beings are expressing a genuine and deep love for each other. This is why the attempt to set up elaborate rules governing dating behaviour is so silly. Is it all right to hold hands but wrong to pet? Society seems to say so, but then society has only its external concern. It cares little or nothing for any motivation, only for results .... But as Christians we are very much concerned with inner motivation ....

"In the personal, individual sense, then, what justifies and sanctifies sexuality is not the external marital status of the people before the law but rather what they feel toward each other in their hearts. Measured in such a way, holding hands can be very wrong indeed while intimate sex-play can be right and good....

"Christian freedom . . . . involves inner transformation, a free acceptance of the law of love . . . . When you live by that law, there is no bondage and no struggle but spontaneous self-fulfillment . . . . You are not bound by detailed rules of behaviour, telling you it is 'all right' to go so far in expressing affection for a member of the opposite sex and all wrong to go farther. No one outside yourself can tell you that — not really. That is a decision you must make for yourself in each concrete situation. With one person it may be wrong to do anything at all because it would be false and cheap, while with another you may find yourself entering into a gradually deepening intimacy in which you discover yourself . . . .

"You have got to make up your own mind, in the best light of your own conscience, what your own standards of conduct are going to be, and then do your best to live up to them. No one else can tell you. And face it, you may be wrong . . . .

"The Christian faith is based on forgiveness, so this is not our real problem . . . . the Epistle to the Hebrews would have us continue to run the race; looking to Jesus the author and perfector of our faith; rather than look back in remorse over the times that we stumble . . . ."

The Objectionable

There is probably no activity of the National Council of Churches more objectionable to most Americans than the Council's debunking of American patriotism and its relentless propaganda for a one-world socialist super-state which would eliminate not only the independence of our Republic but our identity as a nation.

Years before the Council adopted its present name, it was clearly on record as an advocate of reducing America to the status of a province in a socialist one-world.

On March 16, 1942, *Time* magazine reported the highlights of a report adopted by 375 delegates of the Federal Council of Churches attending a National Study Conference held that month at Ohio Wesleyan University. The report, submitted by the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, called for:

"Ultimately, 'a world government of delegated powers.' Complete abandonment of U. S. isolationism. Strong immediate limitations on national sovereignty. International control of all armies & navies. A universal system of money . . . . Worldwide freedom of immigration. Progressive elimination of all tariff and quota restrictions on world trade . . . . A 'democratically controlled' international bank 'to make development capital available in all parts of the world without the predatory and imperialistic aftermath so characteristic of large-scale private and governmental loans.'"

The conference concluded:

"Many duties now performed by local and national governments 'can now be effectively carried out only by international authority.' Individual nations . . . must give up their armed forces 'except for preservation of domestic order' and allow the world to be policed by an international army & navy . . . .

"The ultimate goal: 'a duly constituted world government of delegated powers: an international legislative body, an international court with adequate jurisdiction, international administrative bodies with necessary powers, and adequate international police forces and provision for enforcing its worldwide economic authority.'"

Three years later — 1945 — the Federal Council of Churches was one of 42 national non-governmental organizations invited to send delegates to the international conference, at San Francisco, which founded the United Nations.[13] Support for the United Nations, and for efforts to "strengthen" and expand U N functions, has been a major policy goal of the National Council of Churches since the Council was formed.[14] The UN represents a step toward a one-world socialist super-state, which is a primary goal of the Council (just as it is the primary goal of the international communist conspiracy).

The United Nations is a godless organization in which no Christian would ever be permitted to testify officially to the saving grace of Jesus Christ; in which no Jew would be permitted to expound the principles of his own religious faith. The governmental principles expressed in the

United Nations Charter are alien, and sharply inimical, to the governmental principles expressed in the American Constitution and Bill of Rights. Yet, large numbers of American Christians and Jews — and Americans of other faiths or of no faith — believe that the UN is a noble organization deserving praise and militant support. Responsibility for this wide-spread ignorance can be attributed in large measure to propaganda of the National Council of Churches (together with that of other "religious" organizations, Jewish and Catholic, which cooperate with the Council's political ecumenism).

National Council officials realize that mass support for world government can never be created in the United States until Americans abandon their *national* pride. Hence, debunking patriotism — subtly inculcating the notion that love of one's own country is somehow evil—is an insistent refrain in the National Council's pronouncements. This fact can be seen in speeches of Council officials at the December, 1963, meeting of the Sixth General Assembly. *America is a land of hate, violence, and bigotry, whose people have shown insufficient concern for the rest of the world*: this is a theme which can be found in major speeches to the Sixth General Assembly of the National Council of Churches.

Christians generally feel that their faith lays upon them a responsibility to share their material blessings — to give aid to others in need; but giving is an individual responsibility, which must be discharged voluntarily. The decision to give (when, how much, and to whom) must be made by the individual, prayerfully and in response to his own conscience. When the federal government confiscates the earnings of people for "giving" to someone else (at home or abroad) it not only violates the Constitution, but also robs individuals of the means of giving in response to conscience.

All of this should be obvious; but the National Council of Churches distorts the obvious. The Council supports every totalitarian welfare-state and foreign aid program, with the spurious argument that "we" as a nation have a Christian responsibility to help others less opulent. Some of the Council's most ludicrous misrepresentations of Scriptures are in its arguments for foreign aid. Note this passage from "The Message To The Churches" adopted by the Sixth General Assembly of the National Council:

"As churches, we must actively support the United Nations and adequate aid for developing nations . . . bearing in mind our Christian injunction to feed our enemies as well as our friends and neighbors."

Robbing Americans of the fruits of labor for aid to godless dictators abroad is a *Christian* commandment?

What To Do

The National Council of Churches is a powerful political and legislative lobby for socialism, hiding behind the facade of a Christian name. As a "religious" organization, it enjoys tax-exemption, which means, among other things, that contributions to the Council are tax deductible.

On page 7 of *Instructions for Preparing Your Federal Income Tax Return Form* 1040 *for* 1963, the Internal Revenue Service says that gifts to a religious or any other organization are not deductible for federal income tax purposes if the organization "conducts propaganda or otherwise attempts to influence legislation." Was the National Council not attempting to influence legislation in sending busloads of people to Washington to lobby for the Civil Rights Bill, and in urging all church people to lobby for it? If the Internal Revenue Service would apply, to the National Council of Churches, this rule which it enforces upon tax-paying citizens and other organizations, the National Council of Churches would die from want of revenue. The organization is not legally entitled to its tax-exempt status.

The people, through Congress, could compel the IRS to require National Council compliance with the Revenue Code; but it is unlikely that this will ever be done.

In a Resolution adopted by its Sixth General Assembly, the National Council of Churches urged all churches (in their corporate investments as well as in their purchasing and contracting) to institute an economic boycott against all business firms whose employment practices are not pleasing to officials of the National Council.[15]

Church members could use this same weapon of economic boycott. If your church supports the National Council, a portion of everything you give to your church goes to the Council. If all Church members who do not agree with policies of the National Council of Churches stopped their church giving until their churches withdrew from the Council, the National Council of Churches would probably die very soon, from lack of support. This can be done. In a small way, it has already been started.

You who want to help should make maximum effort to get copies of this *Report,* and similar material, into the hands of church people throughout the United States.

FOOTNOTES

(1) AP dispatch from Grand Rapids, Mich., *The Dallas Morning News,* January 7, 1964, Section 1, p. 1

(2) Press Release C-69 GA, National Council of Churches, December 7, 1963, 4 pp.

(3) "The Message To The Churches, from the 6th General Assembly of The National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.," December 6, 1963, 5 pp.

(4) Press Release C-68 GA, National Council of Churches, December 6, 1963, 8 pp.

(5) Press Release C-70 GA, National Council of Churches, December 7, 1963, 2 pp.

(6) For detailed discussion of the Civil Rights Bill, see this *Report,* "Civil Rights Act of 1963," July 1, 1963

(7) Remarks of U. S. Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R., Mich.), *Congressional Record* (daily), March 3, 1960, p. 3993-4

(8) *The Encyclopedia Americana,* 1961 Edition, Volume XIX, p. 729

(9) *The Triennial Report,* 1960, of the National Council of Churches lists the following 33 "Member Communions," on page 261:

1) African Methodist Episcopal Church
2) African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
3) American Baptist Convention
4) American Evangelical Lutheran Church
5) Armenian Church of America Diocese (including Diocese of California)
6) Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church
7) Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ)
8) Christian Methodist Episcopal Church
9) Church of the Brethren
10) The Evangelical United Brethren Church
11) Five Years Meeting of Friends
12) Greek Archdiocese of North and South America
13) Hungarian Reformed Church in America
14) The Methodist Church
15) The Moravian Church in America

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU in Dallas, getting BA and MA degrees in 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American Civilization.

In 1942, he left Harvard and joined the FBI. As an FBI Agent, he worked for three and a half years on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest; two years on FBI headquarters staff in Washington; and almost four years on general FBI cases in various parts of the nation.

In 1951, Smoot resigned from the FBI and helped start Facts Forum. On Facts Forum radio and television programs, Smoot spoke to a national audience, giving *both* sides of controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his present independent publishing and broadcasting business — a free-enterprise operation financed entirely by profits from sales: sales of *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine; and sales of a weekly news-analysis broadcast, to business firms; for use on radio and television as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and the broadcast give only *one* side in presenting documented truth about important issues — the side that uses the American Constitution as a yardstick. The *Report* is available by subscription; and the broadcasts are available for commercial sponsorship, anywhere in the United States.

If you think Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for Americans fighting socialism and communism, you can help immensely — by helping him get more customers for his *Report* and broadcasts.

16) National Baptist Convention of America

17) National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.

18) Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends

19) Polish National Catholic Church of America

20) Presbyterian Church in the United States

21) Protestant Episcopal Church

22) Reformed Church in America

23) Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America

24) Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of America

25) Serbian Eastern Orthodox Church

26) Seventh Day Baptist General Conference

27) Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church

28) Syrian (Orthodox) Church of Antioch

29) Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America

30) United Church of Christ: Evangelical and Reformed Church; General Council of the Congregational Christian Churches

31) The United Lutheran Church in America

32) United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

33) Unity of the Bretheren

(10) Remarks of U. S. Representative Donald L. Jackson (R., Calif.), *Congressional Record* (daily), April 20, 1960, pp. 7842-6

(11) *Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace,* House Committee on Un-American Activities, 1950, p. 36

(12) *Report on the National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America,* St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 908 Rutherford, Shreveport, Louisiana, May, 1961

(13) *Report to the President on the Results of the San Francisco Conference,* Department of State Publication 2349, June 26, 1945, p. 264

(14) *Triennial Report,* 1960, National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America, pp. 17, 235-7

(15) "A Call to the Churches for Action to Meet the Crisis in Race Relations," Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, December 6, 1963, 3 pp.

THE DAN SMOOT TELEVISION BROADCASTS ARE PRODUCED ON FILM. HENCE, WE HAVE 16 MM SOUND FILM RECORDINGS COVERING ALL SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT. THE FILM IS NOW AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC. WRITE FOR FREE FILM CATALOGUE.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Washington officialdom uses your taxes for programs that are creating vast cesspools of waste and corruption — and dragging our Republic into the quicksands of socialism. What can you do about it?

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

Subscription:	6 months	— $ 6.00
	1 year	— $10.00
1962 Bound Volume		— $10.00
1963 Bound Volume		— $10.00
The Invisible Government		
Paperback		— $ 3.00
Clothback		— $ 5.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
Film Catalogue		— Free
Reprint List		— Free

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

(Add 2% Sales Tax in Texas)

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, BOX 9538, DALLAS, TEXAS 75214 TAYLOR 1-2303

FD-356 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. De
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

$15,000 BOND AT STAKE IN LIBEL ACTION

Smoot Wants to Drop Women Voters Suit

The U. S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati has been asked to answer a unique question: Can a plaintiff in a libel suit be permitted to withdraw his suit before it goes to trial?

The plaintiff, Dan Smoot, a pamphleteer and TV commentator from Dallas, says yes.

U. S. District Judge Noel P. Fox off Grand Rapids, Mich., says no.

ONE FACTOR which makes the case more than ordinarily interesting is that Smoot, who filed the suit, had to put up a $15,000 bond which he would forfeit if he loses his action for certain specific reasons.

Smoot filed in March a $1 million libel suit against the League of Women Voters of Traverse City, Mich. The basis of his suit is a report published by the League about the regular viewing over a Traverse City TV station of Smoot's taped program.

SMOOT ALSO bases his case on a letter to the editor of the Traverse City newspaper. The letter, written by a League member, warned against extremists on television and in the newspapers. The letter did not mention Smoot's name.

Smoot now is asking for dismissal of his case because he did not "have a reasonable opportunity to engage other counsel and prepare the case for trial." Smoot's first attorney, Larry Davidow of Detroit, is accused by Judge Fox of "delinquently" and aimlessly presenting Smoot's case."

Fox says he gave plenty of notice to both sides that wanted to try the case before the presidential election because the libel suit "would inhibit the League of Women Voters from doing that for which they were organized."

ONE REASON the case has been moving slowly may be a defense tactic which is rarely used. The League's attorney, Harold S. Sawyer, filed a motion asking that Smoot post a bond to pay for the costs of the defense.

The judge agreed that a bond should be posted and set it at $15,000. The money is to be turned over to the League if at the end of the trial it appears that Smoot's law suit was instituted maliciously and is without probable cause.

An example of the slowness of the case is the failure of Davidow to present an itemized list of special damages that Smoot claims. Fox, on May 18, ordered Davidow to give him the list but as yet ~~no list~~ has been presented to the court.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cincinnati Post & Times Star
78 Cincinnati, Ohio

The Citizen Journal
Columbus, Ohio

Columbus Dispatch
Columbus, Ohio

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio

Date: 11/11/64
Edition: Seven-Star Final
Author: James Horner
Editor: Dick Thornburg
Title: 62-102576-A
Character: NOT RECORDED
or 126 NOV 24 1964
Classification:
Submitting Office: Cincinnati
☐ Being Investigated

ORIGINAL FILED IN PERS. REC. UNIT

REC 45 101

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/29/83 BY

CLASSIFYING

67-NOT RECORDED

PERS. REC. UNIT

IN AN EFFORT to have the case heard before the election, Judge Fox set the trial date for Oct. 14. But on Sept. 25 Davidow protested that he was going to take his first vacation in six years and that he was sailing for Europe Oct. 14.

Davidow promised that if the judge set the trial date after the first of aJnuary, "We shall be ready without any delay of any kind." Judge Fox refused to delay the case any longer.

Two weeks later the judge heard that Davidow "has been in bad health for an extended period" and that his doctor had ordered complete rest for him.

SMOOT'S NEW attorney, John F. Langs asked on Oct. 5 for the dismissal of the case because he did not have enough time to prepare for the trial. Judge Fox replied that in all the times Davidow was before the court, "at no time did he evidence any observable symptoms of ill health."

Again the judge ordered that the case be heard and that the trial start Oct. 14. But Langs has since appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals here to order Judge Fox to dismiss the case.

IN HIS ANSWER to the U. S. Court of Appeals this week Judge Fox said the case should go to trial because "it is as much a question of clearing the names and reputations of the defendants as it is of clearing the name and reputation of the plaintiff."

The judge says the aimless manner in which the case has been handled, the timing of Davidow's vacation without proper notice and the recent change of attorneys are "indications of a definite plan of harassment and punishment in an effort to effectively silence the voice of criticism."

The Court of Appeals is expected to announce its decision within a month.

IF THE CASE does come to trial it has every indication of being a cause celebre. Already the defense has prepared a list of prominent persons who will testify in behalf of the League.

Among those who have agreed to testify for the defense are John J. McCloy, a member of the Warren Commission; Martin P. Durkin, U. S. Secretary of Labor in the Eisenhower Administration; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and James J. Wadsworth, former U. S. ambassador to the UN.

Sawyer says his defense will be "proving that some of the positive documented issues of fact that Mr. Smoot has made in his television and radio broadcasts are based on half-truths and innuendoes and are sometimes worse, and we are prepared to do this."

SAWYER HAS indicated that part of his defense will be based on the landmark New York Times case which was decided by the U. S. Supreme Court last March.

In that case involving Montgomery, Ala., officials, the Supreme Court said the First Amendment is "a profound national commitment to the principle that debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust and wide-open, and that it may well include vehement, caustic and sometimes unpleasantly sharp attacks on government and public officials."

The court said that for anyone to be guilty of libel, it must be proved that the criticism was deliberately or maliciously false.

Sawyer is expected to argue that the Times decision be expanded to include not only criticism aimed at public officials but also public commentators.

Smoot Ex-FBI Man

Dan Smoot is a former FBI agent who has joined that right wing group which warns of Communist subversion in the U. S.

Smoot has bachelor's and master's degrees in English from Southern Methodist University. He taught English at Harvard University for a year. When war broke out he joined the FBI and spent nine years as a agent. He left the FBI in 1951.

REC- 58

December 2, 1964

gm 62-102576-190

[redacted]

Indio, California

Dea[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/29/78 BY spr-mar/spr

Est 10-1

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI DEC 2 10 05 AM '64

b6
b7C

I have received your letter of November 26th which enclosed your card.

With respect to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned.

MAILED 6
DEC 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. Bufiles show that former Special Agent Howard Dan Smoot was censored on 5-15-51, placed on probation and transferred to the Savannah Office. He voluntarily resigned thereafter.

EFT:ems
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DEC 8 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.

Indio, Calif.
Nov. 26, 1964

Dear Sir

I am planning to use some of Dan Smoot's material and, anticipating possible smears or allegations, would like to know if he resigned from the FBI by his own choice or by request?

If it is against the rules of your organization to divulge such information I would appreciate knowing that much.

Thank you

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/11 BY spr mac/ep

REC-58

62-102576-190

18 DEC 4 1964

1- ENCLOSURE
Calling Card

1-TC 12-1-64
ems
ack 12-2-64
EFT: ems
mml

J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D.C.

Indio, Calif.
Nov. 26, 1964

Dear Sir

I am planning to use some of Don Smoot's material and, anticipating possible smears or allegations, would like to know if he resigned from the F B I of by his own choice or by request?

If it is against the rules of your organization to divulge such information I would appreciate knowing that much.

Thank you

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ENCLOSURE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/87 BY spr mac/gw

Heeren
83-110 Center
Indio, Calif.

CORRESPONDENCE

1-TC 12-1-64
ems
ack 12-2-64
EFT: ems

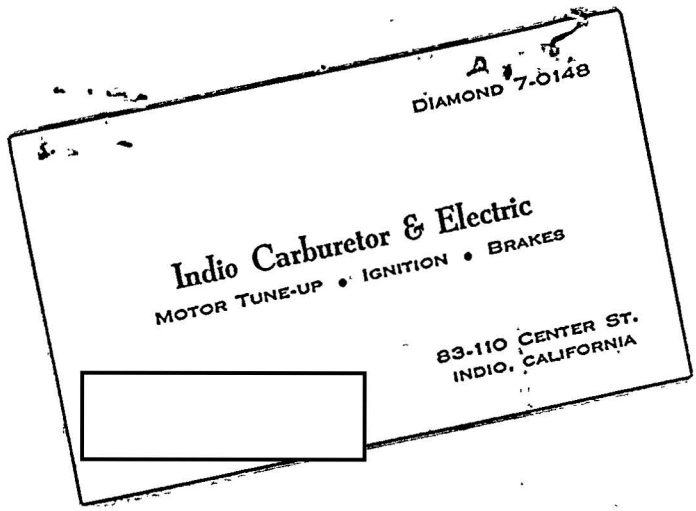
DIAMOND 7-0148

Indio Carburetor & Electric

MOTOR TUNE-UP • IGNITION • BRAKES

83-110 CENTER ST.
INDIO, CALIFORNIA

[redacted]



b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/99 BY spr mac/ep

62-102576-190

ENCLOSURE

62-102576-191

January 6, 1965

[redacted]

Augusta, Georgia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/00 BY sp2 mac/cp

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of December 30th has been received, and I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the kind comments you made.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since his writings at the present time are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them.

While I would like to be of assistance to you with respect to your questions concerning Americans for Democratic Action, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment concerning Americans for Democratic Action. In addition, I hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have information in our files regarding this organization.

I am enclosing some material which I hope you will find of interest.

MAILED 4
JAN 6 - 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

See note and enclosures next page.

Enclosures (6)
WAM:mlk (3)

JAN 12 1965
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
JAN 6 4 32 PM '65

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures:
U.S. News and World Report, 12-21-64
U.S. News and World Report, 12-7-64
"Our Heritage of Greatness"
"Time for Decision"
United Press Internation release 11-30-64
St. Louis Globe-Democrat, 11-25-64

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent and the ADA and Howard D. Smoot are well known to the Bureau.

b6
b7C

TRUE COPY

[redacted]
Augusta, Georgia
December 30, 1964

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/82 BY spr mac/ep

Dear Sir:

Indeed, Americans are indebted to you. You have acted impartially. Therefore, "liberal" accusations should appall every fair American. Not only have you called Dr? King what he is, you have also condemmed those Mississippians who would lynch and what-have-you.

What is your opinion of Mr. Dan Smoot? Is he a friend of yours? Can you be considered an arch-conservative? Do you think that the ADA is a Fabian-Socialist group? I hope that you will be able to answer.

Yours truly,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ack 1/6/65
FAM:
+c 1/5/65
Jem

nml

[redacted]

Augusta, Georgia
December 30, 1964

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/81 BY spr mm/yp

Dear Sir:

Indeed, Americans are indebted to you. You have acted impartially. Therefore, "liberal" accusations should appall every fair American. Not only have you called Dr. King what he is, you have also condemned those Mississippians who would lynch and what have you.

What is your opinion of Mr. Dan Smoot? Is he a friend of yours? Can you be considered an arch-conservative? Do you think that the ADA is a Fabian-Socialist group? I hope that you will be able to answer.

DAN SMOOT

Yours truly,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ack 1/6/65
DAM

62-102576-191

16 JAN 4 1965

PERS. REC. UNIT

CORRESPONDENCE

EXPEDITE
32 JAN 4 1965
36

62-102576-192

January 15, 1965

[redacted] 1899

Harlingen, Texas 78550 SS# 318-16-2086

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of January 10th has been received and I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your kind comments regarding my administration of the FBI.

With respect to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned.

Enclosed is some material I hope you will find of interest.

REC'D-READING ROOM
JAN 15 3 24 PM '65

MAILED BC
JAN 15 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/29/88 BY spr-mar/gw

Enclosures (3)
U.S. News & World Report 12-21-64
U.S. News & World Report 12-7-64
"Our Heritage Of Greatness"

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information regarding correspondent who wrote the Bureau in September of 1963 requesting a clarification regarding the requirements for a Special Agent position. He was contacted by an Agent at which time he advised he was sixty-five years of age and a disabled veteran. He expressed appreciation for the Bureau and for the courtesy extended him.

EFT:rls (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

60 JAN 25 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted], b6 b7C

Harlingen, Texas,
January 10, 1965.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Was the radioo commentator, "Dan Smoot" ever an F.B.I. agent? If so, what years did he serve and in what capacity?

Through the years, I have been a real admirer of the F.B.I. and Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. Approximatedly 40 years ago, Mr. Hoover became supervisor of the F.B.I. His wonderful record will live in our history.

Data on myself perhaps may be found in your file. My army serial number in World War II was 0-298-130. My age is 66 and my Social Security Number is 318-16-2086.

March 1, 1961, I was retired by U.S. Civil Service Commission with the number DSA-667 773.

Thanking you in advance for your information, I am

Yours very truly

[redacted] b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/29/83 BY spr mar/ep

62-102576-192

b6 b7C

JAN 18 1965

[redacted]
HARLINGEN TEX
78550

THIS IS ... CORRESPONDENCE

ACK 1-15-65 EFT:nl

Nml

January 21, 1965

REC- 11 62-102576-193

EX- 117

[redacted]

Chatham, New Jersey

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/29/77 BY spr-mar/ep

b6
b7C

REC'D-READING ROOM JAN 21 2 36 PM '65

I received your letter of January 15th, and I am pleased to know of your interest in my book, "Masters of Deceit." You may also wish to refer to my latest book, "A Study of Communism," which contains an analysis of international communist practices and contrasts totalitarian methods with life in a free country. It may be available at your local library.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Inasmuch as his present activities are personal ventures of his own, I am not in a position to comment on them in any manner whatsoever.

In view of your interest, I am enclosing some literature on the topic of communism.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
JAN 21 1965
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Internal Security Statement, 4-17-62
Faith in God--Our Answer To Communism
LEB Introduction, 4-61
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DFC:kcf (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

JAN 28 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

January 15, 1965

The Honorable Mr. J. Edgar Hoover:

For the past few months I have been trying to get my husband to understand about the progress of the Communist movement in the U.S. He thinks I am a nut. I recently played a record of Dan Smoot's. My husband said he heard through the F.B.I. that Mr. Smoot was not at all recommended by you to being any good at all.

I can hardly believe this from what I have read and observed. I have read your book "Masters of Deceit".

My husband said Mr. Smoot never was an agent of yours. If you could clarify this for me I would be most grateful. I am at my whits end as to how I can present to my husband just what is going on before his very eyes. I have recently subscribed to National Review and Human Events. I dont think he reads either and if I show him anything either, he laughs at me and calls it tommy rot. If my husband is an example of how difficult it is to unbrain wash the American business man we have a long way to go. I know he really believes as I do but the press refutes every thing I say.

Until my husband sees the light, I can't be very effective in helping my children.

My husband has respect for you and I am hopeful you can be of help to me in my struggle at this time.

My best regards to you,

[redacted]

Chatham, New Jersey

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/29/77 BY spr-mcf/p

EX-117

REC-11 62-102576-193

21 JAN 22 1965

ack 1-21-65 DFC/lef

CORRESPONDENCE

C21

62-102576-

January 19, 1965

[redacted]

Corvallis, Oregon 97330

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/9/72 BY [illegible]

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of January 11th has been received, and I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your encouraging remarks and staunch support. I hope that my future efforts will continue to merit your approbation.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment concerning the John Birch Society other than to assure you that it has not been investigated by this Bureau. For the same reason, I am unable to suggest any group or organization such as you requested.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

I am enclosing some material which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar [illegible]

Enclosures (5)

(Note & Enclosures next page.)

WAM:lsg (3)

69 JAN [illegible]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-104401-2415

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI JAN 19 4 04 PM '65

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Corvallis, Oregon 97330
January 11,1965

J. Edgar Hoover
Director FBI
Washington,D.C.

Dear Sir:

This is to tell you how very much I appreciate the years of dedicated, loyal service you have given our wonderful country. I am especially grateful to hear that you are not retiring yet.

This Fall I read with mounting alarm the book " None Dare Call It Treason". I am sincerely interested to learn of groups in my area who are non-partisan, non-radical, sincere anti-communistic. I would appreciate your evaluation of the controversial John Birch Society, and of Dan Smoot. There is so much said against them both that it is hard to know who to believe.

I am interested in joining a legitimate group which is actively trying to combat communism, and I would appreciate any suggestions you could give me.

Sincerely yours

b6
b7C

[redacted]

62-102576-
NOT RECORDED
145 JAN 21 1965

1 JAN 15 1965

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

62-102576-
NOT RECORDED
34 JAN 13 1965

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures
FBI 1965 Appropriation
Counterintelligence Activities
"Time for Decision" 11-24-64
"Faith in God--Our Answer to Communism"
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

REC-44

62-102576-194

January 22, 1965

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Goldsboro, North Carolina

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/29/92 BY sp2 mcl/sp

Dear [redacted]

It was thoughtful of you to write me on January 16th and comment as you did. I am encouraged to know of your support and I want to thank you for your kind remarks.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March, 1942, until June, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

REC'D-BUREAU
JAN 22 3 35 PM '65

I was pleased to know of your interest in my book, "Masters of Deceit," and perhaps you may also wish to refer to "A Study of Communism." This study contains an analysis of international communist practices and contrasts totalitarian methods with life in a free country. A copy may be available at your local library.

Enclosed are some publications which I trust you will find of interest.

MAILED 10
JAN 22 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

See note and enclosures next page.

KLS:mlk (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JAN 29 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[redacted]

Domestic Intelligence
U.S. News & World Report - 12-21-64
Our Heritage of Greatness - 12-22-64
Communism --The Incredible Swindle
One Nation's Response to Communism

b6
b7C

NOTE: There is no record of [redacted] in Bufiles.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

January 16, 1965

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for the wonderful job you are doing in protecting our liberty. I have read Masters of Deceit and I appreciate your efforts in putting together this catalogue of information about our enemy.

I am sorry that you have been criticized and hendered by some of the forces of evil operating in our country. Believe me, when I say that you have the full support of at least 95% of the people of my acquaintance.

I have some material which was compiled by Dan Smoot. I don't like to accept material of this nature at face value without knowing something about the author. I don't expect you to endorse any of Mr. Smoots writings, but I would like to know of his record with the F. B. I.. I would like to know if you found his work to be accurate and dependable.

Thank you again for the excellent work you are doing.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Goldsboro, N. C.

EXP. PROC.
30 JAN 18 1965
35

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/77 BY sp2 war/yp

JAN 18 11 07 AM '65

DECEIVED
REC- 44

94

ack: 1-22-65
KLS: dlh/mlk

b6
b7C

25 JAN 18 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

S21

January 19, 1965

REC-117 62-102576-195

[redacted]

Jennings, Louisiana 70546

Dear [redacted]

Woodyard

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/29/88 BY spr-mc/cp

b6
b7C

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI

JAN 19 3 28 PM '65

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-403206

Your letter of January 12th has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot comment concerning the question you asked.

You may be interested in knowing Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

I am enclosing some material which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

XEROX JAN 22 1965

MAILED 10 JAN 19 1965 COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
"Faith in God--Our Answer To Communis
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Time of Testing
"Time for Decision"

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent and [redacted] is known in Bufiles for his communist front type activities in the New York area.

WAM:ems (3)

b6
b7C

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[redacted]

b6
b7C

JENNINGS, LOUISIANA Jan. 12, 1965.
70546

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/11 BY sp1mac/ep

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In July, 1964, the Church League of America, 422 North Prospect Street, Wheaton, Illinois, published a special report on Dr. Garnet Hawkins, Moderator of the United Presbyterian Church in the USA, which in part, is as follows:

"We have no evidence that Dr. Hawkins is either a Communist or a Communist sympathizer. Whatever his motives, however, there can be no doubt that his activities have been of great aid and comfort t o the Communist movement in this country".

The above is taken from the Dan Smoot report broadcast on November 23, 1964. If you can do so, I would appreciate your advising me whether or not you feel the above is correct. I would also appreciate any other information you can give me regarding Dr. Hawkins.

I am a member of the local Presbyterian church and am very much concerned about Communist infiltration of the churches of this country.

Any information you can give me regarding the above will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

1 XEROX
JAN 22 1965

ack 1-19-65
WAM:ems

62-102576-195

JAN 21 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-403206-

February 1, 1965

REC-98 62-102576-196

[redacted]

Yazoo City, Mississippi

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/00 BY spr mac/yp

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

FEB 1 11 58 AM '65

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated January 26th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Inasmuch as his writings since that time are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them. I have no suggestions as to where you can secure the type of information you desire.

Thank you very much for your kind comments regarding my books and articles and for your expression of confidence in the work being done by the FBI. I hope our efforts will continue to merit your esteem.

Enclosed are publications you may not have had the opportunity to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
FEB 1 - 1965
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

Enclosures (5)

Do You Really Understand Communism?
The U. S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy
Deadly Duel
Our Heritage of Greatness
Communism: The Bitter Enemy of Religion

DCL:med (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 10 1965

Yazoo City, Mississippi
January 26, 1965

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

Dear Sir:

I understand that you at the F.B.I. have a policy of not endorsing a book or publication, but I am in dire need of some information concerning the Dan Smoot Report.

I have read Dan Smoot's recent report on the ADA and I am trying to convince a nieve young liberal that there are patrotic persons in this country who are reliable sources of information even though they may not always agree with the more popular news media.

If you can not tell me if the Dan Smoot report is an honest and truthful source of information, can you tell me if Dan Smoot himself is honest, since he worked for the F.B.I. for a number of years? If you cannot tell me this information please tell me where I can go to get a good appraisal of Dan Smoot and his report.

Mr. Hoover, I have read two of your books and many of your pamphlets on communism and I have a great deal of respect for you and your excellent work as head of the E.B.I. I know that there is some rumbling from the Left to discredit you but of course one's enemies can speak one's praise some times more forcefully than his friends. I for one patrotic American am greatful that there are men of your caliber still with us.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Yazoo City, Miss.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/81 BY spr mac/yr

b6
b7C

REC 62-102576-196

4 FEB 2 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 2-1-65
DCL

February 10, 1965

REC-1 gm 62-102576-197

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Owings Mills, Maryland 21117

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/29/88 BY sp2 [illegible]

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated February 6th has been received, and I want to thank you sincerely for your kind message concerning my administration of the activities of the FBI. I hope my efforts continue to merit your approval.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed as a Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. You might be interested in knowing that we have not had a position of "Administrative Assistant to the Director."

REC'D-READING ROOM FEB 10 5 00 PM '65

MAILED 4
FEB 10 [illegible]
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:alb (3)

alb

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 FEB 23 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Owings Mills, Md. 21117
February 6, 1965

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

10-1
JCP

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On pg. 3 of the June 1961 issue of the Dan Smoot Report, the statement is made that: "In 1946, Mr. Smoot was transfered from the Cleveland Office to FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J.Edgar Hoover."

In Danger on the Right, the authors Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein claim that you made the following statement: "I wish to advise that there is no position in the FBI entitled 'Administrative Assistant to the Director'; however, Mr. Smoot was an Agent of this Bureau from March 23,1942 to June 15,1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation...." (pg. 134).

I would appreciate your informing me as to which statement is accurate.

I am oneof the many millions of Americans who hold you in high esteem and wish you the very best of luck and good fortune. We all hope and pray that when you do retire there will be a man as dedicated as yourself to go on with this great task that you have been performing. The truth seems hard to find and to believe when we can find it these days. You have contributed your life work to this task, and we pray that in years to come this truth will not be lost to us.

Thank you for your consideration.

[redacted]
Owings Mills, Md. 21117

Very truly

[redacted]

b6
b7C

62-102576-197

ack 2/10/65
DCL/ [illegible]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/77 BY [illegible]

FEB 11 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

February 24, 1965

REC-100 62-102576-198

[redacted]

Yazoo City, Mississippi

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/23/88 BY spr mec/cp

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of February 17th has been received, and I was pleased to learn that our material has been helpful to you.

In response to your request, I am enclosing one of my photographs. In addition, I am also sending you several articles on communism I hope will be of assistance to you.

MAILED 5
FEB 24 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FEB 24 3 40 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosures (5)
Communism--The Incredible Swindle
Shall It Be Law or Tyranny?
Faith in God--Our Answer to Communism"
What you can do to fight Communism
NOTE: The letter to which correspondent refers was dated 2-1-65. In that letter he was told that the Director could not comment concerning Dan Smoot's current ventures.
CJJ:cai
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 2 1965 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Yazoo City, Mississippi
February 17, 1965

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thank you for sending the five pamphlets on communism and their various tactics. I enjoyed them and got a great deal of information from them.

The library in Yazoo City has a display case in which various subjects are featured on a monthly basis and next month I am in charge of the display. I have chosen you as the subject and plan to feature you and the F.B.I's fight against communism. I plan to have masters of deceit and some of your other books and pamphlets on display and if at all possible a photograph or picture of yourself. Do you have a picture which I might have or borrow, at least an 8 X 10 or slightly larger would be ideal. A number of your pamphlets on communism would also be helpful. I have several different ones but maybe you could send some which I do not have.

I certainly thank you for your last letter even though you didn't answer my question on Dan Smoot. I can appreciate your position but I needed help.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/29/77 BY spr mac/yr

[redacted]

Yazoo City, Miss.

b6
b7C

H

JAD/mp

REC-100 62-102576-198

2 FEB 25 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

mml
ask 2-24-65
COD/ccn

March 15, 1965

REC- 131 62-102576-199

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Tempe, Arizona 85281

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/18 BY [illegible]

Dear Mr. Maddock:

Your letter of March 7th has been received, and the concern which prompted you to write me is appreciated.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, information contained in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. Further, it has been my long-standing policy not to comment concerning material not prepared by me or personnel of this Bureau.

For your information, Dan Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March, 1942, until June, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own, and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED Z
MAR 15 1965
COMM-FBI

MAR 15 3 11 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles.

KLS:eje (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 MAR 23 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

[redacted] b6 b7C

Tempe, Ariz
March 7, 1965

Mr. Hoover,

My mother has been reading None Dare Call It Treason, and it said that Dan Smoot used to be your assistant and quit. Did he quit and why or was he fired? Please answer? P. S. and what do you think of the book

Sincerly yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/29/88 BY spr mac/ep

ack 3/15/65
KLD: fem/ep

TC 3/15/65
fem/ep

REC- 131 62-102576-199

8 MAR 16 1965

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Tempe, Arizona
85281

PERS. REC. UNIT

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Tempe, Ariz
March 7, 1965

Mr Hoover,

My mother has been reading None Dare Call It Treason and it said that Dan Smoot used to be your assistant and quit. Did he quit and why or was he fired? Please answer. P.S. and what do you think of the book

Sincerly yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ack 3/15/65
KLS: pem/ise
TC 3/15/65
pem

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/88 BY sp2 [illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE

S
15

PERS. REC. UNIT

April 7, 1965

ST-105

REC- 24 62-102576-2 00

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/29/88 BY 92 mar/cp

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI APR 7 3 PM '65

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Gerber, California 96035

Dear [redacted]

The letter of March 24th from you and your husband has been received, and your kind remarks are certainly appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March, 1942, until June, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever. I can assure you that I have not given him authority to use my signature nor am I aware of his use of it.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bureau files.

KLS:eje (3)

MAILED 19
APR 7 - 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

69 APR 20 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

March 24, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington 25, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/29/78 BY spr mcl/cp

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In church last Sunday, our minister's sermon was on the subject of how people waste their time in different ways. He quoted from a letter received from a fellow-minister....."Why do men like Dan Smoot waste their time by spreading vicious lies and even go to the extreme of forging J. Edgar Hoovers name to certain documents?"

Sir, we have greatly admired Mr. Smoot for his courage in speaking the truth. We are firmly convinced, that once having worked with you, that he has your endorsement and support, leaving no need for "forging" your name to anything.

Men, such as you & Mr. Smoot, who so love their country that they jeapordize their personal welfare to bring out the truth and do what they can to strengthen their country, command not only the clergy, but everyones respect and profound admiration.

We are in the process of obtaining proof that Mr. Smoot did not forge your signature or have it forged and we would greatly appreciate a letter from you about the character and integrity of Mr. Smoot to present to our minister along with the above.

b6
b7C

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ [redacted]

REC- 24 62-102576-200

ST-105

APR 8 1965

ITC 4/5/65
kof

ack 4/7/65
KLS:

[redacted]

GERBER, CALIF. 96035

PERS. REC. UNIT

nml

[redacted]

March 24, 19 b6 b7C

Washington 25, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/25/88 BY SP7 mcclip

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In Church last Sunday, our Minister's sermon was on the subject of how people waste their time in different ways. He quoted from a letter, received from a fellow Minister ..... "Why do men like Dan Smoot waste their time by spreading vicious lies and even go to the extreme of forging J. Edgar Hoovers name to certain Documents?"

Sir, we have greatly admired Mr. Smoot for his courage in speaking the truth. We are firmly convinced, that once having worked with you, that he has your endorsement and support, leaving no need for "forging" your name to anything.

Men, such as you & Mr. Smoot, who so love their country that they jeapordize their personal welfare to bring out the truth and do what they can to strengthen their country, command not only the Clergy, but everyones respect and profound admiration.

We are in the process of obtaining proof that Mr. Smoot did not forge your signature (or have it forged) and we would greatly appreciate a letter from you about the character and integrity of Mr. Smoot to present to our Minister along with the above.

Thank you. ack 4/7/65 Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

TC 4/5/65

CORRESPONDENCE

b6 b7C

62-102576-201

April 8, 1965

EX-101

[redacted]

Richmond, Virginia 23225

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/29/93 BY sp1 wac/sp

APR 8 4 42 PM
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 3rd, with enclosure, has been received.

While I would like to be of assistance, it has been my long-standing policy not to comment along the lines of your inquiry. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I cannot be helpful in this instance.

You may be interested in knowing that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since his writings at the present time are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them.

I am enclosing some material which I hope you will find of interest.

MAILED 19
APR 8 - 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)
(See Enclosures & NOTE next page)

WAM:pem
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 APR 21 1965

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Enclosures (5)
The FBI: The Protector of Civil Liberties
Protecting the Innocent--Law Enforcement's Sacred Task
Faith in God--Our Answer to Communism
Time for Decision
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

[redacted]

Richmond, Virginia 23225
April 3, 1965

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [redacted]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/29/12 BY [redacted]

PERSONAL

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Two nights this week I heard Fulton Lewis, Jr., read on the radio portions of the report made by Representative William L. Dickinson, of Alabama, to the House of Representatives regarding the recent Civil Rights demonstrations in Alabama. Why our President and all the members of our Congress cannot see "the handwriting on the wall," I fail to understand. Just what is our President's role in all this? Why is it that the Communist Party program nearly always coincides with his directives? And how is it that Martin Luther King can have an audience with the President whenever he desires, and why does he always get exactly what he wants?

If what Representative Dickinson is reported to have said is true, and I must believe that it is, surely you must agree that a complete and thorough investigation should be made immediately. Also, if the information contained in the enclosed Dan Smoot Report, "Civil Rights or Civil War?" is true, and I must believe that it is, Alabama needs your help--our Southern States need your help--all America needs your help!

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

(ehr)

1- ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

62-102576-201

REC-41

18 APR 5 1965

EX-101

CORRESPONDENCE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/29/77 BY SP2 mcl/ks

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 11, No. 8 (Broadcast 496) February 22, 1965 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

62-109060-6701

CIVIL RIGHTS OR CIVIL WAR?

During the month of January and the first two weeks of February, 1965, a group of out-of-State lawyers, calling themselves a deposition caravan, worked openly in Mississippi on a program originally launched by Joseph Stalin at the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, in Moscow, 1928.

The immediate objective of the deposition caravan was to unseat the Mississippi delegation in Congress — to replace lawfully-elected Representatives with non-elected persons approved by communist agitators. The long-range communist aim is to foment racial civil war which will cause enough bloodshed and violence to dismember the American Union and enable communists to establish a Soviet dictatorship.

The deposition caravan, claiming to be working for negro civil rights, had enthusiastic support from many members of the United States Congress, and from other prominent people throughout the nation. Generally, the press was either silent about what was happening, or presented distorted reports which helped the communist cause.

It is a frightening story which can be understood only against the backdrop of history.

In 1921, the Communist International at Moscow instructed American communists "to organize and lead the Negro masses." In 1928, Joseph Stalin gave specific directions: the communist goal was to confiscate the property of all whites in the "black-belt" region of the American southern States, detach the region from the Union, and establish it as a negro Soviet Republic. This communist objective has never been altered. It was laid aside in 1941 when nazi armies invaded the Soviet Union, and held in abeyance until 1946. Since then, tactics have been more subtle than before World War II; slogans have changed; and more well-intentioned non-communists (especially clergymen and college students) have been duped into doing the party's racial-agitation work; but the goal has remained fixed: bloody race war in the United States.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1965. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.
No Reproductions Permitted.

In 1928, when Stalin dictated this long-range program, Benjamin Gitlow was head of the U. S. communist party. Stalin's new program frightened him. He was later expelled from the party for disobeying orders. Since then, he has made a considerable contribution toward exposing the communist conspiracy in the United States. Here are exerpts from a Benjamin Gitlow article inserted in the *Congressional Record* on August 7, 1963 (pages 13665-7, daily edition):

"Communists and their supporters . . . . intend to arouse to a fever heat the nationalist and chauvinist sentiments now finding expression in segments of the Negro population, into a drive for separation of the Negroes from the whites through the establishment of an independent Negro republic in the United States . . . .

"The communists are deliberately maneuvering among the American Negroes to create a situation for the outbreak of racial violence, to such an extent that it can be turned into a civil war — a civil war on a racial basis . . . . In such a civil war, should they succeed in fomenting it, the communists hope to so undermine the American government and our social structure that they can take over power. In the racial civil war they envisage, they are sure Negroes will be in the front ranks, the shock troops of the communist revolution . . . .

"Until recently, the Communist policy . . . has been to soft pedal their demand for . . . a Negro . . . separationist movement . . . to oust the whites from the South, expropriate their lands and property, and establish a Negro Republic under communist hegemony . . . . [But now] the slogan of self-determination for the Negro . . . is in the forefront of the American Communist Party's general program . . . .

"The communists . . . . know where they are going and they are hell bent on getting there, even if they have to drown the American Negroes in their own blood to get the power they covet."

The so-called civil-rights movement in the United States is a communist creation, and has been largely manipulated by communists since it was created.[1]

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is the primary civil-rights group — connected with others through interlocking directorates. The NAACP was founded in 1909. Its first five top officials were well-known socialists — one of whom (W. E. B. DuBois) later became a militant communist. In 1936, communists began infiltrating the NAACP. By 1956, at least 77 top NAACP officials were known to federal agencies as participants in communist or pro-communist activities.[1]

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, a powerful civil-rights organization, has helped finance and establish several other groups. The Joint Legislative Committee on Un-American Activities of the State of Louisiana revealed (in a report published April 13, 1964) that the SCEF is controlled and managed by communists.[1]

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (which has incited much racial violence, particularly among college students) is "substantially under the influence of the Communist Party," according to the Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee.[1]

The Committee reported that Martin Luther King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference is also "substantially under the control of the Communist Party." King (foremost personality in the civil-rights movement) is notorious for his association with communists, communist-fronters, communist organizations, and moral degenerates connected with communist causes.[1]

The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) has, perhaps, directly instigated more racial violence and civil disobedience than any other civil-rights group. On May 25, 1961, U. S. Senator James O. Eastland (Mississippi Democrat, Chairman of the Internal Security Subcommittee) reported:

"From investigation and examination of the facts and records, there can be little doubt, in my judgment, but that this group [CORE] is an arm of the Communist conspiracy. They are agents of worldwide communism."[1]

The National Council of Churches has become a militant racial-agitation group. At least 658 officials of the NCC have communist-front records — according to a 310-page book (listing names and records) published by Circuit Riders, Inc.,

110 Government Place, Cincinnati 2, Ohio ($4.00).

The American Civil Liberties Union (very influential in the civil-rights movement) was founded by communists and socialists. At least nine prominent officials of ACLU have been linked with communist fronts or with communist activities.[1, 2]

At least four officials of the National Urban League (oldest civil-rights group) have communist-front records.[1]

The American Jewish Congress is militantly active in the civil-rights movement. Rabbi Stephen Wise (head of the AJC for years) was associated with about 40 communist fronts. Israel Goldstein (who succeeded Wise as head of the AJC); Rabbi Joachim Prinz (present head of the AJC); and Will Maslow (present executive director of the AJC) — all have communist-front records.[1]

President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent the 101st Airborne Division to Little Rock in 1957. He violated federal law and the Constitution; but apparently believed he was properly enforcing a "law of the land," concerning school integration — though no such law existed. Similarly, President John F. Kennedy sent 20,000 troops, 700 U. S. Marshals, and scores of special agents into Mississippi in 1962, to enforce an illegal order by one Supreme Court Justice, concerning the enrollment of one NAACP-sponsored negro in a State University.[3] There was a comparable invasion of the State of Alabama in 1963. In 1965, President Johnson is pushing a drive to remove immigration barriers. This would admit, among others, hordes of Africans, who would quickly and inevitably intensify racial tensions. These events are part of the harvest we are reaping from seeds of destruction which communist-directed racial agitators have been planting for a generation.

It is deeply disturbing to watch the communist plot unfold. Most prominent actors in the plot seem unaware that their actions are related to communist purposes. The press (revealing superficial insight, or none, into what is happening) generally reports racial controversies as struggles for justice, thus concealing communist machinations and purpose. The public is quite unprepared to believe that a machiavellian conspiracy to incite civil war has any connection with the actions and policies of our Presidents, or connection with northern and western college students on a summer project of voter registration in the South, or with a group of out-of-State lawyers taking depositions in Mississippi.

To relate and document the entire story of what communists intend to do, and what they have already accomplished, would require volumes. We can get an inkling by examining the background and conduct of the recent Mississippi operation — which fits into the general communist plan for conquest of the United States.

On June 23, 1963, *The Worker* (official newspaper of the communist party) presented a policy statement written by Benjamin Davis (negro, second highest official of the U. S. communist party). Davis demanded that the federal government declare State governments in the South illegal and then conduct federally-supervised elections to install new governments (as was done after the Civil War).

Note that this communist demand for overthrow of lawful State governments in the South (the first region which communists want to detach from the American Union and establish as a Soviet satellite), was made in June, 1963.

On December 6, 1963, John Lewis (negro, head of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) announced the SNCC's Mississippi Summer Project for 1964: college students would be sent to arouse hundreds of thousands of Mississippi negroes to register for voting. Lewis said this activity would precipitate in Mississippi a crisis of such magnitude that *"the Federal Government will have to take over the State."*[4]

Early in 1964, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee distributed a pamphlet explain-

ing its Mississippi Summer Project, and pleading for contributions of money. Here are excerpts:

"Although the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has active projects in thirteen Southern States . . . . Mississippi has become the main target of SNCC's staff and resources . . . .

"This summer, SNCC, in cooperation with COFO [Council of Federated Organizations], is launching a massive Peace Corps-type operation in Mississippi . . . .

"A large number of law students will come to Mississippi to launch a massive legal offensive against the official tyranny of the state. The time has come to challenge every Mississippi law which deprives Negroes of their rights, and to bring suit against every state and local official who commits crimes in the name of his office . . . .

"The struggle for freedom in Mississippi can only be won by a combination of action within the state and a heightened awareness throughout the country of the need for massive federal intervention to ensure the voting rights of Negroes. This summer's program will work toward both objectives."

On May 20, 1964, the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO — which coordinates the activities of such organizations as NAACP, CORE, SNCC, and Martin Luther King's SCLC) made an announcement concerning the impending Mississippi Summer Project. COFO said it would stress voters' rights throughout the South, but especially in Mississippi, *to demonstrate the need for federal intervention.*[5]

On that same day — May 20, 1964 — Leo Pfeffer (general counsel of the American Jewish Congress) announced in New York that religious and civil-rights organizations had arranged for 60 volunteer lawyers to spend at least two weeks without pay in southern States during the summer of 1964, to defend demonstrators who might be charged with violations of local and State laws. Organizations named as participants with the AJC in this project were the National Council of Churches, the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Jewish Committee, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.[6]

Early in June, 1964, it was announced that more than 1000 students from the North and West had been recruited to participate in the Mississippi Summer Project — with the specific assignment to register negroes for voting. The Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) was to be responsible for co-ordinating activities of all groups involved in the project.[7]

On June 26, 1964, the NAACP's board of directors demanded that the federal government take control of the State of Mississippi[8] — one year and three days after communist official Benjamin Davis had demanded federal occupation of all southern States.

1964 Political Action

In May, 1964, CORE and COFO held a meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, to organize the participation of negroes (as candidates) in the forthcoming Democrat Party primary elections. Only 55 persons attended, most of them from out of State.[9] Nonetheless, four negroes did get on the ballot as candidates for federal office in the June, 1964, Democrat Party primaries in Mississippi:

(1) Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer ran for nomination as Democrat Party candidate for the U. S. House of Representatives from the second congressional district; but the incumbent Democrat, Jamie Whitten, defeated her by a vote of 35,218 to 621.

(2) J. M. Houston ran against the Democrat incumbent (John Bell Williams) in the third congressional district, and was defeated by a vote of 37,701 to 1259.

(3) In the fifth congressional district, a negro (John Cameron) and two whites ran against U. S. Representative William M. Colmer. Colmer won with 30,398 votes. The negro received 883 votes.

(4) Mrs. Victoria Jackson Gray ran against U. S. Senator John Stennis, and was defeated by a vote of 173,764 to 4703.[10]

Having signally failed in their efforts to direct negro participation in the Democrat Party pri-

maries, racial-agitation groups in Mississippi formed their own party — the Freedom Democratic Party. Later, a Mississippi Court ordered deletion of the word *Democratic*. In Mississippi, the group is now called Freedom Party; but, in its national propaganda, it still calls itself Freedom Democratic Party.

On August 1, 1964, the Freedom Party held conventions in 40 of the 82 counties in Mississippi. It held a State convention on August 6. Out-of-State persons were in control of all the conventions. The Freedom Party did not hold primary elections and was not on the official ballot for the 1964 general elections.[9] Instead of participating legally in the general elections, the Party staged a four-day mock election, keeping its "polls" open continuously, 24 hours a day, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, October 30 through November 2, 1964.

In the November 3, 1964, general elections, qualified voters of Mississippi elected four Democrats and one Republican as U. S. Representatives from the State's five congressional districts: Thomas G. Abernethy, John Bell Williams, William M. Colmer, Jamie Whitten, and Prentiss Walker (the Republican).

On December 4, 1964, William M. Kunstler, counsel for the Freedom Party, announced that his party considered the elections invalid, and would challenge the seating of the entire Mississippi delegation. Saying the Constitution provides for election of U. S. Representatives by "all the people" (which is not accurate), he alleged that the Democrat Party in Mississippi violated the Constitution, because only 5.7 per cent of Mississippi's negroes were registered to vote in 1964. He also alleged that Mississippi's literacy test for voters (stipulated in the State Constitution adopted in 1890) violates the terms under which Mississippi was "readmitted" to the Union in 1870.[11]

Kunstler asserted that Freedom Party candidates (in the four-day mock election) legally won three of Mississippi's seats in the national Congress.[11]

Contest and Caravan

When the U. S. House of Representatives convened on January 4, 1965, Representative William Fitts Ryan (New York Democrat), supported by liberals from various other States, objected to the swearing in of five Representatives from Mississippi — on grounds that their elections had been challenged by the Freedom Party. House Majority Leader Carl Albert (Oklahoma Democrat) introduced a Resolution authorizing the Speaker to administer the oath of office to the five Mississippi Representatives. By a vote of 276 to 149, the House supported Albert. The Mississippi delegation was sworn in and seated.[12]

That did not end the matter, however, because the Freedom Party had filed formal Notices of Contest, demanding:

(1) that three negro women (Mrs. Anne Devine, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, and Mrs. Victoria Jackson Gray) be seated in the House to replace U. S. Representatives Prentiss Walker, Jamie L. Whitten, and William M. Colmer;

(2) that the elections of U. S. Representatives John Bell Williams and Thomas G. Abernethy be declared illegal, and their seats in Congress be vacant until new elections are held.

The Freedom Party's Notices of Contest did not allege that the Mississippi Representatives had acted unethically, violated any law, or failed to meet provisions of law. They alleged only that the elections were invalid because not enough negroes were registered to vote.[11,13]

Here, in brief, are rules governing the contesting of elections to the House of Representatives:

1. Notice of Contest must be given within 30 days after official canvass.

2. Reply by the Member whose election is contested must be within 30 days after Notice of Contest.

3. Testimony must be taken within 90 days following the reply by the Member. This shall be divided into three periods:

a. 40 days in behalf of contestant

b. 40 days in behalf of Member

c. 10 days for rebuttal by contestant.

4. Testimony may be taken at two or more places, but both sides must be given an opportunity to be represented. Names of witnesses must be given in advance so that the opposite side may be prepared to cross-examine.[14]

Lawyers for the Freedom Party found in an old federal law (enacted in 1851) a weapon to serve their ends. The 1851 law provides that anyone contesting an election can obtain subpoenas and compel witnesses to appear for testimony.

The subpoenas can be issued by any notary public, mayor, or judge of a court of record, anywhere in the United States. Any person failing to obey a contestant's subpoena to appear and give testimony can be fined $20.00 (which is given to the contestant) and imprisoned for misdemeanor.[15]

Contestant's lawyers can hold hearings to take testimony or depositions at any time, anywhere in the United States, provided only that the person whose election is being contested be given notice 24 hours in advance.[15]

Rules for conducting the hearings are vague, and judicial procedures are not prescribed. Hence, attorneys taking testimony can operate not only as partisan lawyers but also as presiding officers, conducting hearings as they please.[14,15]

By mid-January, 1965, approximately 200 out-of-State lawyers were in Mississippi,[16] armed with subpoenas, holding hearings, taking depositions and testimony in behalf of the Freedom Party. Officials of the State of Mississippi were forced to attend hearings (which, according to one Associated Press writer, were conducted "like a baseball game without a referee")[17] and to answer, under oath, insulting questions propounded by hostile lawyers from New York, Massachusetts, California, and elsewhere.

An unknown number of lawyers representing the Freedom Party held hearings outside Mississippi. In Berkeley, California, they took testimony from students who had participated in the Mississippi Summer Project of 1964 (many of whom also participated in the communist-incited student riots at Berkeley later in 1964). At Yale, they took testimony from psychiatrists about the general mental condition of Mississippi citizens. They held hearings in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Detroit, Washington, Newark, Buffalo, San Francisco — in cities throughout the United States where they could find "students" or "experts" who claimed to have derogatory information about conditions in Mississippi.

The five U. S. Representatives from Mississippi did not have enough time, money, or voluntary help from able lawyers to meet the challenge. When given 24-hour notice of hearings to be held in a dozen distant places, from San Francisco to Boston, they were unable to attend or send legal representatives. Hence, testimony taken was hostile to them, and went into the record unchallenged. It was even difficult for them to have lawyers present at all hearings held in Mississippi, impossible for them to make adequate preparation for hearings in which they could participate.

Senator James O. Eastland says that most of the deposition-caravan of lawyers who invaded Mississippi in January and February are either communists or have records of association with communists, communist activities, communist fronts.[9] Note some examples.

Morton Stavis of Newark, New Jersey, headed the deposition caravan. Stavis was known to be a communist party member in 1945 and 1946. From 1954 to 1962, he was on the executive board of the National Lawyers Guild,[9] cited by the U. S. House Committee on Un-American Activities as the "foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party."[18] From 1955 to 1964, Stavis was a member of the national council of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a communist front.[9]

Ephraim Gross of New York; Benjamin B. Dreyfus and Edward Stern of San Francisco; Jack Berman of Los Angeles — all were leaders in the deposition caravan; all have had connections with

communist activities. The same can be said about the three general attorneys for the Freedom Party: William M. Kunstler and Arthur Kinoy of New York City, and Benjamin E. Smith of New Orleans.[9]

What To Do

Under House rules, Freedom Party representatives had to submit their evidence to the House by February 13, 1965. The Mississippi Representatives have 40 days for reply. The Freedom Party will then have ten days to submit rebuttal. Following that, the House will examine all evidence and reach a decision.

While the deposition caravan was operating, the five U. S. Representatives from Mississippi desparately needed volunteer help from able lawyers. They may still need it. Lawyers who would like to help should get in touch with U. S. Representative Thomas G. Abernethy, House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Others could help by getting this *Report* into the hands of as many people as possible.

An attack on the State of Alabama is also under way. On January 15, 1965, the U. S. Department of Justice filed suit against Alabama, claiming that the State's literacy test for voters discriminates against negroes.[19]

This official action in Washington was apparently coordinated with Martin Luther King's agitation activities in Selma. About the same time the suit was filed in Washington, King had letters printed in Alabama, showing his address as the county jail in Selma. The letters were dated February 1 — the day King insisted on being arrested in Selma for defiant violation of local law.[20]

King could have been released on bond any time he pleased. He chose to stay in jail five days. He held a press conference when he left, saying he was going to ask President Johnson for new civil-rights legislation, especially federal voter-registration laws. President Johnson saw King, and promised to support the legislation King wants.[21]

The Alabama operation is different from that in Mississippi, but the communist goal is the same.

Conservatives in Alabama and Mississippi are fighting for the survival of our Republic. The rest of the country ought to know about it, and join the fight. People in all States can help, by keeping maximum pressure on Congress, not merely to reject Martin Luther King's proposals for new federal voter-registration laws, but to stop all federal intervention in the internal affairs of the States.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

FOOTNOTES

(1) For detailed information on these organizations and communist influence in the civil rights movement, see this *Report*, "Communism In The Civil Rights Movement," June 1, 1964.

(2) For more detailed information on the ACLU, see this *Report*, "The American Civil Liberties Union," July 27, 1964.

(3) For information on the Oxford, Mississippi crisis of 1962, see this *Report*, "The Mississippi Tragedy," October 8, 1962, and "The Wages of Socialism," October 15, 1962.

(4) "On 2 Fronts: Militant Plan To Create Crisis In Mississippi," by Bob Robertson, *The San Francisco Chronicle*, December 7, 1963, p. 4

(5) AP dispatch from Jackson, Mississippi, *The Dallas Times Herald*, May 20, 1964, p. 24A

(6) Article by M. S. Handler, *The New York Times*, May 21, 1964, p. 26; AP dispatch from New York, *The Dallas Morning News*, May 21, 1964, Sec. 1, p. 12

(7) "Freedom Push in Mississippi," by James Foreman, *The Los Angeles Times*, June 14, 1964, p. 3G

(8) AP dispatch from Washington, *The Mobile Register*, June 27, 1964, p. 8B

(9) "Communist Forces Behind Negro Revolt In This Country," by U. S. Senator James O. Eastland, including information from the House Committee on Un-American Activities, East Coast and West Coast newspapers, *Congressional Record*, February 3, 1955, pp. 1908-18 (daily)

(10) *Official Vote Tabulation, State of Mississippi, First Democratic Primary Returns of June 2*, 1964, 4 pp.

(11) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, January 1, 1965, pp. 4, 15

(12) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, January 8, 1965, pp. 30-1

(13) "Lawyers, Mixed Group Are In Clash In City, Admit Congressmen Met All Requirement," by William L. Chaze, *The Jackson Clarion-Ledger*, January 30, 1965, pp. 1, 8

(14) *Laws And Committee Rules Governing Contested-Election Cases In The House of Representatives*, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1950, 9 pp.

(15) "Seating Challenge Weapon Is Century-Old U. S. Statute," *The Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.*, February 2, 1965, p. 9

(16) "Moscone, Francois On Dixie Task Force," by Luther Meyer, *San Francisco Call Bulletin*, January 14, 1965, p. 16

(17) AP article by James Aggus, *Jackson Daily News*, February 1, 1965, p. 9

(18) *Guide To Subversive Organizations And Publications*, House Document No. 398, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1962, p. 121

(19) *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, February 5, 1965, pp. 183-209

(20) Speech by U. S. Representative William L. Dickinson (Rep., Ala.), *Congressional Record*, February 4, 1965, pp. 1996-7 (daily)

(21) UPI dispatch from Washington, *The New York Times*, February 10, 1965, p. 18

* * * * *

Film Notice

1963 and 1964 broadcast film are for sale at special price of $5.00 each. Send for free list, or order from broadcast number on Reports.

Subscription:	6 months	— $ 6.00
	1 year	—$10.00
1962 Bound Volume		—$10.00
1963 Bound Volume		—$10.00
1964 Bound Volume		—$10.00
The Invisible Government		
Clothback		— $ 4.00
Paperbound		— $ 2.00
Pocketsize		— $ 1.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
The Fearless American (L-P Record Album)		— $ 3.98
Deacon Larkin's Horse (L-P Record Album)		— $ 3.98

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

(Texans Add 2% for Sales Tax)

REC- 44

April 13, 1965

62-102576 202

[redacted]

Grayling, Michigan 49738

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 7th has been received, and I understand the concern which prompted your correspondence on the subject of communism. I appreciate the very kind sentiments you expressed in my behalf.

In regard to your inquiry, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed as a Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. His writings at the present time are his own personal ventures, and I am unable to comment upon them.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

APR 13 3 01 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/29/83 BY spr mar/cp

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles.

JRP:mlk (3)

MAILED 5
APR 13 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 21 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Grayling, Mich.
April 7, 1965

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

Dear Sir:

I am deeply disturbed by the so-called "civil rights" movement. It seems to be a Communist created movement, and is causing considerable racial agitation.

We have been watching and reading "The Dan Smoot Report", and have become very interested in his work. Some of our friends believe he is radical. So, my primary reason for writing is to ask your opinion. Is the "Dan Smoot Report" accurate and honest?

I am deeply grateful for your many years of service to our beloved country, and have the greatest respect for you.

Any information and advice you are able to give will be appreciated.

Thank you, and may God bless you.

Very sincerely yours

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/97 BY [illegible]

"As for me, I would rather be DEAD than RED!"

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Grayling, Michigan 49738

EXP. PROC.
39 APR 9 1965

62-102576-202

16 APR 9 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

ack: 4-13-65
JRP: dlh/mlk

nml/dlh

April 26, 1965

REC 61 62-102576-203

[redacted]

Maple Valley, Washington

Dear [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/29/98 BY spr mac/cp

b6
b7C

Your letter of April 20th has been received, and I want to thank you for your complimentary comments regarding the FBI.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Inasmuch as his present activities are personal ventures of his own, I am not able to comment on them in any manner whatsoever.

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI APR 26 11 33 AM '65

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DFC:djg
(3)

MAILED 6
APR 26 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

70 APR 30 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

4-20-65
Maple Valley
Wash.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,

Dear Sir,

I am a dedicated anticomunist and like many others, have great trust and respect for most statements and work of the F.B.I. and former people who have worked with you. I have read Masters of Deciet and have The Invisible Government by Dan Smoot and many others books on the subject, and of course we always search for truth and accuracy.

I am told that Dan Smoot was fired, removed, or kicked, out of the F.B.I. for some reason of disaproval by his superiors, I am unable to find out whether this is an accurate statement or not, and I have supposed the information he puts out to be correct by his standards. Are you able to give me any information as to whether he quit the F.B.I. in good graces and also I have heard that Mr. Hoover has had praise for Dan Smoot, can you comment on whether or not his efforts are considered desirable to the F.B.I. or not. I am at a loss to answer his critics without some valid information.

Respectfully

[redacted]

Maple Valley Wash

b6
b7C

TC-4-23-65
ack 4-26-65
DFE: dgg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/77 BY spr mcl/gp

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/88 BY spr mac/gf 1-20-65

Dan O'Smoot Maple Valley
Wash.

Mr J. Edgar Hoover,
Dear Sir.

I am a dedicated anticomunist and like many others, have great trust and respect for most statements and work of the F.B.I. and former people who have worked with you.
I have read Masters of Deciet and have The Invisible Government by Dan Smoot and many others books on the subject, and of course we always search for truth and accuracy.
I am told that Dan Smoot was fired, removed, or kicked, out of the F.B.I. for some reason of disaproval by his superiors, I am unable to find out whether this is

an accurate statement or not, and I have supposed the information he puts out to be correct by his standards, are you able to give me any information as to whether he quit the F.B.I. in good graces and also I have heard that Mr. Hoover has had praise for Dan Smoot, can you comment on whether or not his efforts are considered desirable to the F.B.I. or not. I am at a loss to answer his critics without some valid information.

Respectfully

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Maple Valley
Wash

[redacted]

Maple Valley
Wash.

MAPLE VALLEY
APR 19
PM
1965
WASH.

b6
b7C

5¢ U.S. POSTAGE

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

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

CERTIFIED
No. 818756
MAIL

C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EXP. PROC.
34 APR 22 1965

E

REC. 61 62-102576-203

18 APR 22 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

TC-4-23-65
ach 4-26-65
DFC: cjg

May 6, 1965

REC- 47 62-102576-204

EX-116 [redacted]

Headland High School
Headland, Alabama

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/29/88 BY spr mac/cp

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 28th has been received, and I want to thank you for your kind comments concerning my work.

With respect to your request, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only.

I would like to point out that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAY 6 1 17 PM '65

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:pjf
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED Z
MAY - 6 1965
COMM-FBI

MAY 1 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Headland High School
April 18, 1965

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/88 BY sp7-mac/cp

Dear Sir:

Hoping you get this letter and trusting you will, I am writing you for some information connected with some of our current history discussions. My history teacher, a very faithful admirer of yours, (especially since your remarks in connection with King and your brave personal convictions there of,) referred me to you and told me that you could tell me what I want to know. The question is "What kind of man is Dan Smoot, Report and is he doing any good or bad for us." This discussion came up some weeks ago when we heard a Major Lanz speak here at school. We just want to know if men like these radicals and Billy J. Hargreaves (to name another) are doing us good or bad.

I hope you can answer us, and if not maybe you could give us some information. Keep up your good work and speaking for the South:

We admire You!

REC-47 62-102576-204

EX-116

Sincerely,

[redacted] 7 1965

Headland, Ala.

HEADLAND APR 28 1 PM 1965 ALA.

b6
b7C

ack 6
5/4/65
CJJ/cal/alb/pp
1 tc
5/3/65 cal

nml

Headland High School
April 18, 1965

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/78 BY [illegible]

Dear Sir:

Hoping you get this letter and trusting you will, I am writing you for some information connected with some of our current history discussions. My history teacher, a very faithful admirer of yours, (especially since your remarks in connection with King and your brave personal convictions thereof,) referred me to you and told me that you could tell me what I want to know. The question is "What kind of man is Dan Smoot, and is he doing any good or bad for us." This discussion came up some weeks ago when we heard a Major Lanz speak here at school. We just want to know if men like these radicals and Billy J. Hargreaves (to name another) are doing us good or bad.

CORRESPONDENCE

mml ltc 5-3-65 cal

ack 16 5/4/65 CJJ/cal/alb/PP

I hope you can answer us, and if not maybe you could give us some information - Keep up your good work and speaking for the South.

We admire You!

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Heathland, Ala.

b6
b7C

April 26, 1965

62-102576-

[redacted]

Seattle, Washington

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE [illegible] BY [illegible]

b6
b7C

Dea[redacted]

Your letter of April 20th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, information contained in the files of the FBI must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. I trust you will understand the necessary reasons for this policy, and it is hoped you will not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files relating to the National Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Inasmuch as his present activities are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment on them in any manner whatsoever.

I am enclosing some literature which I trust you will find informative.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
APR 26 1965
COMM-FBI

APR 26 4 48 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosures (4)

LEB Intro - 4/61
Internal Security Statement - 4/17/62
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
Faith in God -- Our Answer to Communism
NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

86 APR 30 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

HOUSE OF PRAYER LUTHERAN CHURCH
11401 ...NTH AVENUE SOUTH ...TTLE 88, WASH.

CHERRY 3-7431

LESLIE J. LARSON, PASTOR
12221 SIXTEENTH AVENUE SO.
PHONE CHERRY 4-1364

April 20, 1965

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/77 BY spr-mac/pr

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am distressed by the persistent rumors that are abroad these days concerning the possibility of communist infiltration and activity within the National Council of Churches of Christ in America, its leaders and staff. While I find it difficult to accept personally I do realize that communists will and do endeavor to infiltrate where they can to achieve whatever advantage may be possible for the realization of their vicious objectives. The difficult thing is that some people accept rumors and accusations by innuendoes as fact and are swayed in their thinking to the point where fearful and suspicious of very honestclergy and churches on the local level as well as those in official categories on the national level of organization. I have one such man in this little congregation I am serving, who, because he listens to, and evidently believes what Dan Smoot has said about the Council, now refuses to come to church because ~~our national~~ Nelson's body, the Lutheran Church in America, holds membership in the Council and utilizes some of its services. He follows Smoot's advice.

I should like to know whether there is any evidence of communist infiltration of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America. If there are, they should be exposed and removed. If there are communists in any position in the Council, why have they not been exposed by the F.B.I.?

Mr. Smoot's publications indicate that he was at one time connected with the F.B.I., which by implication would indicate that he is reliably informed about those things on which he dares to speak. But I would like to question just how reliable is Mr. Smoot's information? And also, I cannot but wonder why he is no longer with the F.B.I.

62-102576

I love my country and all it stands for, and my appreciation for this heritage grows with my years. I also love my Church and realize how greatly its Gospel has contributed to our national heritage. But I cannot stand to see either our nation or the Church sabotaged by false accusors whatever their color.

I shall appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
191 APR 29 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-50869-1363

CORRESPONDENCE

May 12, 1965

62-102576-205

ST-100

REC-61

[redacted]

Miami, Florida

Dear [redacted]

10-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/27/88 BY

b6
b7C

Your letter of May 6th has been received.

I would like to point out that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

I am enclosing some material which I hope you find of interest.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
MAY 12 3 45 PM '65

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10
MAY 12 1965
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
Time for Decision
Our Heritage of Greatness
Lets Fight Communism Sanely!
U. S. Businessman Faces the Soviet Spy
Counterintelligence Activities

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

WAM:djg

(3)

MAY 24 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

May 6, 1965

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

10-1

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing to you because I have a question about something and I knew of no one more qualified and no one who would be more unbiased about a subject such as this.

I have been reading the "Dan Smoot Report" on the Supreme Court and I would like to know if this is a reliable piece of material or simply the opinion of one man. I notice that he has a great number of footnotes, but I suppose the report could be slanted by prejudice.

Maybe I am being overly suspicious, but I would like to be sure that I am reading the truth and not some sort of propaganda. I will appreciate any help that you can give me.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

Miami, Florida

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/29/88 BY spg mar/yr

b6
b7C

62-102576-205

ST-100

REC-61

4 MAY 13 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 5-12-65
WAM:dig

July 8, 1965

REC-54 62-102576-206

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Brinkley, Arkansas

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of June 30th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Inasmuch as his writings since that time are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment concerning them.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
DCL:cai
(3)

JUL 8 5 17 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/87 BY spr mac/jp

MAILED 8
JUL 8 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Tolt
Tele
Allen
Sullivan
Room

226

JUL 21 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Brinkley, Arkansas
June 30, 1965

10 —

EB

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I have recently been reading a pamphlet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report". This pamphlet was suggested to me by a friend.

I have been wondering about it ,because it has such drastic ideas (it does present some good thoughts). I admit our government does have its faults, but this Dan Smoot runs it right into the ground.

The pamphlet states that he was an FBI agent who resigned in 1951. Could you send me information concerning him and his purposes.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/29/77 BY spr mcf/gr

REC- 54 62-102576-206

1 JUL 9 1965

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
Miss Florence Beyer Sands
West Highway 70
Brinkley, Arkansas

CORRESPONDENCE

nml ack 7-8-65 DCL/CAR

62-102576-207

August 2, 1965

REC-139

EX-101

[redacted]

El Sabrante, California

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/29/82 BY SP2 [illegible] b6 b7C

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of July 26th.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

XEROX
AUG 16 1965

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles.

JRP:djg
(3)

MAILED 7
AUG -2 1965
COMM-FBI

AUG 2 12 23 PM '65
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
TPV. Room
Holmes
Gandy

AUG 18 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

July 26, 1965

10-1

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Would you or one of your staff be kind enough to give me some general information about a man named Dan Smoot.

There has been considerable disagreement between members of my family about him. I'm the one who disagrees but I would like very much to know if I'm correct in taking the position I have in the argument.

I understand he was at one time employed by the Bureau. To read about him, one would think him "perfect" and I've never been impressed with an impressor.

I would would like to know however, if I'm correct in my thinking about him and that is, "is he really just a plain old case of "sour grapes?"

See Index

1 KC, XEROX

Thank you,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

El Sabrante, Cal.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/29/87 BY spr mar/cp

MCT-8 REC-139 62-102576207

4 AUG 3 1965

EX-101

PERS/REC. UNIT

PR 3

July 26, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Would you or one of your staff be kind enough to give me some general information about a man named Dan Smoot.

There has been considerable disagreement between members of my family about him. I'm the one who disagrees but I would like very much to know if I'm correct in taking the position I have in the argument.

I understand he was at one time employed by the Bureau. To read about him, one would think him "perfect" and I've never been impressed with an impressor.

I would would like to know however, if I'm correct in my thinking about him and that is, "is he really just a plain old case of "sour grapes?". Thank you

[redacted]

El Sobrante, Cal.

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/98 BY spr mcr/ep

mml
TC-7-30-65
ack 8-2-65
JRP:dfs

September 30, 1965

SEP 30 3 51 PM '65
READING R
FBI

62-102576-208

[redacted]

Brooklyn 14, New York

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of September 27th has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/29/78 BY spr mac/ep

1 - New York - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles.

KLS:des (4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 25
SEP 30 1965
COMM-FBI

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

[redacted]
Brooklyn 14, New York

BROOKLYN, N.Y. SEP 27 1 AM 1965

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I, as an American Citizen, have just come across a publication written by Mr. Dan Smoot, an ex FBI man. This report tells about the Earl Warren Supreme Court being sympathetic to proven Communists and Communist agitators. I am much appalled at this report against a great Supreme Court Justice and would like to know the validity of the Dan Smoot Report.

1. Why did Dan Smoot leave the FBI? If he resigned did he do so of his own volition?

2. Is Dan Smoot a radical and does he expose any of the so-called right-wing extremist groups such as the John Birch Society, Yaff, etc.

b6
b7C

3. If you do advocate Dan Smoot and his publication, please advise me how I can learn more about the Earl Warren Supreme Court Administration.

Any advice on the above mentioned will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/81 BY spn

REC-35 62-102576-208

1 OCT 1 1965

EX-103

ack 9-30-65
KLSides

CORRESPONDENCE

September 30, 1965

REC 14 62-102576-209

EX 105

[redacted]

Clarion, Pennsylvania 16214

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/29/77 BY sp7 mac/cp

b6
b7C

REC-READING ROOM
FBI

SEP 30 4 32 PM '65

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of September 26th has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government, and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 25
SEP 30 1965
COMM-FBI

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles.

KLS:des (3)

des

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

197

1 OCT 7 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 30 2 03 PM '65

FBI
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

[redacted]

Clarion, Pennsylvania MJB

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/29/87 BY sp2 mac/yl

b6
b7C

CLARION, PA
SEP 26
PM
1965
16214

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, 25 D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

I am writing this letter in reference to the book, THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT, written by a Mr. Dan Smoot and published by THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, INC P.O. Box 9538 Dallas Texas .

This book has been passed around by an individual at the Owens Illinois Glass Company Factory #17, located in Clarion Pennsylvania.

In reading this book I find it almost unbelieveable that the contents could be true. Could you possibily give me any information concerning the resignation of Mr. Smoot and also if the contents of this book is known by you. I would appreciate any information concerning Mr Smoot's beliefs toward Communism.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

REC 14 62- 102576- 209
EX 105

16 OCT 1 1965

Respectfully,

b6
b7C

[redacted]

ack 9-30-
KLS:dlw

CORRESPONDENCE

October 14, 1965

b6
b7C

[redacted]

REC 71

62-102576-210

EX-103

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 9th has been received, and the kind sentiments you expressed are indeed appreciated.

I would like to point out that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 30
OCT 14 1965
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/29/77 BY sp1 mac/ep

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning [redacted] and we have had prior cordial correspondence with her. Our last letter was on 3/26/65.

b6
b7C

JRP:ejc ejc
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

50 OCT 20 1965

123

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 14 2 48 PM '65
FBI
READING ROOM

October 9, 1965

[redacted]

Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33301

b6
b7C

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/29/88 BY spr mac/cp

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I read the "Dan Smoot Reports" and have felt them to be quite factual. Therefore, it is quite distressing to read that his material is unreliable and that although he may have been with the F.B.I. one is left with the feeling that he may have left not of his own volition and that if he were to try to return he couldn't do so.

I am sure none of this is true, but would you please advise me as to Mr. Smoots' standing with your Department? Also, one of my "friends" declared that Mr. Smoot was "backed by a communist". Will you please advise me about this.

Thank you for your kind attention to this matter. I am sorry to bother you with such trivia. It seems that those who are right must have proof of everything and those who are causing the trouble do nothing but make further charges.

God Bless You,

[redacted]

ack 10/14/65
JRP. ejc

EX-103

REC 62-102576-219

4 OCT 15 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

b6
b7C

October 15, 1965

62-102576-211

REC-49

EX-117

OCT 15 3 21 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

[redacted]
Honor, Michigan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2/29/12 BY sp2aw/w

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 6th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, I would like to point out that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 30
OCT 15 1965
COMM-FBI

1 - Detroit - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:ejc
(4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

51 OCT 20 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Honor, Michigan
October 6, 1965

Dear Sir:

I am writing a paper on some of the Conservative Leaders of the United States, and was wondering if you could send me any information on Dan Smoot.

Could you send me any information on Dan Smoot's life or past acitvities? Any information would be much appreciated.

If you can tell me where I could get additional information of Dan Smoot, I would appreciate that also.
Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/11 BY spr-mcl/gr

REC- 49

62-102576-211

18 OCT 18 1965

EX-111

8-DTP

1 PC 10/14/65 ejc
acts 10/15/65
DTP: ejc

nml

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Honor, Michigan
October 6, 1965

Dear Sir:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/29/00 BY sp2 [illegible]

I am writing a paper on some of the Conservative Leaders of the United States, and was wondering if you could send me any information on Dan Smoot.

Could you send me any information on Dan Smoot's life or past acitvities? Any information would be much appreciated.

If you can tell me where I could get additional information of Dan Smoot, I would appreciate that also. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

1 ac 10/14/65 [illegible]
ack 10/15/65
[illegible]

[illegible]

CORRESPONDENCE

REC-16 62-102576-211X
62-0-

EX-113

December 2, 1965

DEC 2 12 49 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

[redacted]

Fredericksburg, Virginia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/29/81 BY sp2 [illegible]

b6
b7C

DEC 2 11 49 AM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of November 30th, with enclosures, has been received.

AKA DAN

With respect to your inquiries, I would like to point out that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

MAILED 10
DEC 2 1965
COMM-FBI

In connection with the groups you have named, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. Therefore, I am certain you will understand why I cannot furnish you the data you have requested, and it is hoped you will not infer either that we do or do not have information in our files relating to the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies or the Swarthmore Committee for Conservative Action.

Enclosed is some literature it is hoped will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

DEC 5 [illegible]
E D I
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

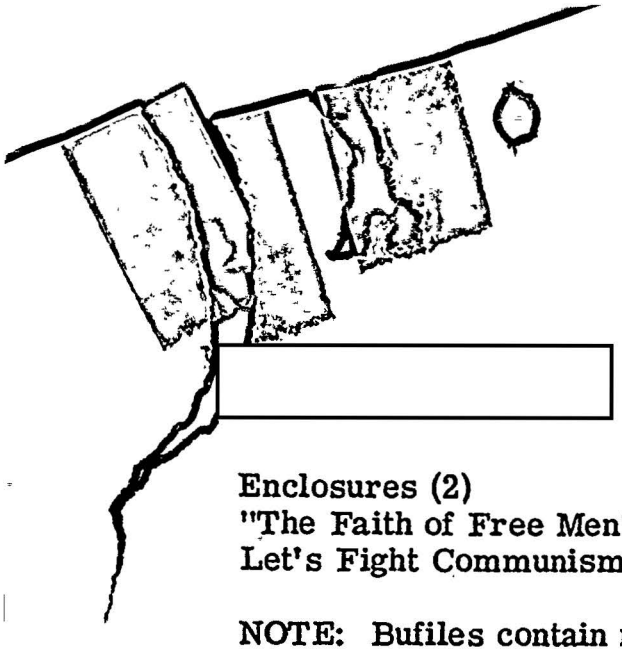
Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

57 DEC 13 1965

Enclosures (2)
1 - Richmond - Enclosure
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DTP:csd (4)

(See NOTE & ENCLOSURES next page.)



b6
b7C

Enclosures (2)
"The Faith of Free Men"
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of the Swarthmore Conservative group while the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies has come to our attention previously. The founder of the group has been well known to Mr. Hoover as being strongly anti-communist.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Fredericksburg, Virginia
November 30, 1965

Miscellaneous

b6
b7C

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
12th and Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D. C.

P.O. Box 683

Dear Sir:

Last week I attended a private dinner party in Wallingford, Pennsylvania, attended by a gentleman who claimed membership in the John Birch Society and the Swarthmore Committee for Conservative Action. He showed two films, one by Dan Smoot and one put out by the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies. Both films contained anti-United Nations propaganda which seemed to me to be of a rather questionable nature. Since this sort of material appears to be circulating in my neighborhood, I wondered if the FBI has any information on Dan Smoot, the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies or the Swarthmore Committee for Conservative Action. I am enclosing two pamphlets distributed after the films.

U.S.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/29/77 BY spr mar/cw

62-102576-211X
~~62-0~~ 67839

REC-16

EX-113

8 DEC 8 1965

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

mnl ack 12/2/65 DTP

PERS. REC. UNIT

THE

Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 10, No. 34 (Broadcast 470) August 24, 1964 Dallas, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/29/97 BY



DAN SMOOT

LEST WE FORGET

Following World War II, the Soviet Union intensified the international communist campaign of hatred against European colonial powers. The communists knew that if established white rule could be eliminated in such a place as the Congo, chaos would ensue, giving the communists an opportunity to take over.

The Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy administrations, and the United Nations, fully supported this Soviet program.

On June 30, 1960, Belgium, under strong United States and United Nations pressure, recognized the Congo as an independent nation. On July 6, 1960, African soldiers mutinied against their white Belgian officers. Drunken and berserk African demonstrators rampaged, through residential areas and elsewhere, in a national orgy of murder, mayhem, rape and pillage. Patrice Lumumba, communist Premier of the new country, urged his subjects on with demagogic appeals to black racism. He rewarded his black soldiers by promoting each man at least one rank and established an American-subsidized pay rate of $180.00 per month (at the time, a U. S. Army soldier of the same grade drew $85.00 a month.)[1]

The Belgian government sent paratroopers back to restore order. Lumumba appealed to the UN for military assistance to protect the Congo against "Belgian military intervention." The United States took the lead in the United Nations, to get a UN resolution *condemning* Belgium and *demanding* withdrawal of her troops.[1]

On July 16, 1960, UN soldiers were transported to the Congo by U. S. Air Force planes. Belgian troops withdrew under fire, many leaving the country in the same American planes that had brought UN troops in. The Soviet Union and other communist bloc countries sent aid to communist Lumumba — and so did President Eisenhower.[1]

In all the vast territory of central Africa over which the communist-controlled "Congo Republic" claimed sovereignty, the one province which was the most prosperous, the most nearly civilized, and the most nearly capable of self-government and stability, was Katanga. Moise Tshombe —

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1964. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas. No reproductions permitted.

Premier of Katanga — was the only powerful political leader in the Congo who was pro-western and anti-communist. Seeing the remainder of the Congo Republic degenerate into barbarism under communist control, Tshombe tried to protect the people of Katanga by withdrawing Katanga from the Congo Republic — saying he was "seceding from chaos."[1]

Since the UN pretended to be supporting the principle of "self-determination" in the Congo (the right of the people to choose their own government), Tshombe expected UN support for his secession. Instead, the UN sent troops to conquer Katanga and force it back into the Congo Republic. The Eisenhower administration (with American tax money) fully supported the UN action against Katanga. On February 3, 1961, the Kennedy administration, before it was a month old, formally announced its support of the UN scheme to "federalize" the Congo, to disarm all opposing Congolese factions, and to control the country with UN military force.[1]

In August, 1961 (after communist Lumumba had been deposed, and later murdered) Cyrille Adoula became Premier of the Congo Republic. Adoula, a known socialist, appointed a Moscow-trained communist (Egide Bocheley-Davidson) as chief administrator of Katanga. Tshombe — still refusing to surrender Katanga to communist control — reiterated that Katanga had seceded and was an independent nation. The UN effort to "federalize" the Congo became a vicious war, focused on Katanga.[1]

UN forces (financed and fully supported by the United States) bombed hospitals, homes, industrial plants, and schools in Katanga. UN troops (which included uncivilized Ghurkas from India and tribesmen from Ethiopia and elsewhere) committed unspeakable atrocities against women, children, missionaries, doctors, and other civilians in Katanga. Congolese troops — drawing pay at the expense of American taxpayers — roamed the country in lawless, drunken, savage bands, raping, killing, and pillaging.[1]

In February and March, 1962, our State Department rejected repeated requests by President Moise Tshombe for permission to visit the United States. Assistant Secretary of State Frederick G. Dutton (now helping to write the Democrat Party platform) explained:

"Mr. Tshombe's proposed visit . . . could seriously delay and even jeopardize implementation of the agreement . . . to end his secession and to reintegrate the Katanga with the rest of the Congo."[2]

The UN rape of Katanga succeeded. Moise Tshombe left his country on May 31, 1963, to avoid arrest. In June, 1964, the UN started withdrawal of troops from the Congo. Chaos returned, and communists (with direction and support from red China) began the final take-over. Tshombe returned from exile and, on July 12, 1964, became Premier of the Congo Republic. On August 7, 1964, it was announced that the U. S. State Department would increase "technical aid to shore up Premier Moise Tshombe's government in the Congo." On August 17, 1964, the Pentagon announced the dispatch of an undisclosed number of American B26 bombers to Tshombe for use against Congolese rebels.[4]

The same day (August 17) Secretary of State Dean Rusk, speaking to the platform committee of the Democrat Party, said:

"Our . . . policies are producing good results. This is no time . . . to quit."[5]

Secretary Rusk specifically praised our bipartisan policy in Vietnam — initiated by the Eisenhower administration in 1954, and continued by Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. That policy *has not been changed.* As indicated in this *Report* last week, President Johnson, while harvesting political benefit for "getting tough" with communists in the Tonkin Gulf, has done or said nothing about American prisoners of war whom communists are subjecting to torture and humiliation under the very noses of our armed forces in Vietnam.

In Vietnam, we see operating on a small scale the same ghastly policy that operated on a large scale in Korea — the policy which involves our fighting men in foreign wars, prohibits them from

using the best tactics and weapons to win, and, when they are captured, abandons them.

In the Korean Armistice agreement of July, 1963, both sides promised to return all prisoners of war who wanted to return. We kept the agreement faithfully, but the communists refused to repatriate hundreds of Americans. They eventually admitted, contemptuously, that they were holding some Americans as "political prisoners," but would never tell us who, where, or how many.

These Americans whom our government forsakes are the living dead. As a tribute to them, and as a plea that we stop fighting "limited wars" in foreign lands *before Vietnam becomes another Korea* — I present below (with permission of the author) portions of an article which originally appeared in the May, 1964, issue of *Saga.* The author is Captain Eugene Guild (U. S. Army, Retired) whose son John, a Marine Lieutenant, was killed while leading a platoon up Hill 85 near Yongdungpo, shortly after the Inchon landing in Korea.

Captain Guild organized the Fighting Homefolks of Fighting Men (headquarters at Glenwood Springs, Colorado), to give some leadership and hope to American parents who had ample reason to believe that their sons were still alive in communist prisons, abandoned by their own government. Every American ought to know what Captain Guild knows, after more than 11 years of effort on behalf of the living American dead of the Korean war.

The Living Dead

by Captain Eugene Guild (USA, Ret.)—taken, in abbreviated form; from the May, 1964, issue of Saga

In July, 1963, while in Seoul and Panmunjom, as a representative of relatives of American prisoners of war, I asked Marcel Junod (vice-president of the International Red Cross) what his organization was doing about these captured American soldiers. Dr. Junod said:

"Nothing! Nothing! Your government has never once asked us to check on a prisoner. It's part of our mission, to locate prisoners, but we haven't received one request."

Both political parties have let these prisoners down. President Eisenhower said there are "some prisoners still left there [Korea]." He did nothing. Neither did the late President John F. Kennedy. Two weeks before the 1960 Presidential election, I wrote Mr. Kennedy, then a U. S. Senator, about the POW situation. He personally answered my letter the day it was received, saying:

"Of course, I shall do everything possible to obtain the release of these victims of the cold war struggle. It is disgraceful that more has not been done to make free these unjustly detained individuals."

On February 27, 1961, I wrote President Kennedy again, asking what he intended to do. He never answered.

Most of our 11 years of negotiations have been below Presidential level — mainly with State and Defense Department officers. They give us a runaround. "When you get some specific information on any prisoner," they say, "we assure you we'll go right to work."

Evidence? There always has been plenty of evidence. Repatriated POWs saw hundreds of Americans traveling north toward Soviet Manchuria in open trucks, instead of south, toward the exchange site. An English-speaking Red Korean testified that he saw and listened to a trainload of Americans leaving the town of Man Choulee for Manchuria.

Our government has admitted that it knows the the prison location, in the Soviet Union, of some of the 112 Americans from 33 planes shot down by the Communists. At least 389 other servicemen have been seen alive after capture by the North Koreans and Chinese. Freed POWs told of speaking with them in prison camps. Red Chinese and North Korean broadcasts repeatedly mentioned them by name and serial number; letters were

written by prisoners attesting they were in Red Chinese camps. Relatives even received Communist magazines containing articles with pictures and text about their boy's capture!

The photo evidence is perhaps best illustrated in the case of Major Sam Logan of Nashville, Tennessee. He was shot down over North Korea in a B-29 and captured on September 9, 1950. Major Logan's mother sought additional details by visiting Eastfoto, a Soviet photo agency in New York City. Two pictures of her son as a POW were displayed on the wall as samples of photographs available at $15 per 8 x 10 glossy. One picture showed Major Logan beside the B-29 in which he was shot down; the other identified him as "a prisoner of the People's Republic of [Red] Korea." She bought two copies and gave them to our government.

What happened? Rear Admiral I. H. Nunn, senior U. S. delegate to the United Nations Armistice Commission, showed the picture to the North Korean general sitting on the Communist side of the Panmunjom conference table.

"Where's Sam Logan?" Admiral Nunn asked.

"That case is closed," the Korean replied.

And that was the end of that.

Another boy who has been deserted by the U. S. government is Second Lieutenant Edward S. Guthrie, Jr., 22193A. Lieutenant Guthrie was navigator of an American B-26—plane number 44-34699A — that was hit at 12:15 A.M. on November 14, 1952, just north of Sinmak, North Korea. The crew parachuted safely and was immediately captured. Those airmen, like all captured fliers, were never taken to regular POW stockades. This crew was kept incommunicado in mud huts between the hilly towns of Suan and Koksan. The B-26's pilot, Lieutenant Andrew W. Schmidt, was later repatriated. He told this story:

Immediately upon capture, the Korean officer told him they held other crew members. Schmidt was convinced that his colleagues had been captured because of details the Korean mentioned. Later, on January 25, 1953, Lieutenant Schmidt was interrogated by an English-speaking Chinese major called John. "We have your navigator, the lieutenant [Guthrie]," John said. "How come he was an Annapolis Naval Academy graduate and was in the Air Corps? What type of classified information would an Annapolis graduate have? What kind of technical courses would he have taken at Navy?" (Lieutenant Guthrie, a 1951 Naval Academy graduate who chose the Air Corps was the only Annapolis graduate shot down in the area.)

Schmidt said he was certain that Guthrie (considered a "prize catch" by the Reds) was being simultaneously questioned and that their statements were being compared by the Chinese officer. Later, other repatriated POWs gave Mrs. Guthrie conclusive evidence that her son was in Kanggye, farther north in Communist Korea.

In 1955, the State Department informed Mrs. Guthrie her son was among the approximately 450 Americans for whose release a U. S. ambassador was negotiating with Chinese Ambassador Wang Ping-nan in Geneva, Switzerland. But the Department said there was no hope of getting him back. Another State Department officer told Mrs. Guthrie:

"The reason we're not making any concrete move for the prisoners' return [from Russia, Korea and China] is the U. S. has nothing they are willing to trade for these men."

Now there are over 4000 other missing boys whom our government has never even acknowledged as possibly captured. It's true many of them probably were killed. But there is also a good chance that some were captured. Corporal Ronald (Dutch) Van Wees of the 179th Infantry is one of these men. On November 30, 1952, Ronnie's company was advancing on an enemy entrenchment at Songnaedoing, Korea. Corporal Van Wees was the first man to jump into the entrenchment after the Reds.

By the time his company secured the stronghold, the Communists had retreated. Bodies were all around, but there was no trace of Corporal Van Wees. A search party looked for three days.

When they didn't even find a helmet or rifle, they concluded Van Wees had been captured.

His parents were notified that he was "missing and presumed dead." He was awarded the Silver Star. Afterwards, five members of Corporal Van Wees's company visited his parents. All of them said Dutch had been captured. Then, after pictures of American POWs marching into a Red stockade appeared in U. S. newspapers in 1953, Mrs. Van Wees was flooded with calls. "Did you see Dutch's picture?" the callers asked. "He's captured, all right."

Mrs. Van Wees and every person who knew Dutch recognized him. An enlargement of the photograph confirmed that Corporal Van Wees, a rugged 6-foot-4, was a Communist prisoner. On November 4, 1960, a week before his election to the Presidency, John F. Kennedy wrote Mrs. Van Wees deploring the "lamentable" failure to secure the release of her son and other U. S. prisoners. He went on to pledge that he would use "the full powers and prestige" of the Presidency to try to free them.

Next, Mrs. Van Wees was contacted by an underground agent — a White Russian who sabotaged Nazi installations during World War II and now works with Russians who pose as Communist Party members. They have access to Siberian prison areas. Mrs. Van Wees gave him a description and photograph of Ronnie. On April 4, 1960, the agent wrote from Athens, Greece. He enclosed this message written with purple ink, in Russian, on the margin of a Soviet newspaper:

"They have seen your friend R. [Ronald] in September, 1959. He is alive, healthy and works as a tractor driver together with his countrymen in the District of Krasnoyarskays Oblast (Northwest) near Turinskaya Kultbaza. He also was in Kalkan, Muya, Kustkomda, Chara — of the District Vitmo-Olekminskays Oblast."

I met the agent in Athens. We've run into confidence men — from Hong Kong to Mexico — who try to sell information on our boys. But this agent was all right. He wanted nothing. He had proof. He said other agents had seen "hundreds of young Americans working in Siberian slave camps."

Last year, the agent visited Mrs. Van Wees in the Bronx, New York. "If we can get one or two American boys out," he said, "it will expose the entire situation. The U. S. will have to act." Mrs. Van Wees, a courageous woman, presented her information to our State and Defense Departments. Instead of an explanation, they sent her the same old form letter.

We keep getting evidence. Yuri Rastvorov, a Soviet MVD Intelligence officer who defected in Tokyo, told U. S. counterintelligence officials how American prisoners were transported from Korea to Russia. The same year, Syngman Rhee, then president of South Korea, wrote me that "thousands of Americans and ROK (Republic of Korea) soldiers are still held by the Communists."

On April 21, 1961, in Auburndale, Florida, I sat down with General James A. Van Fleet, former U. S. Eighth Army commander in Korea, who has exceptional contacts and sources in the Far East.

General Van Fleet told me;

"Unequivocally, I am convinced that four hundred GIs in Communist hands are still alive. I also believe my son [Lieutenant James Van Fleet, Jr.] is alive in a Red prison. Scraps of evidence keep turning up to show this is true."

The Communists aren't even subtle about Lieutenant Van Fleet, a B-26 pilot shot down and captured by North Koreans in 1952. In 1960, a kind-hearted U. S. Merchant Marine officer, Aloysius E. Mozier, was distributing thousands of seed packages to hungry Koreans. At an old army camp, a General Woo requested seeds for North Koreans. "Better get somebody to translate the instructions," the genial Mozier said, "they're only in English." General Woo instantly replied:

"Oh, we have these men! We have the son of the Number One American general in Korea [General Van Fleet] right up there."

General Mark W. Clark theorizes that the Chinese Communists probably will hold the Americans "until they decide to sell them back to us." A personal observation on the Reds' POW policy was given by Chien Tan, the first high-ranking

Chinese Nationalist captured by the Red Chinese. Chien (who was turned over to the Russians but escaped and now lives in Tokyo) wrote the parents of a captured American serviceman:

"During my 20 months in prison in Chiamussee [Manchuria] the Communists also made me head of prisoner of war for training work and head of planning committee. According to my experience, I believe the Communists will hold your son in prison and not release him for exchange. The Communists are very strict to their system of prisoner of war. They made different classifications. *Certain for exchange, certain numbers are not for exchange at all.*"

Syngman Rhee agrees. He offered a solution when he wrote me:

"We have always believed that the only way to free those American and ROK [Republic of Korea] soldiers held illegally is to hand the Communists an ultimatum that the war will be resumed — without limitations to targets and objectives — unless our demands are met immediately. Force or the threat of force is the only language the enemy understands."

But our government's efforts have actually hindered our chances of regaining our boys. The Defense Department's Final Report of Korean Casualties listed 4735 men missing and presumed dead. Then casualty officers said 2944 bodies returned by the Reds in the Operation Glory exchange had reduced the number of missing men. That story sounds plausible. But it isn't true. The 2944 bodies were not those of missing GIs. These remains were GIs already buried by Americans in North Korea and dug up by the Communists after recapturing the territory.

I have documents showing even bolder misrepresentations.

In February, 1956, I sat down with Mrs. E. N. Norris of Carrollton, Georgia. She is the mother of Marine Private First Class Billy W. Baker, 624946, who had been one of the initially unaccounted-for servicemen. Later, Defense Department officials said that a sealed coffin contained Mrs. Norris' son. Mrs. Norris accepted the body as her son's and had a burial service in Carrollton. But when a 1957 House Subcommittee released the Defense Department's "official" list of 450 prisoners still held by the Reds, the name of Billy W. Baker, 624946, led the list of captive Marines. Sixty other servicemen on the list also had been buried in the U. S. or proved to have died.

I believe our assistant secretaries of State and Defense Departments deliberately give false information, when testifying before committees of Congress about the POW problem. For example: One day, the Senate Armed Forces Committee questioned Dr. John A. Hannah, an Assistant Secretary of Defense for personnel. There were mothers of 83 unreturned POWs in the room. Hannah looked in their direction and said that he had "no specific knowledge that even a *single* individual [American] is known to be alive," and therefore nothing could be done. This was not true. A year earlier, repatriated POWs had testified that 15 U. S. airmen were held in China. And Dr. Hannah had received information from the Chinese that they were holding these 15 men. The Reds had even sent to the U. S. official photographs of two American airmen — Lieutenant Colonel Edwin L. Heller of Wynnwood, Pennsylvania; and Lieutenant Lyle W. Cameron, of Lincoln, Nebraska. I saw the photographs.

Two months after Hannah's statement, the Chinese Communists admitted again in Geneva that they held the 15 airmen. Government officials privately notified the next-of-kin, but concealed the facts from the public for another two months. Then our Defense Department issued a curious, fact-bending press release, No. 785-54:

"U. S. Charges Communists Are Holding 15 Servicemen."

The release accused the Reds of something they had, on their own initiative, admitted two months earlier. Naturally, the public assumed that our alert government officials had charged the Reds with holding our men, and that, as a result, the Chinese had confessed.

By cozening the public and issuing periodic token "demands," our government minimized public indignation, but did nothing effective to rescue the 15 captured airmen. Eventually — August 1,

1955 — the Chinese communists (to serve their own ends) released the 15 men.

There are plenty of cases like this. Captain Harry D. Moreland, Jr., piloted a liaison plane that was shot down about 7 A.M. on October 27, 1952. Returned prisoners verified that Moreland had been captured. Other POWs later saw Moreland in a Chinese Communist military hospital on November 15, 1952. Moreland had lost a leg in a crash and his other leg required surgery.

The captain's parents, who live in Tulsa, sought information. They wrote letters addressed to "Captain Harry D. Moreland, Prisoner of War, Care of the Chinese People's Committee for World Peace, Peiping, China."

Every letter to Captain Moreland was rejected. But, incredibly, not by the Chinese Communist government! The U.S. government returned the letters, accompanied by a terse Defense Department statement that "there are no facilities for delivering letters over there [Red China]."

Meanwhile, the captain's father, a lawyer, developed what he considered excellent relations with our Defense and State Departments. Moreland emphasized that he wasn't seeking false hope; he only wished information. Both departments faithfully promised to give him "whatever information they learned."

In March, 1956, the Chinese Communists admitted to our State Department that they had held Moreland, who was a double amputee. "Where is Captain Moreland now?" the Chinese were asked.

"He escaped," the Chinese said.

The Moreland family was told nothing. The Defense and State Departments reiterated that they had "not received a word of information." Even in January, 1957 — ten months after the Communists' significant admission — President Eisenhower answered a query about the captain, saying:

"Our last reliable report is sometime in November, 1952 . . . nothing further, official or unofficial, has been obtainable since then despite our *ceaseless* efforts."

Treatment of other missing servicemen's relatives is even shabbier. Naturally, with our government admitting prisoners were alive, many mothers went to Washington. If the mother was docile, she was treated with cordiality and sympathy at

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report,* a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report,* commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

government agencies. If a mother protested, she was met with brusqueness, misinformation and intimidation. The standard Pentagon operating procedure has been to ask the protesting mother a loaded question. In December, 1953, a colonel told Mrs. John Schaub:

"Really, now, madam, do you want to start another war and sacrifice more lives just to save your son? If you keep this up, the Communists might kill your son."

In April, 1954, 83 mothers and wives of missing soldiers (having requested appointments a month in advance) went to New York to see the UN Secretary General and Henry Cabot Lodge (then our UN Ambassador). They could not get in. They went on to Washington and stood for two days in front of the White House. President Eisenhower refused to see them. Vice President Nixon and the Secretary of State also refused to see them.

This mistreatment of our fighting men and their relatives disturbs me. Our fighting men's alleged "softness" in the Korean War has prompted numerous provocative reports, white papers, books, and articles.

I feel that the government has not given our soldiers the same loyalty it demands of them. Our fighting men have a superb, noble code of honor: pledges of loyalty, courage, obedience, and patriotism. The code of honor is a contract, and any contract requires obligations by two parties. Loyalty and honor are needed at home — in the State and Defense Departments — as well as on the battlefield and in the prisoner-of-war camps.

FOOTNOTES

(1) For detailed discussion of Congo and Katanga, see this *Report*, "Congo Intrigue," November 19, 1962, and "United Nations in Africa," April 15, 1963

(2) Letter from Assistant Secretary of State Frederick G. Dutton to U. S. Representative Glenard P. Lipscomb (Rep., Calif.), dated March 9, 1962

(3) Special to the Times from Brussels by Edward T. O'Toole, *The New York Times*, August 8, 1964, pp. 1, 4

(4) UPI story from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald*, August 17, 1964, p. 14A

(5) Special to the News from Washington by Mike Quinn, *The Dallas Morning News*, August 18, 1964, Section 1, p. 1

ORDER FORM

(for pocketsize paperback edition of *The Invisible Government*)

_____1 copy	$ 1.00
_____6 copies	$ 4.00
_____10 copies	$ 6.00
_____25 copies	$ 12.00
_____50 copies	$ 22.00
_____100 copies	$ 40.00
_____500 copies	$175.00
_____1000 copies	$250.00

Name of person to whom books should be shipped

Street Address

City State Zip Code

(Add 2% for Sales Tax in Texas)

Payment in the amount of _____ enclosed.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, BOX 9538, DALLAS, TEXAS 75214 TAYLOR 1-2303

BASIC PRINCIPLES

1. We maintain a belief in God, objective truth, and an universal moral law, according to which all men should speak and act.

2. Each individual person is endowed by God with rights, liberties, and corresponding obligations which cannot be taken away by government without violating the universal moral law.

3. The basic function of the Federal Government is to secure these rights, liberties, and obligations in accordance with the United States Constitution.

4. Communism is a materialistic, atheistic, intrinsically evil worldwide conspiracy which has no moral right to existence or to the respect of mankind; it is an imminent menace to our way of life and to our very civilization.

5. Socialism, the Welfare State, and all other forms of Collectivism are based on a false philosophy of the nature of man, and would inevitably result in the surrender of our basic liberties to a federal bureaucracy.

AIMS OF ORGANIZATION

1. To persuade our fellow-citizens to understand the true nature of the Communist movement: to recognize it as our mortal enemy.

2. To stop the drift of our social and economic system toward Socialism, to protect our individual liberties against the encroachment of government, to encourage private enterprise and a free economy, and generally to bring our government back to true Constitutional principles.

3. To arrest the spread of the false philosophy of Materialism, which is causing a breakdown in our moral character as a nation, thus rendering us ineffective in our struggles against immorality in our midst and against Communism at home and abroad.

4. To encourage, by educational means, the voting public to elect to public office men who will vote for effective measures to promote these aims.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. Learn more about Freedom; know what you stand for; inform yourself on current issues.

2. Know your enemy; learn all that you can about Communism and Socialism. Join a Study Group and study about Americanism versus Communism and Socialism.

3. Help others understand; become active in promoting Freedom; write letters to legislators, newspapers and radio stations, distribute literature, speak out for Americanism at every opportunity.

4. Become politically active.

5. Get out and VOTE! But—know what you are voting for.

6. Work to elect the right officials.

7. Be Alert! There are things to do, there are things not to do. Be sure that you are doing the **right** thing.

8. Be constant! The enemy never rests.

9. Pray! It's the most important thing to do.

READ PERIODICALS

The Committee for Conservative Action Newsletter

Human Events

U. S. News and World Report

The Dan Smoot Report

The Christian Beacon

The Wanderer

LISTEN TO RADIO PROGRAMS

Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Tom Livezey

The Twentieth Century Reformation Hour

The Manion Forum

The Dan Smoot Report

Major Edgar C. Bundy

Howard Kershner

R. K. Scott

Kent Courtney

For information on Study Groups, study course material, books, films, tapes and speakers write to:

COMMITTEE FOR

CONSERVATIVE ACTION, INC.

P. O. Box 683 Havertown, Pa.

SWARTHMORE COMMITTEE FOR

CONSERVATIVE ACTION

P. O. Box 205 Swarthmore, Pa.

Membership Fee: $5.00 per Year
(Includes Monthly Newsletter)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/29/78 BY Sp2 mas/sp

2,000 Years ago Cicero said:

"Not to know what has been transacted in former times is to be always a child.

"If no use is made of the labors of past ages, the world must remain always in the infancy of knowledge."

~~62-0-67837~~
62-102576-211X

SWARTHMORE COMMITTEE FOR CONSERVATIVE ACTION

An Independent Non-partisan, Non-sectarian, Non-profit Organization, to Promote Responsible Thought and Action Against Communism, Socialism, and Materialism, and a return to Constitutional Government.

REC-81 62-102576-312

December 15, 1965

EX-117

[redacted]

Worthington, Minnesota

ALL INFORMATION CONTAIN b6 b7C
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/71 BY spr mac/cp

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
DEC 15 3 52 PM '65

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of December 7th has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

In response to your request, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy and why I am not in a position to comment as you desire.

Concerning Dan Smoot, I would like to point out that he was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own.

MAILED 3
DEC 15 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Minneapolis - Enclosure

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles and none of "Report #2 Operation Abolition." Don Dunlap cannot be identified in Bufiles.

KLS:ejc
(4)

DEC 12

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

50 DEC 21 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted] b6 b7C

Worthington, Minnesota

December 7, 1965

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Recently I have read material on the new Curriculum for Study for Sunday Schools as advocated by the National Council of Churches. One of the publiaations was the Dan Smoot Report on the National Council of Churches. I would like to know if the Dan Smoot Reports are responsible information on this subject, and could they be quoted as authority.

Also "Report#2 Operation Abolition" by Don Dunlap, Columbia, South Carolina.

Carolina Representative for the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Methodist Layman.

I am a member of the Church of the Brethren which was named in the material.

Sincerely,

[redacted] b6 b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/29/81 BY spr

REC-81 62-102576-212

EX. 112

14 DEC 16 1965

ack 12/15/65

CORRESPONDENCE

December 16, 1965

REC-10 62-102576-213

EX-113

[redacted] B. APPROX 1943

San Luis Obispo, California

Dear [redacted]

I read your letter of December 9th addressed to Mr. DeLoach.

In response to your request, I am enclosing some material which contains suggestions all of us can use in opposing communism. You may also wish to refer to my books, "Masters of Deceit" and "A Study of Communism." These were written to acquaint readers with the strategy and tactics of communists, both in this country and abroad. Copies may be available in your local library.

With respect to your inquiry, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
DEC 16 1965
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/30/81 BY sp2 wac/sp

Enclosures (2)
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
One Nation's Response to Communism
NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
DFC:lsg
(3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

51 DEC 22 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 16 11 35 AM '65

DEC 16 11 13 AM '65

b6
b7C

TRUE COPY

10 Da

Dear Mr. DeLoach

b6
b7C

My name is [redacted] I have had the honor of hearing & talking to Herb Filbrick in person. I think because Communism that our Country is slowly being taken over. I give my life to my Country. "But what can I as one Do to help? Mr Filbrick told me I should write you to find out. Also I would like to know your opion of Dan Smoot.

"Help me to help my country"

Yours truly

[redacted]

Write:

[redacted]

San Luis Obispo
California

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/78 BY spr-mar/ep

Postmark date:
December 9, 1965

Address per envelope:

[redacted]

San Luio Obispo
California

REC-10 62-102576 213

EX-113

11 DEC 17 1965

nml

ITC 12-15-65 lsg
ack 12-16-65 DFC: lsg

C 16

Dear Mr DeLonch

My name is [redacted]

I have had the honor of hearing & talking to Herb Filbrick in person.

I think because Commonism that our Country is slowly being taken over. I give my life to my Country. "But what can I as one Do to help"? Mr Filbrick told me I should write you to Find out. Also I would Like to know your Opion of Dan Smoot.

"Help me to help my Country"

Yours truly

[redacted]

Write:

[redacted]

San Luis Obispo
California

[redacted]

San Luis Obispo
California

ZIP CODE

SAN LUIS OBISPO DEC 9 PM 1965 CA

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/12 BY sp7 mar/jw

December 29, 1965

REC-11

62-102576 214

X-100

b6
b7C

[redacted]

McCloud, California 96057

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of December 20th was received during Mr. Hoover's absence. You may be certain your communication will be brought to his attention upon his return.

I know he would want me to thank you for your interest in writing and to advise you that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 10
DEC 29 1965
COMM-FBI

DEC 29 3 19 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/77 BY spr-mac/yr

NOTE: We have had prior cordial correspondence with [redacted] and there is nothing derogatory in Bufiles regarding him. His previous communication of 11-24-64, which was acknowledged, contained the exact same statements and sentiments as his current letter with the exception of his remark regarding Smoot. Accordingly it is not felt it requires a acknowledgment over the Director's signature.

DFC:csd (3)

DEC 28 3 25 PM '65

b6
b7C

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

57 JAN 6 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]
Cloud, Calif.
December 20, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, F.B.I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Since I was a small boy you have been one of my foremost heroes. It was primarily your book, "Masters of Deceit", along with the speeches of Kennedy and Nixon which gave my wife and I our first interest and fears in politics. Using your book as our bible, we called ourselves anti-communists for a short period. And, as a result we met a few people quite active in what they called anti-communism.

The more people we met in this movement, the more disenchanted we became. It seemed that each of them was trying to be more radical than the rest. Dr. Keye, of Redding, asked me to attend a meeting of the John Birch Society as his guest, which I did. It seemed to me that each person there was fighting not for human rights, but for a kind of goverment that would protect their property rights.

The first - and last- anti-communist lecture we attended was in Redding, by Dan Smoot, who seemed to be against every individual and organization connected with government who was dedicated to working toward a peaceful country and world with a fair shake for everyone. We came home from this lecture and shortly thereafter voted for Kennedy instead of Nixon for whom we had stumped.

Since then we have studied - philosophy, great writings, history, etc. - subjects we had known nothing about. And the more we studied the more ashamed we became of ourselves for having been associsted with what we consider to be a radical movement for the ignorant or the greedy.

Having come to know this movement for what it is, and knowing it is yo[ur] to keep an eye on such extreme groups, we want you to know that we are associated in any way with radicals of any kind, organized or as indi[vidu]

I am a small town dentist and a member of the American Dental Associ[ation] the International Academy of Orthodontics. These interests and wor[k] the future of dentistry and serving my fellow-man are my only aims.

Yours truly,

[redacted]

[redacted]
McCLOUD, CALIF. 96057

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/10/77 BY SP2 mac/cp

REC 11

EX-106 62 - 105576 214

6 DEC 30 1965

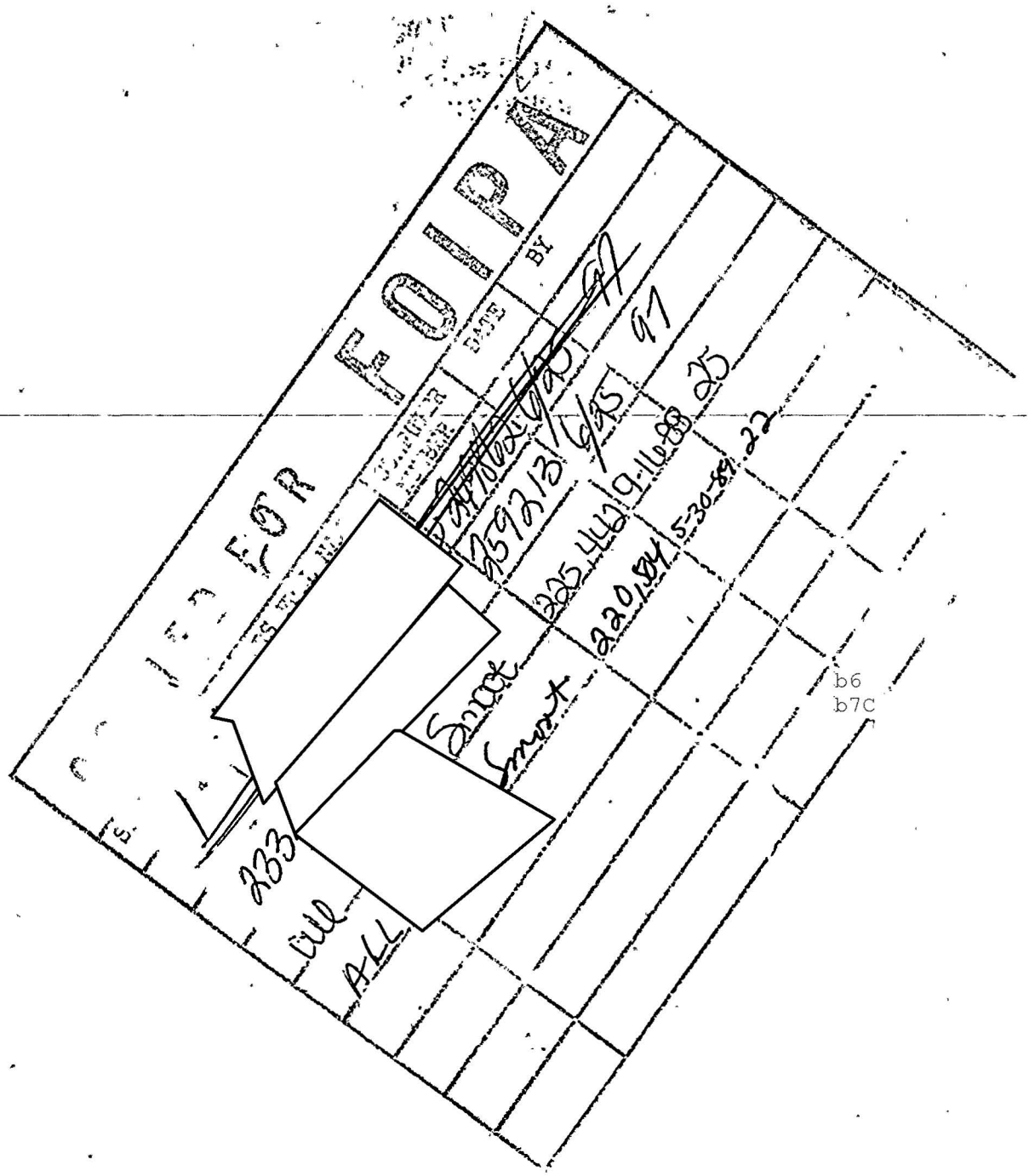
35 DEC 27 1965

Tolson	
DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Wick	✓
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

b6
b7C

XEROX
JAN 3 1966

CORRESPONDENCE


FOIPA
DATE
BY
Smart
Smart
233
ALL
b6
b7C

RA

January 10, 1966

REC-1 62-102576-215

[redacted]

South Gate, California 90280

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of January 2nd has been received.

In response to your request, Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and this Bureau is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent cannot be identified in Bureau files on the basis of information available.

KLS:asf (3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/30/78 BY spr mac/ep

REC'D-R ING ROOM FBI JAN 10 10 55 AM '66

b6 b7C

REC'D DE LOACH FBI JAN 12 10 54 AM '66

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 7
JAN 10 1966
COMM-FBI

51 JAN 14 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

South Gate, California

Jan 2, 1966

b6
b7C

Dear Sir,

I have read several articles by a person who proclaims to be a former F.B.I. Agent, who in my opinion is a very demoralizing influence on the american public.

I have written you personally because I have great faith in you and your organization.

Could you please send me some backround information on this personality known as Dan Smoot?

Primarily I am concerned with the question, is Mr. Smoot now or has he ever been a member of any subversive organazition?

Myself and several friends are very interested in your comments on this man.

Respectfully

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ITC 1-7-66
ag REC-35 62-102576-215

14 JAN 11 1966

ack 1-10-66
KLS/ag EX-107

81 KLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/97 BY spr mac/ap

mml

[redacted]

b6
b7C

South Gate, California
Jan 2, 1966

Dear Sir,

I have read several articles by a person who proclaims to be a former F.B.I. agent, who in my opinion is a very demoralizing influence on the american public.

I have written you personally because I have great faith in you and your organization.

Could you please send me some background information on this personality known as Dan Smoot?

Primarily I am concerned with the question, is mr. Smoot now or has he ever been a member of any subversive organazition?

ITC 1-7-66 ack
ack 1-10-66
RLS

Myself and several friends are very interested in your comments on this man.

CORRESPONDENCE

Respectfully

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/87 BY sp7 mar/yr

RA

REC 30

62-102576-216

January 19, 1966

41/20

EX-103

[redacted]

Trotwood-Madison Senior High School
444 South Broadway
Trotwood, Ohio 45426

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

JAN 19 3 32 PM '66
FBI
READING ROOM

Your letter of January 12th has been received.

I would like to point out that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

With respect to Mr. Smoot's title while assigned to FBI Headquarters, you may wish to know there is no position entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director" in the FBI.

MAILED 19
JAN 19 1966
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/30/87 BY sp7mac/cp

1 - Cincinnati - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
DTP:efs (4)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

69 JAN 21 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

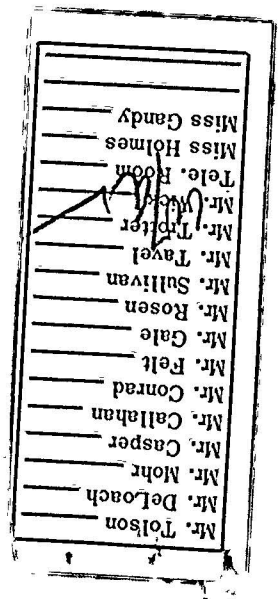
F.B.I.
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

JAN 19 4 09 PM '66

JAN 19 10 49 AM '66
RECD DE LOACH
FBI

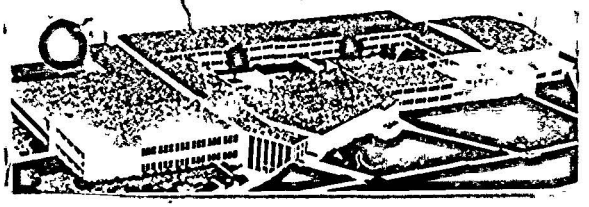
COMM-FBI
JAN 19 1966
FBI MAIL ROOM



TROTWOOD - MADISON
SENIOR
HIGH SCHOOL

Larry W. Hillman . Principal
Robert A. Spicer . Vice-Principal

444 South Broadway - Trotwood, Ohio - 45426



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

January 12, 1966

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I would appreciate very much receiving personal answers to two simple questions concerning Dan Smoot, a leading conservative spokesman and former FBI Agent.

Without agreeing or disagreeing with his political philosophy, can you give me some kind of a personal character evaluation of the man based upon his association with your agency.

Can you give a short statement concerning the controversy which arose over his claiming to be "an administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover on FBI headquarters staff in Washington" for two years -- a claim which, apparently after being challenged, has been altered to now state "two years on FBI headquarters staff".

These two requests are somewhat tied together since some refuse to even read his comments because they consider him a dispenser of false and misleading information.

It means a great deal to me in my work as a public school teacher to be able to help students develop intelligent constructively critical thinking on current political and governmental controversies. This information would help me to answer several questions referring to the above.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

[redacted] American History Teacher
Trotwood-Madison Senior High School
444 South Broadway
Trotwood, Ohio
45426

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/97 BY spr mar/jp

b6
b7C

REC 30

182-576-216

RECORDED-DIRECTOR

16 JAN 20 1966

EX-103

ack 1/19/66 DTP:ifs

EXP PROC.

30 JAN 17 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

O D

REC-70

62-102576-217

March 8, 1966

Honorable Willard E. Fraser
Mayor
Billings, Montana 59101

My dear Mayor:

Your letter of February 28th has been received.

With respect to Dan Smoot, he was employed as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
MAR 8 1966
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/31/93 BY sp-mac/jp

1 - Butte - Enclosure

NOTE: Our files disclose we last corresponded with Mayor Fraser on 10/21/64. Past information from our files show she organized a branch of the America First Committee in Billings in 1942. This organization was subject of an Internal Security-German investigation. Fraser also published numerous articles critical of former President Roosevelt characterizing him as a warmonger, and the purpose of the articles was to encourage the U.S. not to aid England. In October, 1965, Fraser attempted to get two candidates into the National Academy by requesting assistance of Senator Mike Mansfield.

KLS:jdm
(4)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

57 MAR 18 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAR 8 2 17 PM '66
FBI
READING ROOM

WILLARD E. FRASER
MAYOR

Office of The Mayor
City of Billings
Montana

City Hall Zip 59101

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

February 28, 1966

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Who is this Dan Smoot? Dan Smoot who, to listen to some people, was at least equal to, or perhaps even slightly above - in rank - than one J. Edgar Hoover.

Was he with the F.B.I.? If so, in what capacity, and why did he leave? What was the period of service?

Sincerely,

Willard E. Fraser

Willard E. Fraser

WEF:pa

EXP. PROC.
38 MAR 4 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/98 BY spr-mcf/gr

REC-76

62-102576-217

2 MAR 4 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 2/9/66

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 2416. Senator Montoya, (D) New Mexico, requested to have printed in the Record an article from the February 11, 1966, issue of Time Magazine entitled "Showdown in The Southwest." Mr. Montoya advised that "The article deals with the courageous legal battle carried out by the publisher of the Southwesterner, Mr. Bill McGaw, after a member of the John Birch Society attempted to organize an advertising boycott to stifle his criticism of the Birchers." McGaw sued [redacted] New Mexico, and a member of the John Birch Society. McGaw won his case. The article states "The defense tried the classic libel defense of truth. McGraw's editorial, the lawyers said, followed the Communist line, just as Webster had charged. Appearing as a star witness, far-right Commentator Dan Smoot agreed that the editorial was Communist lining, and the same point was made in a deposition from Martin Dies, onetime chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee."

b6
b7C

Original filed in: 66-1731-2835

62-102576-

62-102576-
NOT RECORDED
176 FEB 18 1966

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/30/77 BY spr mar/spr

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 2/8/66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

54 FEB 24 1966 F16

REC 12 62 - 102576-218

April 27, 1966

[redacted]

San Diego, California 92115

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 21st has been received. It was thoughtful of you to write and I appreciate your kind comments regarding my administration of the FBI.

With respect to Mr. Howard D. Smoot, he was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and opinions are strictly his own and this Bureau is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent and [redacted] are not identifiable in Bufiles. Dan Smoot referred to by correspondent is former Special Agent Howard D. Smoot who is well-known to the Bureau.

BGH:amm
(3)

[redacted]

MAILED 19
APR 27 1966
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/20/78 BY SP2 [illegible]

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 20 1966

April 21, 1966

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, DC 20008
4936 30th Place

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Can an ordinary citizen ask a favor of you? I am 39, married, 2 children. I am not affiliated with any group other than my Babtist Church, which I fear I shall soon have to leave due to the influence of the National Council of Churches. However, before I leave I shall do everything I can to educate our preacher.

Dan Smoot

I personnally feel that Mr. Smoot is a dedicated patriotic man, who loves his country, as I do. However, my funny librel friends kiddingly refer to him as "Mr. Dan Smut", and do not believe a word he says.

I thought that if you could give me a personal character reference of Mr. Smoot (whether I am right or wrong) you would be helping all of us trying to preserve our country from foreign rule.

Does the F.B.I. send out any bulletins or anything of that nature to the average citizen? If so, I would be most interested in any authentic information available.

This Nation owes you a debt that we can never repay. The day you leave your post will be the beginning of the dark days in America.

Most Respectfully yours

[redacted]

San Diego 15, California

INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/30/78 BY SP7 [illegible]

San Diego 16, Calif.

GENERAL

[redacted]

San Diego, Calif. 92115

b6
b7C

REC 12

62-102576-218

APR 29 1966

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION

ack: BGH [illegible] 27/66

1-ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. RECORD

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely — help get subscribers for the *Report*, commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/77 BY sp7 unai/ep

62-102576-218

ENCLOSURE

REC-35
ST-113 62-102576 219

November 23, 1966

Cc
10-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/13 BY sp7 [illegible]

[redacted]

Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

b6
b7C

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 23 12 00 PM '66

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of November 17th has been received, and I was pleased to learn you found "Masters of Deceit" of interest. Perhaps you will also wish to refer to my book, "A Study of Communism," which is a comprehensive study of the development and expansion of communism throughout the world. This book may be available at your local library.

Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

MAILED 3
NOV 23 1966
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles disclose Michael cooperated with the Bureau by furnishing information in connection with an investigation conducted in 1949 and 1950. There is no other information identifiable with him in Bufiles.

HRH:jdm (3)

FBI
REC'D [illegible]
NOV 23 [illegible]

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

61 DEC 7 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Cincinnati Ohio
Thurs Nov. 17, 1966.

Mr J Edgar Hoover.
U.S. Dept of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation,

Dear Sir;

I have recently read Dr Schwartz's book "You Can Trust the Communist to be Communists," of which I am sure you have a complete knowledge, and followed it up by reading your book "Communists, Masters of Deceit." Prior to reading these books, I had through the years gained what I thought was a fair knowledge of the aims, goals, methods of working through many mediums above and below the surface. My theory and watchword became "Never trust communists or communism." Now these two books have shown me that my knowledge was very sparse and only generalities. First Dr Schwartz and then your book have been a vast education to me on the subject.

Now I have read another book of which you certainly have firsthand knowledge, as it is by a former agent in your organization and was on your staff in Washington. The book is "The Invisible Government" by Don Smoot

Now what I am going to request of you is your evaluation of Mr. Smoot and his book. The circimstances under which he left your organization, whether his book can be credited or discredited. And if credited what is your stand in the entire matter. To me this book dealing in a very decidedly serious matter and I believe I could not come to a better source for information and advise on it than you before I spread knowledge of it or promotion to buy or read it on to friends, acquaintances, fellow workers and all people with whom I come in contact.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/77 BY spr mc/sp

ITC 11-22-66 jdm
mme ack 11-23-66
bk/jdm

I have been and am doing this in every way with the other two aforementioned books

Thanking you for any consideration you may extend to me on these matters, I remain,

Sincerely Yours,

[redacted] b6 b7C

[redacted]

UN8421 - Cincinnati, O 45220

Cincinnati Ohio,
Thurs Nov 17, 1966.

HA-M

Mr J Edgar Hoover
U.S. Dept of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation,

Dear Sir;

I have recently read Dr Schwartz's book "You can Trust the Communists to be Communists", of which I am sure you have a complete knowledge, and followed it up by reading your book "Communists, Masters Of Deceit." Prior to reading these books, I had through the years gained what I thought was a fair knowledge of the aims, goals, methods of working through many mediums above and below the surface. My theory and watchword became "Never trust Communists or Communism". Now these two books have shown me that my knowledge was very sparse and only generalities. First Dr Schwartz and then your book have been a vast education to me on the subject.

Now I have read another book of which you certainly have first hand knowledge, as

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
NOV 21 10 26 AM '66

RECD-COMM & FCURS
FBI
NOV 21 11 38 AM '66

it is by a former agent in your organization and was on your staff in Washington. The book is "The Invisible Government" by Dan Smoot.

Now what I am going to request of you is your evaluation of Mr. Smoot and his book. The circumstances under which he left your organization, whether his book can be credited or discredited. And if credited, what is your stand in the entire matter. To me this book dealing in a very decidedly serious matter and I believe I could not come to a better ~~source~~ source for information and advise on it than you before I spread knowledge of it or promotion to buy or read it on to friends, acquaintances, fellow workers and all people with whom I come in contact.

I have been and am doing this in every way with the other two aforementioned books.

Thanking you for any consideration you may extend to me on these matters, I remain,

Sincerely Yours,

b6
b7C

[redacted]

[redacted]

UN 9421 - CINCINNATI, O 45220

nml

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/8/11 BY [illegible]

Dan Smoot

Cc
10-1

EXP. PROC.
30 NOV 21 1966
38

B

REC-35 62-102576219

ST-113

25
NOV ~~21~~ 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

ITC 11-22-66 jdm
nml ack 11-23-66
hrh/jdm

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. TOLSON (✓)
MR. DELOACH (✓)
MR. MOHR ( )
MR. WICK (✓)
MR. CASPER ( )
MR. CALLAHAN ( )
MR. CONRAD ( )
MR. FELT ( )
MR. GALE ( )
MR. ROSEN ( )
MR. SULLIVAN ( )
MR. TAVEL ( )
MR. TROTTER ( )
MISS HOLMES ( )
MISS GANDY ( )

SEE ME ( )
NOTE AND RETURN ( )
PREPARE REPLY ( )
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ( )
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION ( )
WHAT ARE THE FACTS? ( )
HOLD ( )

REMARKS:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/77 BY spr mac/jp

REC-57 62-102576-220

January 13, 1967

10-1
ac

JAN 13 2 44 PM '67

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Department of Speech
Emerson College
130 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of January 9th.

In response to your inquiries, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal activities as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
JAN 13 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. He requested information as part of a Master's Thesis which he is writing.

JBT:moo
(3) moo

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/30/77 BY spr mailp

320

67 JAN 23 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D DE LOACH
JAN 13 4 44 PM '67

EMERSON COLLEGE
130 BEACON STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02116

DEPARTMENT OF SPEECH

January 9, 1967

10-1

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Would it be possible to obtain some information about Dan Smoot for a paper I intend to write?

I understand that he worked for about ten years as an agent for the F.B.I. I would appreciate it if you could confirm this for me and send me any biographical information about him which would be legally permissible concerning those years when he worked for your Bureau (if indeed he did.)

I plan to use this information as part of a chapter -- Smoot's biography -- in a paper concerning his rhetorical style which will hopefully become my Master's Thesis.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

Graduate Assistant, Department of Speech

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/81 BY spr mac/cp

62-102576-220

REC-57

3 JAN 17 1967

ack 1-13-67
GBT/moo

CORRESPONDENCE

April 20, 1967

REC-12 62-102576-221

EX-108 [redacted]

New Bern, North Carolina 28560

b6
b7C 10-1

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 17th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by the FBI from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 19
APR 20 1967
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/77 BY spr mar/ep

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

EFT:jdb (3)

REC-D MICK
FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Ro
Holmes
Gandy

56 APR 27 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[redacted]

New Bern, N.C.
28560

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

bsl 10-1

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I have a question that I hope you can find the time in your busy schedule to answer.

I have been very much impressed with Mr. Dan Smoot's radio programs and in the course of conversation with one of my fellow workers I was very shocked when he made the statment that "Dan Smoot was kicked out of the F.B.I. because of his Communist leanings".

From the sound of his programs it would seem that this is a lie to say the least.

If you would clear the air on this matter it would be grately appreciated.

E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/87 BY spr mac/cp

Respectfully

[redacted]

b6
b7C

NEW BERN, NC
APR 17 AM
1967
28560

EX-108

REC 12

62-102576-221

11 APR 21 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 4/20/67
EFT: jdb

August 10, 1967

REC 37 62-102576-222

EX 101

[redacted]

Waukegan, Illinois 60085

ALL INFORMATION CONTAI b6 b7C
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/30/78 BY spr mac/cp

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of August 7th, with enclosures.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by the FBI from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Your enclosures are being returned to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
AUG 10 1967
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. His enclosures are two issues of "The Dan Smoot Report," dated June, 1961, and April, 1967. In the 1961 issue the FBI service of Smoot is related, and the questions correspondent refers to in his letter are marked on this copy. They concern communist investigations Smoot alleges to have conducted as an Agent.

JBT:jfe (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62 AUG 16 1967

CALL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

b6
b7C

27 August, 1967

[redacted]

Waukegan, Ill. 60085

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/22/12 BY sp/mas/cp

Federal Bureau of Investigation
ATTN: Mr. J.E. Hoover, or Office
Pennsylvania Ave. at 9th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

What I am about to ask is perhaps classified as unobtainable information; my hope is that it is not.

For the last three or four months I have been listening to and receiving informative reading material from a one Dan Smoot, of Dallas, Texas. Enclosed are two papers he has sent me, they are amoungst a number that I have received from him. One of them deals entirely with Mr. Smoot, and it is this paper that I wish you to read because I am primarily concerned with it's contents.

The enclosed eight page report or short biography is interesting reading. I sincerely hope that you or someone on your staff will read it and make an evaluation of it with your past records concerning Mr. Smoot. I do not believe Mr. Smoot to be of a subversive nature; I only question his mannerism in presenting his programs and papers.

After cross-checking a particular section in one of his reports I have some doubt as to his validity as a critic-- Mr. Smoot seems to use only that which he desires and clouds the issues with a lack of complete quotes- he takes fragments of quotes and builds from these.

I would like to know as much about an individual before I can accept his opinions as valid. In order to be a well informed individual I am taking what steps I believe necessary. To be narrowly opinionated is bad, it is mentally unhealthy. Mr. Smoot seems to be very narrow in his presentations. I appreciate his reports because he documents his material at the end of each report- perhaps thinking noone will take the time to inquire, I really can't say.

I am trying to gather as much information as possible concerning my government; it's policies, it's leaders and their opinions, and it's critics. Mr. Smoot appears to be the latter. This is why I am concerned with Mr. Smoot and his backround as well as a responsible critic of our government. If he does use only half-truths and quotes out of context he only adds to the confusion and one-sided thinking

ack 8-10-67
3BTBMG

2- ENCLOSURE

62-102576-222

REC 37
EX 101

11 AUG 8 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

THREE

EXP PROC
37 AUG 8 1967

of many of our countries citizens. And this my good sir is bad.

I would appreciate it very much if you had a staff member take care of this letter and answer certain gaps that appear in his biography as I have noted on pages three and four. I have my own uneducated thoughts for answers up until now, I hope that you will be able to help fill these gaps.

I must ask you sir that no generalities be used in your answers to my "scribbled" in comments on his paper. I want to know, and can only know if I have the facts or reasons behind the incidents Mr. Smoot mentions on pages three and four.

I trust that I will hear from you shortly, until then I remain,

[redacted]

Waukegan, Ill. 60085

b6
b7C

November 1, 1967

REC- 38

62-102576-223

[redacted]

Ocracoke, North Carolina 27960

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of October 25th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by the FBI from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/83 BY spr mac/ep

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. Directory of Post Offices does not show "Island" as part of address.

JBT:cae (3)
cae

MAILED 30
NOV 1 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

66 NOV 9 1967

TRUE COPY

Ocracoke, N. C. 27960
Oct. 25, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
The F.B.I.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/30/77 BY sp7 mac/ep

My Dear Sir;

This past Saturday night at a dinner party that I attended - I and about one hundred other Ocracokers - the guest speaker was a Mr. Smoot of Dallas, Texas. He was introduced as a writer and Editor of a paper that it seems he publishes. His talk ran along lines such as this. He worked for the F.B.I. for 9 years; Communists tho' few in number often control unions and other organizations. Government such as we know it in Washington, namely Democratic and Republican is rotten. That the government is engaged in many unconstitutional acts. Two I remember that he mentioned - Aid to Hospitals and to Airports. There are other things he said that I cannot remember well enough to quote.

We are an Island of loyal Americans. Our service list of names in our church numbers well over one hundred. We have around thirty Masons on this Island. We believe in freedom and while we know that there is much that needs correcting in Washington we still love our country and believe in her. Mr. Smoot tried to smutty up our beliefs.

Will you please let me know if he is a loyal American? (9yyrs. with F.B.I. he said) It would seem from the papers that he edits that he is well known.

As he spoke it was made afresh in our minds that our former President was shot to death in Dallas, Texas.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Ocracoke Island
North Carolina

b6
b7C

ITC
10-30-67
JEd

vck
11-1-67
JBT: cdc
mml

I expect you to keep this inquiry confidential.

Ocracoke, N. C.
Oct. 25, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
The F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/23/11 BY sp1 mas/sp

Howard D. Smoot

My Dear Sir;

This past Saturday night at a dinner party that I attended - I and about one hundred other Ocracokers - the guest speaker was a Mr. Smoot of Dallas, Texas. He was introduced as a writer and Editor of a paper that it seems he publishes. His talk ran along lines such as this. He worked for the F. B. I for 9 years; Communists tho' few in number often control unions and other organizations. Government such as we know it in Washington, namely Democratic and Republican is rotten. That the government is engaged in many unconstitutional acts. Two I remember that he mentioned - Aid to Hospitals and to Airports. There are other things he said that I cannot remember well enough to quote.

REC-38 62-102576-223
11-2
25 OCT 30 1967

We are an Island of loyal Americans. Our Service list of names in our Church members will

CORRESPONDENCE

over one hundred. We have around thirty Masons on this Island. We believe in freedom and while we know that there is much that needs correcting in Washington we still love our country and believe in her. Mr. Smoot tried to smutty up our beliefs.

Will you please let me know if he is a loyal American? (9 yrs. with F.B.I. he said) It would seem from the papers that he edits that he is well known.

As he spoke it was made afresh in our minds ~~that~~ our former President was shot to death in Dallas, Texas.

b6
b7C

Sincerely,

[redacted]

OCRACOKE ISLAND
North Carolina
27960

I expect you to keep this inquiry confidential.

4-572 (Rev. 7-18-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 6/27/68

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages E5861-E5865. Congressman Rarick, (D) Louisiana, requested to have printed in the Record an article from the Eaton Rouge (Louisiana) Sunday Advocate of June 16, 1968, entitled "Afield and Afloat—Mass Hysteria;" the Dan Smoot Report for August 22, 1966, entitled "The Right of Self-Defense;" a policy statement by the Secretary of the Army dated June 21, 1968, entitled "Marksmanship Support Is Limited," and several related articles. The Smoot report pointed out that "We do need—as Senator Dodd says—some deterrents against crimes of violence. The best deterrent would be a citizenry armed and able to defend itself. - - - - Another effective deterrent would be rigid punishment, under existing law, of criminals who prey on others. A recently-released FBI study revealed that 68,850 convicted criminals who had been given leniency (probation, suspended sentence, parole, or conditional release) averaged three arrests each following the leniency that was granted them."

66-1731-3344

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/81 BY sp-mac/ep

62-102576-

NOT RECORDED
149 JUL 25 1968

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 6/26/68 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

59 JUL 31 1968

gm 62-10257 [redacted]

January 31, 1968

REC 48 [redacted]

EX-102

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Notre Dame Academy
Hilton Drive, Park Hills
Covington, Kentucky 41011

b6
b7C

My dear Sister:

Your letter of January 24th, with enclosure, has been received.

In response to your inquiries, the only information I can furnish you is that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

I am herewith returning the item you made available.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 30
JAN 31 1968
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/79 BY sp7 [illegible]

Enclosure
NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. Enclosure is "The Dan Smoot Report," dated 10-30-67, which links Negro militants and communists to a planned anarchy in the United States.

WMG:lrs (4)

b6
b7C

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC'D-READING ROOM

55 FEB 12 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted] 472

31

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY
HILTON DRIVE, PARK HILLS
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY 41011

January 24, 1968

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Edgar Hoover
Fedral Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am seeking a bit of information on the enclosed Dan Smoot Report.

10-1

How dependable is it? How effective?

AKS 3e

How subversive is the "New Politics Movement"? Is it under F.B.I. surveillance?

What is the standing of the Santa Barbara Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions?

What of the Fund for the Republic? Any relative of the Ford Foundation?

Kindly check the terms marked on p. 175.

Expecting to hear from you soon,

Yours truly,

EXP PROC
JAN 29 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/30/77 BY [illegible]

b6
b7C

esa

November 5, 1968

REC 49 62-102576-225

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Signal Mountain, Tennessee 37377

Dear [redacted]

Mr. Hoover has read your letter of October 30th, with enclosure, and asked that I thank you for your favorable remarks concerning his work. He was pleased to know you have read his book, "Masters of Deceit."

It has been his long-standing policy to refrain from injecting the FBI or himself into political matters. As the head of a Federal investigative agency, it would not be proper for him to endorse anyone aspiring to the Presidency.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ Helen W. Gandy

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 24
NOV 5 - 1968
COMM-FBI

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/30/77 BY spr mar/cp

[redacted]

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. The enclosure furnished by correspondent is a copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" dated September 16, 1968. Except for brief biographical mention of Smoot's having been a Bureau Agent from 1951-1955, no mention is made in his Report of the Director or the Bureau.

WMG:kas (3)

Kas

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

74

53 NOV 14 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

gem/paul

D TEB/a

wmg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Delmach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Signal Mtn., Tenn.
October 30, 1968
31377

To F.B.I. Director J. Edgar Hoover,

Dear Sir,

I noticed last night that Richard Nixon was present at the Billy Graham Crusade in Pittsburgh. Mr. Graham had quiet a few compliments to bestow upon the candidate, and I understand that previous to this he had given his public support in behalf of Nixon. I personally believe that Mr. Graham has made a big mistake, not only in taking money from thousands of Christians who support his telecast and using part of the time for political expediency, but also in failing to see any deeper into the life of this man and his socialistic proclivities. No doubt Mr. Graham will draw many votes for Nixon from well meaning people who have faith in his judgment. I rejoice in the gospel message that Billy Graham preaches but I cannot agree with his choice of our next president.

After last nights telecast of the Graham Crusade and reading the Dan Smoot Report this morning (one of your former F.B.I. agents), I felt impressed to write this letter. I have read your book "Masters of Deceit." I am grateful that you had the courage to expose Martin Luther King for what he was, and I am thankful for your uncompromising convictions, for Christ and country.

Our Chattanooga News-Free Press commends Wallace, but says, "he cannot win." They have endorsed Nixon as the lesser of two evils. I agree with Abraham Lincoln when he said, "I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live by the light that I have. I must stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong."

I am sure that you have never heard of me before, but I hope that this letter from a little man might be placed upon the heart of a great man and in the providence of our Omnipotent God, help move him to public support for George Wallace.

Sincerely for God and country,

[redacted]

EXP. PROC.
33 OCT 31 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/78 BY spr mcf

Hon Ack:
Wm Thomas
11/5/68
nml

ENCLOSURE

REC 49 62-102576-225
11-6
10 OCT 31 1968

b6
b7C

CORRESPONDENCE

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 14, No. 38 (Broadcast 682) September 16, 1968 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, 1968

While Hubert Humphrey was still saying that Negroes riot because they see on television things they want but do not have, and was boasting that if *he* lived in a slum "you'd have more trouble than you have had already, because I've got enough spark left in me to lead a mighty good revolt under those conditions"—George Wallace was saying that the raging mobs trying to destroy our cities do not riot because of poverty but because they want to steal and destroy, and know they will not be punished for their criminal acts.

While Richard Nixon was lobbying behind the scenes in Washington, putting pressure on Republicans in Congress to support the Democrat-sponsored forced-housing section in the 1968 Civil Rights bill; and while Nixon was paying public tribute to the principal inciter of mob violence in the United States by attending the funeral of Martin Luther King—George Wallace was saying that the Civil Rights bill, like those before it, was setting an example of lawlessness because the bill itself is a violation of the supreme law of our land, the Constitution; and Wallace was saying that the police of our nation, and not the inciters of hate and violence, should be given the support and respect of political leaders.

While a majority of Democrats and Republicans in Congress were rubber-stamping President Johnson's unconstitutional, multi-billion-dollar great-society programs allegedly intended to prevent rioting by eliminating the "root causes" of Negro unrest—George Wallace was saying that the great-society programs were, in many instances, rewarding rioting and, in some cases, directly subsidizing rioters.

While liberal Democrats and liberal Republicans were vying with each other to produce more schemes for using tax money to bribe rioters not to riot, George Wallace was saying that the way to stop riots is to support the police in quick, strict enforcement of existing laws.

By the time the Republican and Democrat nominating conventions were held in August, 1968, even liberal politicians had come to realize that *the* political issue this year is the growing anarchy in our

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT is published weekly by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Box 9538, Dallas Texas 75214 (office at 6441 Gaston Ave.). Subscriptions: $18.00 for 2 years; $10.00, 1 year; $6.00, 6 months. Dan Smoot was born in Missouri, reared in Texas. With BA and MA degrees from SMU (1938 and 1940), he joined the Harvard faculty (1941) as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955, he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing this REPORT and abbreviating it each week for radio and TV broadcasts available for commercial sponsorship by business firms.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1968. Second Class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/97 BY sp2 mal/ep

62-102576-225
ENCLOSURE

cities. It was George Wallace who made them realize this. They perceived that Wallace had captured the support of millions by repeating the refrain: "The people are sick and tired of hearing psuedo-intellectual liberals praise the anarchists who are destroying our country, while hand-cuffing the police and accusing them of brutality for trying to protect the persons and property of decent, law-abiding citizens. The people are sick and tired of being afraid to use their streets and parks or even to venture out in their own front yards at night, because if someone molests them, the molester goes free while the police who arrest him get suspended or reprimanded or demoted."

So, both major parties tried to steal Wallace's thunder. In their 1968 platforms, both Republicans and Democrats came down hard on the issue of law and order—in almost identical words. Nixon's Republican platform says: "We will not tolerate violence!" Humphrey's Democrat platform says: "We must not and will not tolerate violence."

Nixon and Humphrey promise the same remedies. Both, still assuming that "poverty" causes crime and mob violence, will continue Johnson's program of "taking from the haves to give to the have-nots" on the premise that this will make the have-nots happy enough not to riot.

They ignore the proven fact that paying blackmail simply begets more blackmail.

They also ignore the fact that their proposed programs are unconstitutional. The federal government has no constitutional authority to operate Nixon's proposed Human Investment Program, as it has none to operate Johnson-Humphrey's Manpower Training and Development Program. The federal government has no constitutional authority to operate Nixon's proposed Domestic Development Bank, as it has none to operate Humphrey's proposed Marshall Plan for the cities.

When the Nixon and Humphrey platforms get down to the specifics of law enforcement, they both recommend unconstitutional gun-control laws and unconstitutional programs of federal aid to local law enforcement.

In outlining what *he* would do to promote law and order, George Wallace seems conscious of the constitutional limitations on the powers of a President. What Wallace promises to do about law and order could be done *legally* by a President under the Constitution; it would produce a powerful deterrent to crime and mob violence; and it would not cost taxpayers the billions of dollars that Nixon and Humphrey promise to spend.

Wallace promises, as President, to use the prestige, influence, and moral leadership of his office to create strong public support for law enforcement officers and agencies. He promises to focus public and legislative attention and criticism on courts that violate the rights of society for the benefit of criminals and rioters. He promises he will urge Congress to use its constitutional power to reverse or abrogate harmful Supreme Court decisions; and he promises to act—in the District of Columbia where the President has constitutional authority to act—to set an example of law enforcement. As he puts it: "When I am President, the streets of Washington, D. C., will be safe for decent citizens if I have to post troops five feet apart all over the District."

Big government is an issue that troubles Americans almost as much as the issues of lawlessness and the Vietnam war. Early in September, 1968, the Gallup Poll released results of a survey which revealed that *46% of the public regards big government as the worst threat to this country.*

What the Gallup Poll now reveals as an attitude of almost half the American people is an attitude I have been expressing for more than 20 years—in public speeches and on radio and television broadcasts, in press interviews, and in the pages of this *Report* since the first issue was published on June 29, 1955.

The Founding Fathers knew that the primary threat to an individual's life, liberty, and property is generally the government under which he lives. They knew that all governments will, if permitted, waste the labors of the people and ultimately enslave the people, under the pretext of taking care of the people.

nists in the sense that they do not advocate violent Marxist-Leninist techniques to establish socialism, are establishing socialism by infiltrating all branches of government and by inculcating their ideas into the minds of leaders and opinion-formers outside of government.

But the "new Nixon" we hear about is the Nixon who became Vice President in 1953. Since that time, Nixon's public stands on major issues have differed from those of Humphrey (if they have differed at all) only in degree and in semantic tone.

It must be remembered, moreover, that many conservatives voted for Eisenhower and Nixon in 1952 and 1956, on the premise that they would at least be better than Adlai Stevenson and his crowd. As it turned out, Eisenhower and Nixon continued and expanded the socialist-internationalist programs that Stevenson approved; and they emasculated the anti-socialist movement by lulling many conservatives into feeling we had a pro-freedom administration because it was Republican—and because Nixon had once been an effective anti-communist.

Probably, the very least that George Wallace will accomplish in this election is to throw it into the House of Representatives. That probability alone would be sufficient reason for me to support Wallace—even if he were as bad as his worst enemies say.

Wallace poses the first *real* threat ever made to the power establishment (often called the invisible government) in control of both Democrat and Republican parties.

We do not have a two-party system. The Democrat and Republican parties are rival factions of one great political force. They are rivals for office and power, but they represent the same political philosophy — which is big-government welfare-statism, or, in a word, socialism. This is why Democrats and Republicans—though bitter enemies in elections which do no more than determine whether Democrats or Republicans will hold office—subdue their fratricidal animosities and join hands to oppose someone who threatens the power establishment which controls both parties.

If George Wallace gets enough votes to "shake the eye teeth" (as he says) of the Democrat and Republican parties, he will create a new political force which could come to represent, truly and fundamentally, those Americans who want to save their Republic by re-establishing limited constitutional government.

LATER: More about the "constitutional crisis" that Republicans and Democrats say would be caused by throwing the election into the House; on Wallace as a "threat to our two-party system"; on the candidates' positions with regard to Vietnam and other major issues.

THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

The most recent printing of *The Invisible Government* in paperback sells at these prices: 1 copy $1.00; 10 copies, $9.00; 25 copies, $20.00; 50 copies, $37.50; 100 copies, $60.00.

All previous paperback printings are sold out. We still have, however, clothback library edition copies of *The Invisible Government* at $4.00 each (original price, $5.00).

Please notify us of any change of address *before* you move. With increased postal rates, we no longer can afford to remail issues returned by the Post Office.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE DAN SMOOT REPORT:
6 mo. — $6.00; 1 yr. — $10.00; 2 yr. — $18.00

REPRINTS OF THIS ISSUE
(for bulk mailing to one address):

1 copy	$ .25	100 copies	$ 6.50
10 copies	1.00	200 copies	12.00
25 copies	2.00	500 copies	28.00
50 copies	3.50	1000 copies	50.00

Texans Add 3% for Sales Tax

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT TAylor 1-2303
BOX 9538 DALLAS, TEXAS 75214

That is why the Founding Fathers wrote the Constitution as an inviolable contract carefully limiting federal power to what is specified in the contract.

The broad, undefined powers of government were left with the states. Hence, it is legal for state governments to experiment with social legislation to meet the changing needs of changing times. If they err—going too far or not far enough in the use of their powers—the example and competition of other states can induce correction.

When the federal government is permitted to engage in activities not authorized by the Constitution, the Constitution no longer has fixed meaning. There remains no brake on federal power. The floodgates to tyranny are opened. Thus, the old American constitutional system has been eroded away. Step by step through the years, we have permitted political and economic power to gravitate to the federal government. The unconstitutional power of the federal government has been growing like an uncontrolled, fatal parasite.

Liberals contend that government must be big and strong enough to do to and for the people what government officials think good for the people—must have absolute power to promote the general welfare. But when government assumes the power to promote the general welfare, it assumes power to determine what the general welfare is.

A big government which can take money from your neighbors to subsidize your farm or business or send you welfare checks or make you low-interest loans from the public treasury—can also confiscate *your* property.

How do the three presidential candidates of 1968 stand on the issue of big government? Humphrey praises the accomplishments of big government and promises full speed ahead to make government bigger and stronger. Nixon pays lip service to "free enterprise"; but the programs he promises are, in their essence, the same as those of his Democrat rival.

George Wallace? Long before the Gallup Poll discovered that the people fear big government, Wallace was saying:

"There is a strong backlash among the voters all across the country, but it is not against anyone because of race. It is against the idea of a big federal government trying to solve problems that should be solved on the local level."

Wallace himself, however, supports some unconstitutional aspects of big government. He says, for example, he believes in federal aid to states, but does not believe in federal controls.

The federal government has no constitutional authority to give aid to states. Hence, a states-rights constitutionalist should work toward stopping all federal aid programs, and reducing federal taxes accordingly, leaving to states and local governments the tax revenues now going to Washington for illegal federal-aid programs. Then, if the people want the programs presently being financed with tax money from Washington, they could raise the money and direct the programs at the state and local level. This would not only eliminate stupid and tyrannical federal controls, but would also provide better programs and save taxpayers billions of dollars a year, by eliminating the political favoritism, waste, corruption, inefficiency, and costly red-tape that are inevitable in the present system of allowing the federal government to take tax revenues out of a state and then send part back as aid.

Though Wallace does not take a sound constitutionalist stand on such basic issues as federal aid, his position on most issues is closer to American constitutional principles than the position of Humphrey or Nixon.

No constitutionalist could, in good conscience, support Hubert Humphrey. Some think they must support Nixon on the premise that he would at least be better than Humphrey.

It is true that when Richard Nixon was serving his country well by exposing Alger Hiss as a Soviet spy, Hubert Humphrey was helping to found Americans for Democratic Action (ADA)—a group of radical leftists who, though anti-commu-

b6
b7C

EX-100

November 21, 1968

REC 11 62-102576-226

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Tavares, Florida 32778

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of November 15th and want to thank you for your kind remarks.

In reply to your inquiry, the only information I can furnish you is that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/20/78 BY spr mai/sp

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning correspondent.

FMG:sgc (3)

sgc

MAILED 4
NOV 21 1968
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 DEC 2 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Nov. 15, 1968

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This writer is A Constitutional Conservative.

In Recent months and during the past 5 years I have taken stands in this Golden Triangle Area of Mt Dora, Tavares, Eustis, (all 3 towns approx. 4 miles apart) in speeches to Kiwanis, American Legion, etc. all in light of and supporting the Constitution of the US. I have leaned heavily on the Dan Smoot Report.

Yesterday a friend of mine - (?) without any knowledge of Dan Smoot, or his background - some 9 years with the FBI not withstanding, informed me with a wave of the hand that you can't always believe men like Dan Smoot.

I know the FBI is an investigative organization but can you give me a strictly personal opinion of Dan Smoot.

At this writing I'm well aware that there was but one person that was perfect and they crucified Him.

It is my personal feeling that if this Republic is saved it will be because of men who have not compromised.

I'm aware that you cannot participate in politics but to be perfectly frank & blunt = Would you read the Dan Smoot Report with the proverbial "grain of salt," and would you consider this report just a "Run of the Mill," kind of publication?, or would you consider this report as generally factual; that is to say Constitutionally orientated and intellectually honest?

If some how you could answer the above from a personal stand point and not as Director of the F. B. I. I sure would appreciate it.

I trust some day, Sir, I will be permitted to meet you personally - I hold nothing but high esteem for J. Edgar Hoover.

Sincerely

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Ack: mml
11-21-68
FMG 1 sgd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/9/81 BY [illegible]

COPY:hcv

☐ ROGER'S READY TO WEAR
☐ CONNER'S 5 & 10, HDWE., DEPT. STORE
☐ TOWN & COUNTRY FURNITURE CO.
ROGER W. CONNER, JR.

343-5405 PHONES
343-3961
343-3871
212 IRMA STREET • TAVARES, FLORIDA 32778

MESSAGE

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

SUBJECT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/9/78 BY [illegible]

DATE

EXP. PROC.
32 NOV 18 1968

Nov. 15, 1968 32.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This Writer is A Constitutional Conservative. Dan Smoot Report

In Recent Months And During The Past 5 Years I have taken Stands in this Golden Triangle Area of Mt Dora, Tavares, Eustis, (All 3 Towns Approx. 4 miles Apart) in Speeches to Kiwanis, American Legion, etc. All in Light of And Supporting The

REPLY

Constitution of The US. I Have Leaned Heavily on The Dan Smoot Report.

DATE

Yesterday A Friend of mine - (?) Without Any Knowledge of Dan Smoot, or His Background - Some 9 Years With The FBI Not With Standing, Informed me With A Wave of The Hand That You Can't Always Believe men Like Dan Smoot.

I Know the FBI is An Investigative Organization But Can You Give ~~me~~ A Strictly Personal Opinion of Dan Smoot.

EX-100 REC 11 62-102576-226

16 NOV 25 1968

At This Writing I'm Well - Aware

SIGNED

Form NO-R113 © The Drawing Board, Inc., Box 505, Dallas, Texas

Acki mml 11-21-68 FMG/ogc

INSTRUCTIONS TO SENDER: 1. KEEP YELLOW COPY. 2. SEND WHITE AND PINK COPIES WITH CARBON INTACT.

INSTRUCTIONS TO RECEIVER: 1. WRITE REPLY. 2. DETACH STUB, KEEP WHITE COPY, RETURN PINK COPY TO SENDER.

CORRESPONDENCE

☐ ROGER'S READY TO WEAR
☐ CONNER'S 5 & 10, HDWE., DEPT. STORE
☐ TOWN & COUNTRY FURNITURE CO.
ROGER W. CONNER, JR.

343-5405 PHONES
343-3961
343-3871
212 IRMA STREET • TAVARES, FLORIDA 32778

b6
b7C

MESSAGE

TO That there was But [redacted] SUB Person that was Perfect and they crucified him.

It is my Personal Feeling DATE That if this Republic is saved it will be because of men who have not compromised.

I'm aware that you cannot participate in politics but to be perfectly frank & blunt: would you read the Dan Smoot Report with the proverbial "Grain of Salt," and would you consider this Report just a "Run of the mill," kind of publication?, BY or would you con-

REPLY

sider this Report as generally factual. That is to say constitutionally orientated DATE and ~~intelligently~~ intellectually honest?

If some how you could answer the above from a personal start point and not as Director of the F.B.I. I sure would appreciate it.

I trust some day, Sir, I will be permitted to meet you personally - I hold nothing but high esteem for J. Edgar Hoover.

Sin[redacted]

212 IRMA STREET
TAVARES, FLORIDA

b6
b7C

SIGNED

Form NO-R113 © The

INSTRUCTIONS TO RECEIVER:

1. KEEP YELLOW COPY. 2. SEND WHITE AND PINK COPIES WITH CARBON INTACT.

1. WRITE REPLY. 2. DETACH STUB, KEEP WHITE COPY, RETURN PINK COPY TO SENDER.

April 18, 1969

AIRMAIL

REC-64 62-102576-227

[redacted]

Dayton, Ohio 45427

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

In reply to your letter of April 14th, with enclosures, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by the FBI from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 7/30/97 BY [signature]

MAILED 9
APR 18 1969
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Ohio

b6
b7C

NOTE: Neither correspondent nor [redacted] is identifiable in Bufiles. Enclosure is a newspaper article reflecting that high school teacher [redacted] who "has been rapped for allegedly using the right-wing 'Dan Smoot Report' in his classes," would fight school officials' action giving him the alternative of resigning from the staff or facing a recommendation for non-renewal of his contract. Correspondent's self-addressed, stamped envelope is being utilized in our reply.

LMG:pmt (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 APR 28 1969

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

TRUE COPY

April 14, 1969
50

Dear Mr. Hoover

Enclosed is a clipping from the Dayton Journal Herald Friday April 11 issue.

As you can read this clipping you can understand our interest in [redacted] History & Government teacher in the Madison High School. ohio b6 b7C

We have read the Dan Smoot report & books, to us thats what we want our childern to know about.

But these patriotic books & report are being under attack. to stand up for God and Country any more you are a Right Wing and shouldn't listen to the teacher or anyone.

I personally feel it does not in any way hurt to be talk about in the Public classroom School in learning that Mr. Smoot was a former F.B.I man 9 years.

If any way possible, I would like a letter of recommendation from you to be read publicly at this board meeting April 23, 1969 7:30 concerning his services perform while a member of your organization Also if possible would like a recommendation on his reports & books to also be read publicly.

Please give this your full attention at once his teaching career is at stake.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/30/78 BY spr mar/gr

b6 b7C

Thank you,
For God & Country.

[redacted]

Dayton, Ohio 45427

62-102576

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Urgent
Enclosed is a envolpe

REC-64 62-102576-227

ENCLOSURE

ITC 4-16-69 dla

ack: LMG/gmt 4/18/69 nml

APR 21 1969

8/70

Gas 18

April 24, 1969

Dear Mr. Hoover

Enclosed is a clipping from the Dayton Journal Herald Friday April 11 issue.

As you can read this clipping you can understand our interest in [redacted] History & Government teacher in the Madison High School.

We have read the Dan Smoot report & books, to us that what we want our Children to know about.

But these patriotic books & report are being under attack, to stand up for God and Country any more you are a Right Wing and shouldn't listen to the teacher or anyone.

I ~~feel~~ personally feel it does not in any way hurt to be talk about in the Public classroom School in learning that Mr. Smoot was a former F.B.I man 9 years.

If any way possible, I would like a letter of recommendation from you to be read publicly at this board meeting April 23, 1969 7:30 concerning his services perform while a member of your organization

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 8/30/16 BY [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

also if possible would like a recommendation on his reports & books to also be read publicly.

Please give this your full attention at once his teaching career is at stake.

Thank you,
For God & Country.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Dayton, Ohio 45427

Urgent

Enclosed is a envelope

APR 18 10 01 AM '69

REC'D [illegible]

The Journal Herald April 11, 1969

Teacher to Fight Dismissal Proposal

School officials confirmed last night that a Trotwood-Madison High School teacher was given the alternative of resigning from the staff or facing a recommendation for non-renewal of his contract.

School Supt. James Wooldridge said William S. Evans, head of the school's social studies department, chose not to resign but to fight the recommendation for non-renewal.

Wooldridge recommended to the board of education that Evans' contract not be renewed during the board's regular meeting Wednesday night, when many teacher contracts were renewed.

The Trotwood-Madison Classroom Teachers Association (CTA) then asked the board to postpone a decision until Evans could have a "fair, honest and open public hearing."

THE BOARD offered to hold a public hearing on April 23 if Evans requests it in writing. James W. Siehl, CTA president, said last night Evans will request the hearing.

During Wednesday's meeting, Wooldridge did not give the reasons for his recommendation. Last night he said he would reveal the reasons at the public hearing "if legal advice so demands. The law does not require us to give reasons in public meetings."

During the past few months Evans has been rapped for allegedly using the right-wing "Dan Smoot Report" in his classes.

Evans, who holds a provisional rather than a professional teaching certificate, has been employed by the district for eight years. He has been employed under a series of one-year limited contracts, rather than a continuing contract.

Siehl said the CTA has not taken a position on whether Evans should be rehired, but has merely called for a public hearing.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
b6 Callahan
b7C Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

Snoqualmie, Wash. 98065

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/11 BY spr var/cp

Dear Mr. Hoover

Thankyou for answering my letter, of Oct. 6, when I asked you some questions about Dan Smoot, and The John Birch Society. I've known a couple of people associated with the J.B.S. and thought them to be good Americans. It might do the Nation some good if they were investigated, and the truth exposed.

As for Dan Smoot, I have taken his literature, and am impressed with it. I don't know how much you have followed the writings of Dan Smoot since he left your office, and that is why I have sent you this literature by him. If he runs for U.S. Senator, and is the man I think he is, he needs all the "backing" he can get.

Mr. Hoover, I am the "outdoors" type, and it is not easy for me to follow politics or write letters, but I want to help out if I can. Thank [redacted]

NOV 21 1969

EXPEDITE
39 NOV 10 1969
DAN SMOOT
EX-102

62-102576-228
17 NOV 10 1969

b6
b7C

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE

PERS. REC. UNIT

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 10, No. 29 (Broadcast 465) July 20, 1964 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/30/77 BY sp7 mar/ep

THE INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

In presidential election years, policies of the federal government are much discussed. The incumbent administration defends and points with pride, while the aspiring political party views with alarm. Yet, no matter what happens at the polls, policies do not change. The two political parties are rivals for power. Each wants to control the federal establishment, but both adhere to the same policies.

When it appears that a foremost contender for the Presidency might effect basic changes in the unchanging bipartisan policies to which both parties are tied, party rivalry yields to unified effort to stop that one candidate. For example, in 1951 there was swelling revolt, nationwide, against policies (domestic and foreign) of the Truman administration. The most prominent critic of Truman policies was U. S. Senator Robert A. Taft (Republican, Ohio). The *people* considered Taft leader of the Republican Party; but *liberal Republicans* organized and directed the insidious manipulations which stopped Taft.

There was *no* major-party challenge to established policies in the dull 1956 and 1960 presidential elections; but in 1964, when U. S. Senator Barry Goldwater loomed as a threat to "bipartisanism," 1952-model machinations showed up. It was obvious that liberal Republicans (Lodge, Scranton, Rockefeller, Nixon, Eisenhower, et al) would rather see Republicans lose the presidential contest than see Barry Goldwater win it.

Voters must have no opportunity to vote for change: their role must be limited to a choice between parties and personalities to administer policies which seem to be formulated and handed down from somewhere else, fixed and unchangeable.

Formulators of the policies: who are *they?* For a few months late in the Truman administration, the answer seemed clear. Harry Dexter White (a communist agent who virtually ran the Treasury Department while Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was Secretary) had formulated postwar economic and

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine published every week by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., mailing address P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas, Texas 75214; Telephone TAylor 1-2303 (office address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.50 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.50 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person. Add 2% sales tax on all orders originating in Texas for Texas delivery.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1964. Second class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas. No reproductions permitted.

ENCLOSURE
62-102576-228

monetary policies which the Truman administration followed. Alger Hiss (a Soviet agent, who had served as head of Policy Planning in the State Department) had played a key role in creating the UN and establishing it as the keystone of American foreign policy. Owen Lattimore (characterized by a Senate investigating committee as a "conscious, articulate instrument of the Soviet international conspiracy") had had profound influence on American Far Eastern policies.

There were many others of similar ilk, with great influence in the Roosevelt-Truman administrations. Yet, when they were gone, there was no change. Eisenhower continued, even augmented Truman policies; Kennedy augmented Eisenhower policies; Johnson augments Kennedy policies.

Obviously, *they* who took control of the federal government during World War II still control it. After years of painstaking research, I discovered who *they* are, and wrote a book about them: *The Invisible Government*, published by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., June, 1962.

The people elected and appointed to manage the affairs of the United States Government have, in large measure, become puppets, controlled by powerful persons working in and through a network of tax-exempt organizations.

At the center of this network is the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR). Members of the CFR occupy top positions in government, in foundations, in educational institutions, in communications, in banking.

They are an elite who set policies of our federal government; and, through a vast, interlocking combine of educational and opinion-forming agencies, they influence or control propaganda which persuades Congress and the public to accept the policies.

In short, the Council on Foreign Relations *is* the invisible government of the United States. Its tentacles of power and influence are wrapped around levers of power in Washington; reach into schools, colleges, big unions, churches, and respected civic organizations; dominate communications; have a grip on the prestige and money of many major American corporations.

The invisible government's fixed purpose is to socialize our Republic and to make it a unit of a one-world socialist system.

The Invisible Government has had worldwide distribution; yet, I have had many requests to publish a condensation for *mass* distribution in this election year.

With index, membership list of the Council on Foreign Relations, and lists of key members of major interlocking organizations, *The Invisible Government* is 250-pages long. Such information cannot be condensed; but this issue of the *Report* does present the essential theme and outline of the book.

History and The Council

In his Farewell Address, 1796, President George Washington warned against foreign influences in the shaping of our national affairs — against permanent, entangling alliances with other nations. He advocated for the United States a policy of benign neutrality.

Washington's recommendations (which were *not* intended as *temporary* measures to guide an infant nation, but rather as permanent principles to safeguard the high destiny of this Republic) were followed; and remained the policy of this nation unaltered, for 121 years — until 1917.

In 1916, Woodrow Wilson campaigned on a promise to keep the United States out of the European war. Wilson's all-powerful political adviser at that time was Colonel Edward M. House, who (according to Colonel House himself) *created and directed Wilson's domestic and foreign policies.*

House (with powerful connections among international bankers and politicians in Europe) persuaded Wilson that the United States had an evangelistic mission to save the world for "democracy," and that future wars could be avoided through the creation of a world federation of nations.

Wilson first publicly endorsed Colonel House's world-government idea in a speech to the League to Enforce Peace, on May 27, 1916. On April 6, 1917, Wilson delivered his war message to Congress, declaring war on Germany.

At the suggestion of Colonel House, President Wilson appointed a committee of select intellectuals to write a charter for world government. This committee, with House in charge, prepared the League of Nations Covenant. Later, however, things went sour at the Paris Peace Conference; and, because of astute constitutionalists in the Senate, the United States declined membership in the League of Nations.

Disappointed but not defeated, House arranged a meeting in Paris (May 19, 1919) between Englishmen and Americans interested in "the study of international affairs." When the American group returned from Paris, they formed The Council on Foreign Relations (incorporated 1921), dedicated to creating what Colonel House called a "positive" foreign policy for America — a policy to replace the traditional, "negative" foreign policy (established by George Washington), which had kept the United States out of international turmoil for more than a century.

The Council on Foreign Relations accomplished little until the Rockefeller family (through its Foundations and Funds), along with the Carnegie Foundations and, later, the Ford Foundation, began pouring in money. In 1929, with the help of Rockefeller gifts, the Council acquired its present headquarters property: The Harold Pratt House, 58 East 68th Street, New York City.

In 1939, the CFR offered its services (for research projects and recommendations) to the State Department. In 1941, the State Department created a Division of Special Research and appointed Leo Pasvolsky (a CFR member) director. Soon, members of the Council dominated this new Division and spread into other branches of the State Department.

The crowning moment of achievement for the Council on Foreign Relations came at San Francisco in 1945. At least 40 members of the United States Delegation to this organizational meeting of the United Nations (where the UN Charter was written) were members of the CFR. Among Council members in the delegation were: Alger Hiss, Edward R. Stettinius, Leo Pasvolsky, John Foster Dulles, John J. McCloy, Julius C. Holmes, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Adlai Stevenson, Ralph J. Bunche, Clark M. Eichelberger, and Thomas K. Finletter.

By this time, the CFR (and various foundations and other interlocking organizations) had virtually taken over the U. S. State Department. Some CFR members were later identified as communist spies: for example, Alger Hiss and Lauchlin Currie. Owen Lattimore, another CFR member, was powerfully influential in shaping policies which resulted in communist conquest of China.

It is not implied in *The Invisible Government* that the Council on Foreign Relations is, or ever was, a communist organization. Among its members have been United States Presidents (Hoover, Eisenhower, and Kennedy), Secretaries of State, and many other high officials. The Council can be termed "patriotic" by those who agree with its purpose. Yet, the fact that communists, Soviet espionage agents, and pro-communists could work smoothly along with ultra liberals for many years as influential members of the Council, indicates something significant about the CFR.

The ultimate aim of the Council on Foreign Relations (discussed and documented in *The Invisible Government*) is the same as the ultimate aim of international communism: to create a one-world socialist system and make the United States an official part of it.

An expression of the Council's motives was made by Walter H. Mallory on the occasion of his retirement after 32 years as Executive Director of the Council. Speaking to the Board of Directors of the Council on May 21, 1959, Mr. Mallory said in part:

"When I cast my mind back to 1927, the year that I first joined the Council, it seems little short of a miracle that the organization could have taken root in those days. You will remember

that the United States had decided not to join the League of Nations . . . . On the domestic front, the budget was extremely small, taxes were light . . . . and we didn't even recognize the Russians. What could there possibly be for a Council on Foreign Relations to do?

"Well, there were a few men who did not feel content with that comfortable isolationist climate. They thought the United States had an important role to play in the world and they resolved to try to find out what that role ought to be . . . ."

Mr. Mallory and his cohorts in the Council on Foreign Relations discounted as "unimportant" the role which the United States had *already* played for 150 years — serving as trailblazer and beacon of hope for all men on earth who yearn for liberty. *The Invisible Government* presents substantial evidence that those "few men" in the CFR did, indeed, find a *new role* for the United States — a terrifying role.

Julius Holmes

One example of CFR influence in national affairs is the nomination and confirmation of Julius C. Holmes as United States Ambassador to Iran.

Holmes (a CFR member of long standing) held various important jobs in the State Department from 1925 until 1945, when he left government service. In 1947, Holmes joined with others to form the first of several corporations for the purchase of oil tankers (used during World War II) from the U. S. government. Holmes' combine purchased eight of the vessels, and re-sold them to foreign interests — in violation of a federal law which specifically prohibited such resale. One of the tankers was ultimately leased to the Soviet Union and used to haul fuel oil from communist Romania to communist China during the Korean war.

In 1948, Holmes returned to foreign service with the State Department. In 1952, a Senate investigating subcommittee unanimously condemned his oil tanker deals as "morally wrong and clearly in violation of the intent of the law," and as a "get-rich-quick" operation detrimental to the interests of the United States.

Holmes and his associates were criminally indicted in 1954. The Department of Justice dismissed the indictments on a legal technicality later that same year. In 1955, President Eisenhower nominated Holmes to be our Ambassador to Iran. A sufficient number of Senators expressed outrage over the nomination, and Holmes "permitted" his name to be withdrawn before the Senate acted on the question of confirming his appointment.

Thereupon, the State Department sent Holmes to Tangier as Minister; returned him to Washington in 1956 as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State; and sent him out as Minister and Consul to Hong Kong in 1959.

In 1961, President Kennedy nominated Holmes for the same position President Eisenhower had tried unsuccessfully to give him in 1955. This time, the Senate confirmed the nomination; and Julius Holmes was sworn in as U. S. Ambassador to Iran, on May 15, 1961.

Astonishing details are set out in *The Invisible Government.* The record of Holmes' shady activities was presented to the Senate and fully debated; but the telling argument *for* his confirmation was made by Senator Prescott Bush (Republican, Connecticut). Bush lavished praise on Henry Wriston (then President of the Council on Foreign Relations) for having "wristonized" the State Department, and said Wriston regarded Holmes as "the ablest man in the Foreign Service Corps of the United States." That was enough. If the President of the CFR wanted Holmes as Ambassador to Iran, so be it.

Berlin

In the closing days of World War II, the American Ninth Army was rolling toward Berlin, meeting little resistance, slowed down only by German civilians fleeing from the Russians. Some twenty or thirty miles east of Berlin, the German nation

had concentrated its dying strength to fight savagely against the Russians.

Our Ninth Army could have been in Berlin within a few hours, probably without shedding another drop of blood; but General Eisenhower suddenly halted our Army, having it sit idly outside Berlin for days, while the Soviets slugged their way in killing, raping, ravaging. We gave the Soviet Union control of the eastern part of Berlin, and of all surrounding territory, leaving ourselves no access, except through a communist-controlled corridor.

Today, most Americans are aware of the tragic consequences of that decision, but still do not know who made it. *The Invisible Government* traces the obscure trail of events, which eventuated in the Berlin decision, to the Council on Foreign Relations.

Services Rendered

One of the CFR's functions is a "Corporation Service," which means that business firms making cash contributions to the Council are entitled to certain privileges — such as consultation on problems of foreign policy, off-the-record dinners where prominent speakers discuss United States foreign policy, and plush seminars for business executives. The Council's purpose is not only to get money, but also to elicit support from businessmen for governmental policies which the CFR formulates and advocates. *The Invisible Government* lists (from the CFR's own records) major business organizations which contribute money to the CFR.

Speakers at Council dinner meetings and seminars advocate internationalism. Many have been communists, communist sympathizers, or anti-American socialists. Here (from a more detailed list in *The Invisible Government*) are a few whom the CFR has presented as "distinguished" speakers:

Kwame Nkrumah, **Prime Minister of Ghana (widely believed to be a communist, admittedly socialist);** ***Herbert L. Matthews,*** **of *The New York Times* (who helped Castro's rise-to-power, by publicizing Castro as the Robin Hood of Cuba);** ***Anastas I. Mikoyan,*** **(First Deputy Premier, USSR);** ***Fidel Castro*** **(who spoke to the Council on "Cuba and the United States").**

A Look At The Interlock

The CFR itself is a small organization (1400 members); but it is the control center of a vast complex of multi-million-dollar foundations and myriad other tax-exempt organizations which work in unison toward one-world socialism. The CFR has no formal affiliation with most of the other organizations; but the interlock is shown by their common objective, by their common source of funds, and by the overlapping of officers and membership.

The Invisible Government presents details on more than 100 organizations involved in the CFR web. Here are four typical examples.

THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION was organized in 1918. As early as 1934, the late U. S. Representative Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, said the FPA was formed to promote a planned or socialist economy in the United States and to integrate America into a worldwide socialist system. The FPA spawned the Councils on World Affairs, now operating in most major cities, enlisting support of local, community leaders for CFR programs. The FPA sponsors the Great Decisions Program. In April, 1960, a Grand Jury in Fulton County, Georgia, handed down a Presentment, charging that FPA and Great Decisions Program materials, used by schools and civic groups, were "insidious and subversive."

Key officials of the Foreign Policy Association are members of the Council on Foreign Relations.

THE INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS (formed in 1925 as a tax-exempt educational organization) played a decisive role in shaping pub-

lic opinion and influencing our Asian policies. IPR publications were standard materials in most American colleges, in 1300 public school systems, and in the U. S. Armed Forces. In 1951, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee began investigations to discover reasons for the United States' disastrous diplomatic defeat in failing to avert communist conquest of China — which ultimately led to the abortive Korean war. The Subcommittee found that U. S. policy decisions in these matters were made by IPR officials whose primary allegiance lay in Moscow.

Key officials of the Institute of Pacific Relations were members of the Council on Foreign Relations.

THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT was founded in 1942 by CFR members, the principal one being Paul Hoffman (who has held high positions in the Ford Foundation, in the United States government, and in the United Nations). Hoffman's CED has been a powerful propaganda force for one of the most cherished programs of the invisible government: American foreign aid. It has also been instrumental in creating and pushing federal urban renewal and related programs.

THE ATLANTIC UNION COMMITTEE was created by Clarence Streit, who, for more than a quarter of a century, has advocated a gradual approach, through regional unions, to final world union — beginning with an Atlantic Union superstate composed of the United States and a few European nations. After ten years of effort, the AUC (whose federal tax-exemption was granted with the proviso that the organization would not "attempt to influence legislation") lobbied through Congress the NATO Citizens Commission Law of 1960. According to Streit, this law fully carried out the objective of the AUC — creation of a government-sponsored body to investigate the plausibility of Atlantic Union.

In December, 1960, 107 members of the Council on Foreign Relations were also members of the Atlantic Union Committee.

Untouchables

In 1952, Congress approved a resolution introduced by U. S. Representative E. E. Cox (Democrat, Georgia) proposing a committee to investigate tax-exempt foundations. Cox died before the end of the year; and the final report of his committee (January, 1953) was a pathetic whitewash. In July, 1953, Congress established the Reece Committee to carry on the "unfinished business" of the Cox Committee. The Reece Committee went out of existence on January 3, 1955, having proved, mainly, that the Council on Foreign Relations and mammoth tax-exempt foundations (and other organizations interlocked with them) have such powerful support in the White House, in Congress, and in the press, that they are quite beyond the reach of a mere committee of the Congress of the United States.

Why?

From Chapter 12 of *The Invisible Government*:

"Some leaders in the invisible government are brilliant and power-hungry men who feel that the masses are unable to govern themselves and who want to set up a great dictatorship which will give them power to arrange things for the masses.

"The leadership of the invisible government doubtless rests in the hands of a sinister or power-hungry few; but its real strength is in the thousands of Americans who have been drawn into the web for other reasons. Many, if not most, of these are status-seekers . . . .

"This status-seeking is a way of life for thousands of American businessmen. Some of them would not give it up even if they knew their activities were supporting the socialist revolution, although at heart they are opposed to socialism. Most . . . would withdraw from . . . [organizations in the great *camarilla*] if they were educated to an understanding of what their membership . . . really means.

"The job of every American who knows and cares is to make sure that all of the people in the invisible government network know exactly what they are doing.

"But beyond that, what can we do? . . ."

The final chapter of *The Invisible Government* recommends specific measures that would be effective; but the main job to be done is educational: if the public knew what the invisible government is, how it operates, and what it is doing to our Republic, the problem would be solved.

On Sale

The first printing of *The Invisible Government* (June, 1962) was sold out before it was completely off the press. By October, 1962, we were into the fifth printing. Because of widespread interest in getting maximum readership this summer, we are offering what remains of the fifth printing of *The Invisible Government* at reduced prices. Original prices: $3.00 retail for the high-quality paperback edition; $5.00 retail for the clothbound, library edition.

NEW PRICES: $2.00 FOR THE PAPERBACK; $4.00 FOR THE CLOTHBACK.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Born in Missouri, reared in Texas, Dan Smoot went to SMU getting BA and MA degrees, 1938 and 1940. In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work for a doctorate in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent: three and a half years on communist investigations; two years on FBI headquarters staff; almost four years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI and, from 1951 to 1955, was commentator on national radio and television programs, giving *both* sides of controversial issues. In July, 1955, he started his present profit-supported, free-enterprise business: publishing *The Dan Smoot Report*, a weekly magazine available by subscription; and producing a weekly news-analysis radio and television broadcast, available for sponsorship by reputable business firms, as an advertising vehicle. The *Report* and broadcast give *one* side of important issues: the side that presents documented truth using the American Constitution as a yardstick. If you think Smoot's materials are effective against socialism and communism, you can help immensely—help get subcribers for the *Report*, commercial sponsors for the broadcast.

You can help educate and arouse the people who elect men responsible for harmful programs of government. When enough other Americans know and care as you do, political action to restore our Republic will come.

If *The Dan Smoot Report* was instrumental in bringing you to the point of asking what *you* can do about saving the country from mushrooming big government, here is a checklist for you: Have you urged others to subscribe to the *Report?* Have you sent them reprints of a particular issue of the *Report?* Have you shown them a Dan Smoot film? Have you ever suggested a Bound Volume of *The Dan Smoot Report* for use by speakers, debaters, students, writers? Have you read and passed on to others any of the Dan Smoot books — *The Invisible Government, The Hope Of The World, America's Promise?*

Subscription:	6 months	— $ 6.00
	1 year	— $10.00
1962 Bound Volume		— $10.00
1963 Bound Volume		— $10.00
The Invisible Government		
Paperback		— $ 2.00
Clothback		— $ 4.00
The Hope Of The World		— $ 2.00
America's Promise		— $ .50
The Fearless American (L-P Record Album)		— $ 3.98
Reprint List		— Free

NAME *(Please Print)*

STREET ADDRESS

CITY STATE ZIP CODE

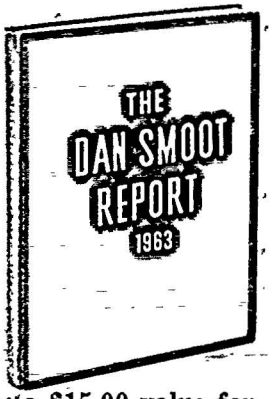
(Add 2% Sales Tax in Texas)

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, BOX 9538, DALLAS, TEXAS 75214 TAYLOR 1-2303

Now Available in its First and Only Printing . . .

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT ... BOUND VOLUME IX (1963)

This one-volume collection of all 52 issues of the *Report* published in 1963 (with complete Index and copious footnotes) is a compilation of research material not available from any other source.



BOUND VOLUME IX . . . $10.00

Size: 8½ x 10¾

Binding: maroon fabrikoid, with gold lettering (matches editions of previous years).

Contents: over 400 pages of research and analyses, Table of Contents, complete Index and Footnotes.

Price: a $15.00 value for . . . . $10.00 (Texas residents add 2% sales tax). Postage prepaid.

A chronological account and analysis of a historic political year, the 1963 Bound Volume is an invaluable record of the past and guide for the future. Students and advocates of American constitutional principles will need this reference volume often during the 1964 election year . . . In addition to tabulations of votes in the 88th Congress and a reprinting of Dan Smoot's annual Christmas message, *The Hope of the World,* the 1963 Bound Volume contains discussions on:

Urban Renewal ** The Alliance For Progress ** Taxes ** The United Nations ** China, Africa and Laos ** Disarmament ** The Civil Rights Program ** Foreign Aid and Trade with Russia ** World Court ** Socialism in the U.S. ** The Assassination and National Reaction ** Lee Harvey Oswald.

PLEASE NOTE

Copies of the Bound Volume for 1962 are still available, priced at $10.00. Editions for previous years are sold out.

Since the 1963 Bound Volume is in limited supply and will not be reprinted, orders will be filled on a first-come, first-paid basis.

Please Use Order Form Below

Your Name:

Your Address:

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT
P. O. BOX 9538
DALLAS, TEXAS 75214

.....COPIES BOUND VOLUME VIII (1962) — $10.00 each*

.....COPIES BOUND VOLUME IX (1963) — $10.00 each*

(*$10.20 each for orders in Texas for Texas delivery)

.....Check enclosed

To Stop Government Looting of the People, With Excessive Taxation, For Unconstitutional Programs.....



DAN SMOOT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/30/11 BY sp2 mas/sp

For 20 years, Dan Smoot has been urging conservatives to support political candidates who believe in constitutional government. Smoot says:

"The Constitution prohibits the *federal* government from doing anything (like dispensing welfare, aiding education, subsidizing farmers and businessmen) not clearly authorized in the Constitution. Only States have valid authority to experiment with such social programs.

"The legal, constitutional way to solve problems of welfare, inflation, over-taxation, crime, urban decay, unemployment — is not through federal taxing and spending.

"Instead of confiscating money from the people, hauling it to Washington, and sending a small percentage back, with guidelines — leave the money with the people who earned it. Then, the industrious and frugal can look after themselves, and have enough left over for private help to those in distress, and for payment of local and state taxes to finance such programs as they decide should be handled by their local and state governments.

"If I were in Congress, I would oppose *any* federal program not clearly authorized by some specific grant of power in the Constitution.

"As to Vietnam: we should never have been there. Our government has no constitutional authority to subsidize, or fight wars for, other nations. Since we have committed our troops to battle, however, we owe them total support to *win*. Any other course (the present course) is betrayal — of the men who fight and die, and of the security of our nation."

Dan Smoot has been asked to run in 1970 for U. S. Senator from Texas, against the incumbent, Ralph Yarborough, an extreme leftwing Democrat. Smoot is willing to run, *if* adequate support is available.

An encouraging number of contributions (from every state) has already been made to the Dan Smoot Campaign Fund. This money, banked in escrow, will be returned to donors if Smoot does not run. His decision will be announced in January, 1970.

Meanwhile (until the end of 1969), Smoot is making a "pre-campaign campaign" to test the probable strength of his support. He needs immediate, non-refundable contributions to help finance this present activity, because the refundable escrow money will not be used until or unless he formally announces his candidacy.

If you want to help elect a U.S. Senator who would do everything possible to get the standing army of federal bureaucrats off the backs of *all* the people, so that they can work and plan (as *free* Americans) to solve their own problems in their own way — please *give* or *pledge* your help NOW.

If you have already contributed or pledged all you can, help get contributions and pledges from others.

(over)

With BA and MA degrees from SMU, Dallas (1938, 1940), Dan Smoot joined the Harvard faculty (1941) to do graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and TV. Since 1955, he has published *The Dan Smoot Report*, a free-enterprise publication (weekly, $10.00 a year; trial subscription, 3 months for $3.00), and has produced the Dan Smoot radio-TV Broadcasts.

ENCLOSURE

2

62-102576-228

DAN SMOOT CAMPAIGN FUND — P. O. Box 9538 — Dallas, Texas 75214

Right now, Dan Smoot needs:

(1) Contributions which will be returned if he decides not to run;

(2) Contributions which may be used to help pay present expenses — not returnable;

(3) Specific *pledges* of contributions to be sent if he runs;

(4) Supporters who will begin NOW urging others to give or pledge their assistance. For this purpose, you may order free copies of this flyer.

ACT TODAY. USE FORM BELOW TO SUPPORT DAN SMOOT FOR SENATOR.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State, Zip _____

Please make checks payable to DAN SMOOT CAMPAIGN FUND.

Be sure to check how you want it used.

( ) I enclose $_____ for Dan Smoot Campaign Escrow Fund.

( ) I enclose $_____ for "pre-campaign campaign" — not returnable.

( ) I pledge $_____, to be paid if Dan Smoot runs for Senate.

( ) Please mail me _____ free copies of this flyer for use in urging others to give or pledge support.

(over)

[redacted]

Snoqualmie, Wash. 98065

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. W[illegible]
Mr. Mo[illegible]
Mr. P[illegible]
Mr. Ca[illegible]
Mr. Ca[illegible]
Mr. Co[illegible]
Mr. Felt
Mr. Cale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover

Thank you for answering my letter, of Oct. 6, when I asked you some questions about Dan Smoot, and The John Birch Society. I've known a couple of people associated with the J. B. S. and thought them to be good Americans. It might do the Nation some good if they were investigated, and the truth exposed.

As for Dan Smoot, I have taken his literature, and am impressed with it. I don't know how much you have followed the writings of Dan Smoot since he left your office, and that is why I have sent you this literature by him. If he runs for U.S. Senator, and is the man I think he is, he needs all the "backing" he can get.

Mr. Hoover, I am the "outdoors" type, and it is not easy for me to follow politics or write letters, but I want to help out if I can.

Thank you

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/5/72 BY spr mar/gr

no ack nec
reply to outgoing
10/9/69
ECC

COPY: hcv

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dan Smoot In Attack on Nixon Here

Conservative radio broadcaster Dan Smoot today called Richard Nixon "a political weathervane" and predicted he will turn out to be the worst President in history.

Smoot made his comments at a news conference in the Fairmont Hotel. He is scheduled to deliver an address at Oakland's Civic Auditorium tonight — sponsored by a group called the California Association of American Voters — on the subject: "When the Mobs Run Our Country."

Smoot, 56, was candid about the fact he is touring California to raise money to run for the U. S. Senate from Texas. He said he will need "a minimum of half a million dollars" if he is to run as the candidate of George Wallace's American Independent Party.

Smoot said he disagreed strongly with Nixon's course on the Vietnam war, saying the President was merely following Lyndon Johnson's policies.

His own policy, Smoot said, would be to "end the war by victory," and said he would not oppose the use of what he termed tactical nuclear weapons against North Vietnam.

On the recent anti-war Moratorium, Smoot said:

"There is a thin line between free speech and sedition," and called the moratorium activists "seditionists."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

b6
b7C

27 S.F.Examiner

San Francisco, Calif.

Date: 10-31-69
Edition: Home
Author:
Editor: Edmund J.Dooley
Title: HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT; AKA.DAN SMOOT
Character: MISC.
or SF 62-4626
Classification: 62
Submitting Office: SF

☐ Being Investigated

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/30/00 BY [illegible]

File 54 Ext

62-102576-A-

NOT RECORDED
128 NOV 17 1969

54 NOV 18 1969

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. b6 [illegible]er
Mr. b7C [illegible]an
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

PRACTICE LIMITED TO ORTHODONTICS
84 EAST BURLINGTON STREET
RIVERSIDE, ILLINOIS 60546
447-9299

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/30/88 BY spr mac/cp

November 1969

My dear friends and fellow Americans:

Once or twice in a generation there appears a natural leader of men to shape the destiny of our nation. The man I speak of is Mr. Dan Smoot who was born in Missouri, raised in Texas and graduated from Southern Methodist University with B.A. and M.A. degrees in 1938 and 1940. He joined the Harvard University faculty in 1941 as a teaching fellow doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951 he was an F.B.I. agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955 he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing the Dan Smoot Report and condensing it each week for radio and TV broadcasts.

Everybody complains about some, or many problems in our great nation, yet how many do something about them? This is your golden opportunity for the sake of your children to help this well-trained and brilliant authority on constitutional government to run for the next vacant Senate seat in Texas in 1970.

I have known Mr. Smoot for many years. His record as a great patriot and ardent, conservative, constitutional leader is impeccable. Not only Texas, but our nation as a whole, must have this man in the United States Senate. He will be a pillar of protection for your home and future. Do all you can, and then do a little more, to elect a real leader for the United States. Enclosed is some material regarding his background. Please fill out the pledge sheet and send it in the enclosed envelope for Mr. Smoot's campaign immediately. He must have your reply before January 1st. If there is enough support by that time he will begin his campaign for that Senate seat. If you believe at all in America, now is your time to support Dan Smoot in his fight to protect your freedom. May God bless you in advance for your help during this crucial election.

b6
b7C

EXP. PROC. NOV 24 1969 31

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

Disregard. REC 13

Very sincerely yours,

62-102576-229

[redacted]

file 8/gm

3- ENCLOSURE

26 1969

DHD:js
Encls.

Dear Mr. Hoover -
Mr. Smoot was an employee of yours. He's a great American. We need him so much. Please help him. My most sincere thanks,

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Hoover -
Mr. Smoot was an employee of yours.
He's a great American. We need him so much.
Please help him. My most sincere thanks,
Dan

57 DEC 3 1969

FBI
REC-D BISHOP
NOV 24 2 49 PM '69

NOV 24 2 15 PM '69
RECEIVED-TOLSON
FBI

NOV 24 11 28 AM '69
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI

NOV 24 4 38 PM '69
REC'D-OCHK & TOURS

FIRST CLASS
Permit No. 6740
Dallas, Texas

BUSINESS REPLY MAIL
NO POSTAGE STAMP NECESSARY IF MAILED IN THE UNITED STATES

Postage will be paid by—

The Dan Smoot Report
P. O. Box 9538
Dallas, Texas 75214

What is happening — why it is happening — who is responsible — what you can do about it: Get the full picture. Be really informed.
READ *The Dan Smoot Report*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/26/11 BY [illegible]

62-102576-229

The Dan Smoot Report

Brief, fearless news reporting at its best

Please enter my subscription to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT for (____years) (____months). I enclose $_____.

Subscription Rates:

$ 6.00 for 6 mo.
$10.00 for 1 yr.
$18.00 for 2 yr.

Print Name _____

Street or P. O. Box _____

City, State, Zip _____

If you are already a subscriber, please pass this on.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/30/81 BY spr mac/ep

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 15, No. 33 (Broadcast 730) August 18, 1969 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

POLITICS AND PRINCIPLES

In his January, 1968, State of the Union Message, President Lyndon Johnson spoke of inflation as "a tragedy for every American family." He indicated that the people cause inflation by spending too much of their own money; and he chided Congress for not taking some of that excess money away from the people, by enacting the 10% surtax he had asked for in 1967.

President Johnson demanded that Congress enact his 10% surtax in 1968 — to halt inflation. Congress obeyed.

The worst inflation our nation has ever suffered has occurred since Congress imposed the surtax to *halt* inflation.

In 1968, Richard Nixon correctly explained that the people do not cause inflation by spending their own money. Government causes inflation by extravagant spending and deficit financing. Saying "it's time to quit pouring billions of [tax] dollars into programs that have failed," *candidate* Nixon held out hope that his administration would relieve the people of the surtax burden.

But *President* Nixon had hardly received his first paycheck (which represented a doubling of the presidential salary) before he was demanding extension of the 10% surtax to prevent the people from keeping enough of their own income to cause inflation — which had spiraled so wildly since the surtax was enacted to halt it that the country faced the worst monetary crisis in its history.

Republicans in Congress were primarily responsible for defeating Johnson's surtax proposal in 1967, and Republicans generally were opposed to it in 1968. The Republicans denounced Johnson's monstrous budgets as irresponsible, saying that Democrats should halt inflation, not by piling more taxes on the people, but by spending less of their money.

In 1969, however, Republicans supported Nixon's demand for extension of the surtax. The bill to extend the surtax was passed in the House on June 30, 1969, by a vote of 210 to 205: 154 Republicans

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT is published weekly by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Box 9538, Dallas, Texas 75214 (office at 6441 Gaston Ave.). Subscriptions: $18.00 for 2 years; $10.00, 1 year; $6.00, 6 months. Dan Smoot was born in Missouri, reared in Texas. With BA and MA degrees from SMU (1938 and 1940), he joined the Harvard faculty (1941) as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955, he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing this REPORT and abbreviating it each week for radio and TV broadcasts available for commercial sponsorship by business firms.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1969. Second Class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.

62-102576-229

for the surtax, 26 Republicans against; 56 Democrats *for*, 179 Democrats against.

Among the Democrats who opposed the surtax extension was John Rarick of Louisiana, who says:

"It is patently ridiculous to attack inflation by taxing the private sector of our economy to remove dollars from circulation only to pump those same dollars back into the economy by continued deficit financing and wild government spending in the public sector."

That was not a partisan comment: Mr. Rarick was expressing the same view when the surtax was being demanded by a Democrat President.

John Ashbrook of Ohio (one of the 26 House Republicans who voted against the surtax extension this year) has made a partisan speech about the surtax — partisan in the finest sense: Mr. Ashbrook takes his own Republican Party to task for betraying its promises to the people.

Congressman Ashbrook says:

"In the aftermath of the 210 to 205 vote by which the House of Representatives extended the 10-percent surtax for one year. . . . the argument continues as to whether this is really a check on inflation.

"I would still argue that taking $10 billion away from the people who *might* spend it, and giving it to the federal government which will *absolutely* spend it, is no check on inflation. . . .

"I listened to my party leaders talk about this as a unity vote for Republicans and the responsible position. As for unity . . . when the unity is for purposes which are questionable this is little more than a call to abdicate principle. If all you are interested in is unity, you might as well emulate the Mafia. They have cohesion, unity of purpose, and discipline. . . .

"I heard the word 'responsible' used over and over. Was it responsible to vote for the surtax extension? I think not. It was . . . a full-steam-ahead signal to the spenders to proceed with their plans for bigger programs which will ultimately be heaped on the backs of the American taxpayer.

"It was sad indeed to listen to Republican speaker after Republican speaker call this extension a responsible action but then pay only scant attention to the biggest need of all — the responsibility of the Republican Party to cut unnecessary spending, to dampen the fires of inflation by restraining federal extravagance.

"As I have said so many times, our problem is not that we are undertaxed as a people; it is that the government has overspent, overpromised, overprogrammed and followed pie-in-the-sky panaceas created by the liberal pied pipers. To take the position that it was responsible to overtax to cut inflationary pressures rather than to support — indeed, force if necessary — cuts in the many federal programs on the books, seems to me to present a strategic juncture in the history of our Grand Old Party.

"I would remind many of our Republican leaders, including the President, that the history of the Republican Party did not commence on January 20, 1969. . . .

"To indicate that it was a breach of Republican solidarity to oppose the surtax extension and a vote against the President would have been humorous had it not been so ironic.

"I think it is fair to say that the great majority of Republicans and independents who supported President Nixon last year did so for the reason that they were fed up with Democrat-style super spending, and because he held out to them the promise of a change. I sincerely supported him on this basis. I believed him when he said he would clean out the State Department, reduce government spending, phase out the Job Corps, change the direction of the politically dominated poverty program, knock out the surtax, and so forth. I supported him and cheered when he indicated he would not tolerate a coalition government in Vietnam.

"Thus far, we have increased federal salaries, increased the national debt, increased the IDA [foreign-aid] authorization; and . . . we voted to extend the surtax. The Job Corps will apparently continue despite its record; and there is already an effort to extend the poverty program as is — just for starters. A coalition government

in Vietnam may be just around the corner in one form or another. All of these, supposedly, will become Republican positions if that is what the White House wants. If this is so, count me out.

"Are we Republicans talking about cutting the bloated federal payrolls which found several hundred thousand new employees added during the Johnson administration alone? No. I read in the newspaper yesterday that there is a general feeling of relief in bureaucratic circles now that the hiring freeze has expired and they can start building their empires once more. What has happened to our Republican principles? . . .

"We simply have not given any honest indication that we are willing to do what we told the people we would do. No meaningful effort has been made to cut spending. This is why I think a vote to extend the surtax was irresponsible — it merely assured the spenders that the money would be there to continue business as usual. . . .

"I am not one of those Republicans — and they are apparently in the majority — who could view with alarm under Johnson last year and point with pride to the same thing under President Nixon this year. . . .

"I have heard precious little during these past six months about making necessary and substantial cuts in the Democrat spending programs. In fact, every indication seems to point in the opposite direction. For example, Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary Bob Finch has given us very little change over the Cohen brand of spending. In fact, he is asking for hundreds of millions more in some areas, and seems bent on trying to implement some sort of guaranteed annual income program and a national welfare floor which would negate the rights of the 50 States to set their own standards. . . .

"*U.S. News & World Report*, in its June 23 issue, made the following statement on page 34:

"'Unless Mr. Nixon rejects the counsel of most of his advisers on domestic affairs, he will soon be sending to Congress the most liberal welfare program ever proposed by a President of either major party.'

"If this is true, and I have no reason to doubt, does anybody honestly think this is what people voted for last November? . . .

"Is there any doubt in anyone's mind that if we had told the American people last fall that we would promote more spending programs, a renewal of the surtax, increases in the national debt, and a guaranteed annual income program that they would have stuck to the party that has demonstrated real expertise in these matters, the Democratic Party? It is clear to me that the people wanted the Republican Party to take them in a different direction. . . . They voted for a change. What will we tell them if we do not give it to them? I have a pretty good idea what they will tell us, and I suppose that is what really bothers me the most: not so much that we might lose, but that we will have missed a rare historic opportunity to move the government in the very direction which we have through the years advocated. We can and should restore some balance and sanity to the federal government, but will we?

"There is frustration everywhere about politicians and government. This is a central factor in the unrest which permeates the cities and the campuses. Are we Republicans going to add to this frustration? I believe we will if we follow the course of action which we seem locked into.

"There is always the argument that you can ride the waves, that people get upset for a while but soon forget. I would caution our Republican leaders not to bank on this hope. The people do remember, and will remember us. Our not-too-sterling performance at the special elections thus far should be some sort of a reminder that the people may be trying to tell us something. They spoke in Los Angeles, Minneapolis, and New York this year. They spoke last year. There is already one liberal party. We do not need another one.

"In my opinion, most people have had a belly full of politicians. Not Democrat politicians, just politicians. We Republicans can just as easily fit into that mould as those big-government advocates who have worn out their welcome with their

constituencies. It may not be popular to point this out, but I am certain that it is a fact of life for us in 1970 and 1972.

"We have always held ourselves out to the public as a responsible, conservative party. We did this in the last election as we have done it throughout the years when it appeared public opinion might be going the other way. . . . Last year, we won a great victory. People everywhere have begun to see the fallacy of the liberal panaceas, and we had a true conservative mandate.

"If our Republican leaders have decided that we do not want to be the type of party we have been . . . let us at least be honest enough to tell the people this in direct and clear language. At least that much of our proud historic heritage could be respected."

* * *

TO RUN OR NOT TO RUN

The Executive Committee of The American Party of Texas has asked me to be a candidate for the U. S. Senate next year. My probable opponents would be the incumbent, Ralph Yarborough (Democrat, with a 4% conservative voting record), and U. S. Representative George Bush (Republican, with a 27% conservative voting record).

Facing such well-financed, well-organized, and powerful opposition, I would be reckless to run without first KNOWING that I will have enough financial support to make a strong fight. Before committing myself, I must have money available for radio-television broadcast time; advertising, extensive travel, campaign literature, office expenses, professional managerial assistance. If I run, I must run to *win,* so that my race will be a credit to the cause of constitutional government.

Consequently, I have opened a "Dan Smoot Campaign Fund" account to hold in escrow all political contributions until my final decision is made, at the end of this year. If I decide not to run, every contribution will be returned.

If you, who understand and respect the principles of American constitutional government, give me enough support, there will be at least one U. S. Senator dedicated to the restoration of our Constitutional Republic.

In a campaign (or in office, if elected), I would never deviate from any of the principles expressed consistently in this *Report* for the past 15 years.

If elected, I would never violate my sworn oath to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States. I would work to get the standing army of federal bureaucrats off the backs of all the people so that they can handle their own affairs, in their own way, with their own money — dismantling the illegal, socialist-welfare programs of the federal government, turning back to the states the rights and duties that are lawfully theirs.

If you want me to run for the U. S. Senate, and can afford to help me, send your contribution NOW to the "Dan Smoot Campaign Fund." If I decide not to run, your money will be returned to you.

Subscribe Today
to
The Dan Smoot Report

6 mos. $6.00 – **1 YR. $10.00** – 2 yrs. $18.00

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT
BOX 9538, DALLAS, TEXAS 75214
Telephone: TAylor 1-2303

Send reprints to your friends and suggest they order reprints too.
REPRINTS OF THIS ISSUE (for bulk mailing to one address):

1 copy	$ .25	100 copies	$ 6.50
10 copies	1.00	200 copies	12.00
25 copies	2.00	500 copies	28.00
50 copies	3.50	1000 copies	50.00

Texans Add 4% for Sales Tax
(Add 50c for special-handling postage)

To Stop Government Looting of the People, With Excessive Taxation, For Unconstitutional Programs.....



DAN SMOOT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/30/81 BY spr mcf/ajl

For 20 years, Dan Smoot has been urging conservatives to support political candidates who believe in constitutional government. Smoot says:

"The Constitution prohibits the *federal* government from doing anything (like dispensing welfare, aiding education, subsidizing farmers and businessmen) not clearly authorized in the Constitution. Only States have valid authority to experiment with such social programs.

"The legal, constitutional way to solve problems of welfare, inflation, over-taxation, crime, urban decay, unemployment — is not through federal taxing and spending.

"Instead of confiscating money from the people, hauling it to Washington, and sending a small percentage back, with guidelines — leave the money with the people who earned it. Then, the industrious and frugal can look after themselves, and have enough left over for private help to those in distress, and for payment of local and state taxes to finance such programs as they decide should be handled by their local and state governments.

"If I were in Congress, I would oppose *any* federal program not clearly authorized by some specific grant of power in the Constitution.

"As to Vietnam: we should never have been there. Our government has no constitutional authority to subsidize, or fight wars for, other nations. Since we have committed our troops to battle, however, we owe them total support to *win.* Any other course (the present course) is betrayal — of the men who fight and die, and of the security of our nation."

Dan Smoot has been asked to run in 1970 for U. S. Senator from Texas, against the incumbent, Ralph Yarborough, an extreme leftwing Democrat. Smoot is willing to run, *if* adequate support is available.

An encouraging number of contributions (from every state) has already been made to the Dan Smoot Campaign Fund. This money, banked in escrow, will be returned to donors if Smoot does not run. His decision will be announced in January, 1970.

Meanwhile (until the end of 1969), Smoot is making a "pre-campaign campaign" to test the probable strength of his support. He needs immediate, non-refundable contributions to help finance this present activity, because the refundable escrow money will not be used until or unless he formally announces his candidacy.

If you want to help elect a U.S. Senator who would do everything possible to get the standing army of federal bureaucrats off the backs of *all* the people, so that they can work and plan (as *free* Americans) to solve their own problems in their own way — please *give* or *pledge* your help NOW.

If you have already contributed or pledged all you can, help get contributions and pledges from others.

(over)

With BA and MA degrees from SMU, Dallas (1938, 1940), Dan Smoot joined the Harvard faculty (1941) to do graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and TV. Since 1955, he has published *The Dan Smoot Report*, a free-enterprise publication (weekly, $10.00 a year; trial subscription, 3 months for $3.00), and has produced the Dan Smoot radio-TV Broadcasts.

62-10 25 76-229

DAN SMOOT CAMPAIGN FUND — P. O. Box 9538 — Dallas, Texas 75214

Right now, Dan Smoot needs:

(1) Contributions which will be returned if he decides not to run;

(2) Contributions which may be used to help pay present expenses — not returnable;

(3) Specific *pledges* of contributions to be sent if he runs;

(4) Supporters who will begin NOW urging others to give or pledge their assistance. For this purpose, you may order free copies of this flyer.

ACT TODAY. USE FORM BELOW TO SUPPORT DAN SMOOT FOR SENATOR.

Name _____

Street _____

City _____

State, Zip _____

Please make checks payable to DAN SMOOT CAMPAIGN FUND.

Be sure to check how you want it used.

( ) I enclose $_____ for Dan Smoot Campaign Escrow Fund.

( ) I enclose $_____ for "pre-campaign campaign" — not returnable.

( ) I pledge $_____, to be paid if Dan Smoot runs for Senate.

( ) Please mail me_____ free copies of this flyer for use in urging others to give or pledge support.

(over)

phs

April 29, 1970

REC-109 62-102576-230

[redacted]

Vernon, Connecticut 06086

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED b6 b7C DATE 8/20/18 BY sp2 [illegible]

Dear [redacted]

I received your letter on April 27th and appreciate your comments concerning my book, "Masters of Deceit."

In reply to your inquiries, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

[redacted] furnished information on subversive activities to the FBI on a confidential basis from 1951 to 1960. Although she was not an employee of this Bureau, she was compensated for her services. During June, 1962, she testified before a public hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C. In keeping with my long-standing policy, I cannot comment further concerning her.

b6 b7C

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-382107

MAILED 7
APR 29 1970
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles.

MSR:ajh (3) XEROX

MAY 1 1970

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 MAY 11 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/30/77 BY spr-vac/cp

Dear, Mr. Hoover

I have just read your book Mastors of Deceit & I found it very sobering & enlightning. Ever since world war II, I have been worried about our weakening strength & patriotism in the United States & weakening prestige in foreign affairs. Reading your book has ferified my feelings. I know you are a very busy man. But I just had to know from you. A short time ago I joined the John Birch Society. The reason I had to know what was wrong with this country. The J. B. S. seemed to make the sense that went along with my thinking, the J. B. S introduced your book to me. As you must know the J. B. S builds you as one of the most trusted & patriotic men in our countries History whether it be the fight against communism or crime. I don't know what you think of the J. B. S, but I do know that it has opened my eyes to the commist conspiracy in the country & world.

The J. B. S sent me a pamphlet through the mail. Entitled: An Anti communist negro makes this appeal. Please Don't Help Glorify Martin Luther King [redacted]

Now every news media tells us what a great American he was etc.. Whether it be radio T. V. newspapers movies magazines etc.

b6
b7C

I also read Dan Smoots Invisable Government. Now I have purchased numbers of Mrs Julia Browns pamphlets & Dan Smoots Inv. Govt. to pass around to my friends & neighbors for read only to find out that 9 out of ten people do not beleive them. That is my problem Brown & Smoot both said they worked for the F. B. I., but I don't want to put you the spot knowing you are still in office makes it difficult. "Sir" if you could just Vvarify" for me that these people are on our side & are telling the truth. Beleive me you would save me from being incorrect.

Thank you sincerely for your valuable time

REC- 109 62-102576-230

P.S. Please forgive my terrible wrighting & English

XEROX
MAY 1 1970

[redacted] 30 1970

Vernon Conn.

06086

b6
b7C

1 + c
4-27-70
cnb

ack/mml
4-29-70
MSR:ajh

TRUE COPY

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-382107

Dear, Mr. Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/20/88 BY SP1 [illegible]

I have just read your book Mastors of Deceit + I found it very sobering + enlightning. Ever since world war II, I have been worried about our weakening strength + patriotism in the United States + weakening prestige in foreign affairs. Reading your book has ferified my feelings. I know you are a very busy man. But I just had to know from you; A short time ago I joined the John Birch Society. The reason I had to know what was wrong with this country: The J.B.S. seemed to make the sense that went along with my thinking, the J.B.S introduced your book to me. As you must know the J.B.S builds you as one of the most trusted + patriotic men in our countries History whether it be the fight against communism or crime, I don't know what you think of the J.B.S, but I do know that it has opened my eyes to the cominust conspiracy in the country + world.

The J.B.S sent me a pamphlet through the mail. Entitled: An Anti communist negro makes this Appeal

Please Don't Help Glorify, Martin Luther King

[redacted]

b6
b7C

CORRESPONDENCE

Now every news media tells us what a great American he was ect.; whether it be Radio T.V. Newspapers movies magazines ect.

1 +c
4-27-70
CRW

4-29-70
MSL: [illegible]

I also read Dr smoots Invisable Government. Now.

I have purchased Numbers of Mrs Julia Browns pamphlets + Dam smoots Inv. Govt. to pass around to my friends + neighbors for read only to find out that 9 out of ten people do not beleive them. That is my problem Brown + smoot both said they worked for the F.B.I., but I don't want to put you the spot knowing you are still in office makes it difficult. "Sir" if you ~~just~~ could just "rarify" for me that these people are on our side + are telling the truth. Beleive ~~you~~ me you would save me from ~~going~~ being incorrect.

Thank you sincerly for your valuable time.

P.S. Please forgive my terrible wrighting + English

Vernon Conn

b6
b7C

REC'D CORR & TOURS
APR 29 10 24 AM '70

REC-D BISHOP
F B I
APR 27 10 52 AM '70

APR 27 9 29 AM '70
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F.B.I.

APR 27 10 19 AM '70
REC'D-CORR & TOURS

12 DIRECTOR
12 APR 27 '70

REC 18 62-102576-231

December 7, 1970

[redacted]

Ventura, California 93003

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter was received on December 3rd and, with respect to your inquiries, information concerning the alleged communist affiliations of Martin Luther King, whether substantiated or not, cannot be released because of Department of Justice regulations regarding all matters of a confidential nature.

The only information I can furnish you regarding Mr. Howard D. Smoot is that he was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

MAILED 6
DEC - 7 1970
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

JBT:jfh (3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/30/12 BY sp2 aw/cp

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
DEC 10 1970

DEC 18 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-102576-1

Ty
1

Dear Mr. Hoover;

Mr. Hoover, since you are the Director of the FBI I thought that you'd be the best source of imformation in my investigation. And my investigation is over MartinnL. King, and in this investigation the word communist has come up. A Dan Smoot Report that I sent for gave some inference as to Mr. King's association with a number of commmunist party members or sympathizers. In this Report by Dan Smoot he gave enough conclusive imformation to make me believe that there is a dangerous number of communist party members in the civil rights movements. Of course I realize I might be asking too much for you to safely answer without getting involved with the side of security of which you must protect. I know that you must feel pretty strongly toward the communist threat in our comntryaccording to your testimony in January of 1964 when you said thattcommunist influence in the civil rights movement is "vitally important".

In this Dan Smoot Report vol. 10, no. 22, June 1, 1964 this statement was made by Mr. Smoot "Here are a few NAACP officials known to have communist-front records:" (and these names accordingly)."Roy Wilkins, Arthur B. Spingarn, Allan Knight Chalmers, Channing Tobias, A, Philip Randolph, Eric Johnston, Dr. Robert c. Weaver, Lewis SS Gannett, Norman Cousins, Dr. Ralph Bunche, Alfred Baker Lewis, Earl B. Dickerson, Lloyd K, Garrison,Morris L. Ernst, Thurgood Marshall", all of which has this for the footnote:Congressional Record, Feb.23,1956,pp.2796-2849 (daily) containing House Committee on Un-American Activities documents on NAACP officials.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 9/20/82 BY Sprmeyer/Dan Smoot

REC 18 62-102576-231

Ack 12/7/70
JBT/jfl

DEC 10 1970

6 DEC 8 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

My high school history teacher has found it difficult to believe that those men are so conected as the report states. I believe you would probably be able to make a statement to verifyMr. Smoot's statement?

Now, back to Mr. King, I would like to know exactly how many of Kings supposed peaceful nonviolence movements turned to violence. And were they by design nonviolently violent?

Because of Dan Smoots ingagement with the FBI for so many years you must be familiar with him personallyyso would you say something about Mr. Smoots character in reference to his extreme patriotism.

I hope you were able to understand some of my 'literary'? upheavals. And I'll be very grateful for your help, thank you!

Sincerely Yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

11/24/70

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Ventura, Calif. 93003

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Dan Smoot

MR. TOLSON ( )
MR. SULLIVAN ( )
MR. MOHR ( )
MR. BISHOP ( )
MR. BRENNAN, C.D. ( )
MR. CALLAHAN ( )
MR. CASPER ( )
MR. CONRAD ( )
MR. FELT ( )
MR. GALE ( )
MR. ROSEN ( )
MR. TAVEL ( )
MR. WALTERS ( )
MR. SOYARS ( )
MISS HOLMES ( )
MISS GANDY ( )

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/30/ 81 BY spr mac/gp

SEE ME
NOTE AND RETURN
PREPARE REPLY
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ( )
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION ( )
WHAT ARE THE FACTS? ( )
HOLD ( )
REMARKS:

62-102576-
NOT RECORDED
22 SEP 1 1970

62-72678-75

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

59 SEP 14 1970

SEP 8 1970

62-102576

THE

Dan Smoot Report



DAN SMOOT

Vol. 16, No. 28 (Broadcast 777) July 13, 1970 Dallas, Texas

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/98 BY spr mac/cp

THE SINISTER PEACE CORPS

In June, 1967, Peace Corps officials in Washington learned that a petition denouncing U. S. Policy in Vietnam had been signed by 92 of the 442 Peace Corpsmen in Chile — and that similar petitions were being circulated among corpsmen in Ecuador and Venezuela. None of the Peace Corpsmen was fired, or otherwise disciplined, however. Jack Vaughn (then Peace Corps Director) merely sent out a circular letter asking Peace Corpsmen "to drop out of political activities in which they are identified as corpsmen, or else resign from the service."(1)

In March, 1970, U. S. Representative H. R. Gross (Iowa Republican) referred to the Peace Corps as "an international boondoggle . . . devised for the propagandizing of one-worldism at home and abroad," and called the Corps a "fuzzy-headed hoax that has made far more enemies than friends." Congressman Gross wrote:

"Nigeria, loudly proclaimed as a Peace Corps 'showplace,' is reportedly so disenchanted that it is ready to throw out all the so-called volunteers. Within the last six months the Peace Corps has been summarily booted out of Libya, Somalia and Tanzania.

"In Ethiopia and the Dominican Republic, Peace Corps personnel have reportedly meddled in the internal affairs of those nations. In Micronesia they reportedly advised that country's legislators to oppose establishment of U. S. military bases. Elsewhere, they demonstrated against the policies of this nation during the Vice President's recent overseas tour."(2)

Some time ago, a subscriber forwarded to me a letter she had received from a young relative — Dean Conrad — then serving in the Peace Corps at Belem Para, Brazil. Dean Conrad is white, reared in Bismarck, North Dakota. Here is the opening paragraph of his letter, written April 24, 1968:

"Well, [Martin Luther] King has been shot. Imagine the stupidity of a regime which did not give that man maximum protection. Now I hope the Negroes burn and destroy like mad — and

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT is published weekly by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Box 9538, Dallas, Texas 75214 (office at 6441 Gaston Ave.). Subscriptions: $18.00 for 2 years; $10.00, 1 year; $6.00, 6 months. Dan Smoot was born in Missouri, reared in Texas. With BA and MA degrees from SMU (1938 and 1940), he joined the Harvard faculty (1941) as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955, he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing this REPORT and abbreviating it each week for radio and TV broadcasts available for commercial sponsorship by business firms.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1970. Second Class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas.

in the white suburbs. After all, white institutions created the ghetto, white institutions maintain it, and white society condones it. Only if the Negroes revolt in the middle of smug, materialist, moderate, white communities will they be able to move these whites from their smugness, materialism, etc., etc."

How did such people get into the Peace Corps to work for "peace" and represent the United States in foreign lands?

In 1965, Peace Corps officials launched an all-out campaign to recruit members of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), an organization dedicated to the establishment of world communism, the violent overthrow of the U. S. government, and the destruction of everything decent in the United States. Peace Corps Deputy Director Warren L. Wiggins held meetings with SDS officials, seeking their advice on ways to make the Peace Corps more "attractive and exciting" to "student activists."[3] Mr. Wiggins said:

"We want highly motivated people, people who would like to see the world a little different than it is now."[3]

Hubert Humphrey, then Vice President, approved Peace Corps recruitment of "student activists." Humphrey said it was "established beyond doubt that many of the demonstrations against U. S. policy in Vietnam are organized with the assistance of Communists." But, he claimed, many of the demonstrators "are sincere, idealistic youths whose idealism could be channeled into creative work in the valleys of the Indus and the high lands of the Andes."[3]

The harm that Peace Corpsmen do to the United States while they are overseas is infinitely less than the harm some of them do after they come back.

By 1968, the Peace Corps had some 15,000 volunteers serving overseas; but there were around 24,000 *returnees* (volunteers who had been brought back to the United States and discharged after their tours of duty).[4]

About 60% of the returnees go into education, either as teachers or as college students.[4] This was deliberately planned. As early as 1963, Sargent Shriver, with the help of the National Education Association, was urging college administrators and school officials to make it easy for Peace Corps returnees to enter the academic field.[5]

Since the first crop of Peace Corps returnees entered the colleges of America, new-left-communist revolutionary violence has politicized many major American universities — transforming them from institutions of higher learning into training grounds and launching sites for communist-directed guerrilla warfare against the United States.

About 18% of all Peace Corps returnees are hired by federal, state, or local governments.[4] Most of these are involved, in one way or another, with the poverty war. Their work consists largely of "promoting social action in the ghettoes" — that is, agitating unrest among Negroes in big cities, organizing them to demonstrate for more welfare, more tax-financed housing, more special privileges. The demonstrations often become violent riots.

In every major race riot since Watts in 1965, poverty warriors on federal payrolls have been involved as leaders and agitators. How many were Peace Corps returnees we do not know, but we do know that Peace Corps returnees practically run the poverty war. They dominate the huge poverty war headquarters bureaucracy in Washington, holding policy-making and policy-implementing jobs from the lowest to the highest levels; and they occupy key positions in poverty war operations in most major cities throughout the nation.[4]

The effectiveness of Peace Corps returnees' work for the new-left-communist revolution has not been left to chance or to the individual efforts of returnees. In 1966, The Committee of Returned Volunteers (CRV) was organized (headquarters mailing address: Box 380, Cooper Station, New York City 10003). By 1967, CRV was claiming "a membership of several thousand returned volunteers and local chapters in a number of areas" throughout the United States.[6]

The September, 1967, issue of *Ramparts* (por-

nographic new-left magazine) published The Committee of Returned Volunteers' "Position Paper on Vietnam," which, according to the CRV, had been "endorsed by more than 2000 returned volunteers."

The Peace Corps returnees' position on Vietnam is identical with the communist position.[6]

The Peace Corps returnees' committee asserts that the National Liberation Front (communist political arm of the Viet Cong in South Vietnam) is "authentically representative of a broad segment of South Vietnamese society." It condemns the legitimate South Vietnamese government as a "small power elite of military leaders and landlords who refuse to allow other segments of Vietnamese society to participate in political decision-making and in the benefits of economic growth."[6]

Using the same phrases and cliches used by communist officials of the North Vietnamese government, the Peace Corps returnees' committee alleges that the United States "masks the truth" in claiming to want a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam war, saying that the U. S. goal is "military victory" and that its "professed interest in peace talks is merely perfunctory."[6] The communists, according to the Peace Corps returnees' committee, want nothing but a just peace in Vietnam.

The Peace Corps returnees demand immediate withdrawal of U. S. troops from Vietnam. This, they acknowedge, "may well mean that the Viet Cong will become the dominant element in Vietnamese political life"; but, they say, communist domination will be all right because it will represent the choice of the Vietnamese people.[6]

One of several reasons why decent, compassionate American anti-communists do not want us to abandon South Vietnam, before achieving a military victory over the communists, is the certainty that communists will murder millions of Vietnamese civilians and soldiers who have aligned themselves with us to resist communist conquest. Concerning this awful prospect, the committee of Peace Corps returnees says:

"Should violence occur in Vietnam after our withdrawal, let us not be hypocritical about it: it is unimaginable that it could equal the violence we now bring to that nation."[6]

The Peace Corps returnees deny that an international communist conspiracy exists. According to them, conflict throughout the world is primarily between the rich and the poor, with communists on the side of the poor masses struggling for freedom and national self-determination; with the United States using its resources to keep rich oppressors in power and to share in the exploitation of the poor.[6]

The Peace Corps returnees think it "unjust" and "intolerable" that the people of the United States own a large share of all wealth in the world. They say:

"The United States must promote the equitable redistribution and development of the resources of this nation and the world."[6]

And:

"The United States must work to make its resources available to the world community. This should be done primarily through international agencies rather than through unilateral channels."[6]

On the other hand, the Peace Corps returnees demand immediate cessation of all U. S. aid to the present government of South Vietnam and to all other anti-communist governments.[6]

The Peace Corps returnees demand that the Peace Corps itself be converted into an international agency beyond American control[6] (but with American taxpayers still paying the bills, of course). The March, 1966, issue of *Peace Corps Volunteer* (official publication of the Peace Corps) featured an article by one returnee suggesting that the Corps be internationalized and moved to Geneva, with Saul Alinsky as director. Alinsky is a self-styled professional radical who makes a business of inciting racial hatreds and mob violence, and who teaches class warfare in undiluted Marxian language.

In 1968, the Committee of Returned Volunteers presented a petition to the Republican and Democrat National Conventions. The petition outlined 15 "principles" which the returnees.

asked both parties to write into their platforms and to support in their selections of candidates. Here is a sampling of the Peace Corps returnees' "principles":

"The United States must immediately begin the withdrawal of its troops from South Vietnam and Thailand; . . . must recognize that the National Liberation Front will have a major role in any negotiations and peace settlement; . . . must be prepared to pay war reparations to the people of Vietnam for the damage its arms have wrought.

"Pardon or amnesty must be granted to all persons who are subject to criminal prosecution for their conscientious resistance to the war, including Dr. Benjamin Spock, William Sloane Coffin, Michael Ferber and Mitchell Goodman, and returned volunteers Malcolm Dundas, Bruce Murray, and Fred Lonidier. . . .

"A negative income tax or a guaranteed annual income must replace . . . welfare. . . .

"The United States must restore diplomatic relations with Cuba and recognize the People's Republic of China. . . . "(6)

CRV boasts that Peace Corps returnees actively worked with the National Mobilization Committee to End the War (a communist-dominated group) to lead demonstrations in the streets of Chicago during the 1968 Democrat National Convention.(6)

One day during the May, 1970, "peace" demonstrations in Washington, Curtis Dall saw "the black flag of anarchy unfurled" from "about the third floor of the Peace Corps Building . . . to the cheers of several hundred 'students' swirling below in the street." Curtis Dall (former son-in-law of President Franklin D. Roosevelt) is chairman of the board of Liberty Lobby.

As mentioned last week, the Senate has already authorized $90 million for the Peace Corps in 1971; and the House has authorized $98.8 million. Agreement on a conference bill to spend multiplied millions of our tax dollars on the Peace Corps for another year seems inevitable.

Nonetheless, constitutional conservatives should make the Peace Corps a political issue this year. Every candidate for the federal Congress should be required to commit himself *for* or *against* the Peace Corps, which is providing tax money and leadership for the new-left-communist attack on our society.

THE TIME OF TERROR...

Send a set of "The Time of Terror is Now Upon Us" to everyone who needs to understand how students (and others) are being used to promote the communist revolution. Prices:

1 set (6 Reports)	$ .75
10 sets (60 Reports)	4.00
25 sets (150 Reports)	9.50
50 sets (300 Reports)	17.00
100 sets (600 Reports)	32.00

(Add 50c if you wish special handling by the post office)

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Arizona Republic*, editorial, June 17, 1967
(2) Congressman Gross's Legislative Report No. 1057, March 25, 1970
(3) Fulton Lewis, Jr., column, Oct. 28, 1965; John Chamberlain column, Nov. 7, 1965
(4) Carl T. Rowan column, Aug. 18, 1968
(5) "When Peace Corps Teachers Return," by R. Sargent Shriver, *NEA Journal*, March, 1963
(6) "Committee of Returned Volunteers Position Paper On Vietnam," *Ramparts*, Sept., 1967; Committee of Returned Volunteers Petition To The Republican and Democratic Conventions; Committee of Returned Volunteers Statement Of Purpose

Subscribe Today to The Dan Smoot Report

6 mos. $6.00 **– 1 YR. $10.00 –** 2 yrs. $18.00

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT
BOX 9538, DALLAS, TEXAS 75214
Telephone: TAylor 1-2303

Send reprints to your friends and suggest they order reprints too.
REPRINTS OF THIS ISSUE (for bulk mailing to one address):

1 copy	$ .25	100 copies	$ 6.50
10 copies	1.00	200 copies	12.00
25 copies	2.00	500 copies	28.00
50 copies	3.50	1000 copies	50.00

Texans Add 4¼% for Sales Tax
(Add 50c for special-handling postage)

REC-80 62-102576-232

January 28, 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 1/30/81 BY sp2 [illegible]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Mora, Minnesota 55051

Dear [redacted]

With respect to the request in your letter of January 21st, the only information I can furnish you is that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

NOTE: Bufiles indicate no record of correspondent.

rkk:nlm (3)

COPY RETAINED IN PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

Assoc. Dir.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

54 FEB 22 1974

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 23
JAN 28 1974
FBI

PERS. RECORDS UNIT

XEROX
FEB 19 1974

[redacted]

b6
b7C

RKK 28

January 21, 1974

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 3/2/11 BY spr mcf/cp

o yellow

The National Headquarters of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
The Capital
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I have just finished reading a book furnished to me by a John Bircher friend of mine entitled "The Business End of Government" by Dan Smoot. The book is copywrited in 1973 by Western Islands Publishers of Belmont, Mass. 02178.

The only biography of the author I can find is on the back cover of the book in which he states he is a former FBI agent and a member of the FBI headquarters in Washington.

In his book, Mr. Smoot seems to be an authority on nearly every subject. There are chapters devoted to railroading the public, trustbusting, unions and labor, farming and framing the taxpayers, federal form pollution and something called is the goose in the oven? The author writes as an authority on all subjects and seems to be free from any requirement to document statements which he makes. I would be most interested in the educational background of this author, and, if in fact, he was ever in the FBI.

May I impose upon you to jot down on the bottom of this page if in fact this man has ever served in the FBI.

I would like to impose upon you further that if you are familiar with any public reference to this man's qualifications, I would be most obligated to you if you could furnish me a reference to such a publication.

[redacted] jotting down the answers to the questions on the wish to conserve time and energy.

b6
b7C

[redacted]

FA/dl

Encl/ ← self addressed stamped envelope used in reply rkk

cc/ [redacted]

ack 1-28-74 rkk: mlm

REC-CS 62-102576-232

14 JAN 29 1974

mjm-1 XEROX
FEB 19 1974

CORRESPONDENCE

612 - 679.1754
41 N. UNION — MORA, MINNESOTA 55051

PERS. REC. UNIT

COPY RETAINED IN PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

February 17, 1976

b6
b7C

REC-42

62-102576 233

EX-111

FOI/PA # 225,442
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 15256
DATE 9/24/78 INITIALS

[redacted]

Denmark, Wisconsin 54208

Dear [redacted]

In reply to your letter of February 3rd, I am unable to furnish any information relative to your inquiry since it is contrary to my policy to comment on any material not prepared by personnel of this Bureau. Further, as an investigative agency of the Federal Government, the FBI does not evaluate or draw conclusions about any publication or individual.

For your information, Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he resigned. Mr. Smoot's personal ventures, as well as opinions and comments since he left this Bureau, are strictly his own and it is not possible for me to comment further.

MAILED 7
FEB 18 1976
FBI

Sincerely yours,
C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

FBI

Pers. Rec. Unit

RETAINED BY PERSONNEL RECORDS UNIT

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Bufiles reflect prior correspondence concerning the book, "None Dare Call It Conspiracy," by Gary Allen, and former Special Agent Howard D. Smoot. This reply is based on past responses concerning the book and Smoot.

DJC:jlw (3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/24/78 BY

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAR 16 1976

GPO : 1975 O - 594-120

Feb. 5, 1976

DJC 9/12

Dear Sirs:

Howard D Smoot

after talking with the Local F.B.I. office at Green Bay, he suggested I write to you about my question

This is: in regard to the Book: "none Dare Call it conspiracy" by Gary Allen.

The question is: Has this book any Basis in fact?

62-102576-233

EX-111 REC-42

5 FEB 29 1976

Since Mr. Allen mentions that the contents of his book has to a large extent been obtained from U.S. Intelligence agencies, and claims that his Co-Worker is one: Dan Smoot, former aide

ACD 2/13/76 DJC: fin

CORRESPONDENCE

to J. Edgar Hoover, I have presumed that the F.B.I. is somehow involved or at least in a position to know whether Allen's book has any validity.

This is one of the most devastating books I have ever read and if it is true, how have these things been allowed to continue?

If it is false, Why hasn't Nelson Rockefeller Prosecuted Mr. Allen??

Can you help me make some sense out of all of this?

Sincerely

b6
b7C

DENMARK, WIS.
54208

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/25/02 BY [illegible]

COPY RETAINED IN
[illegible] RECORDS UNIT

[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C.

20535

Pers. Rec. Unit

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1409928-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 30
Page 45 ~ Duplicate;
Page 54 ~ Duplicate;
Page 77 ~ Duplicate;
Page 83 ~ Duplicate;
Page 90 ~ Duplicate;
Page 96 ~ Duplicate;
Page 119 ~ Duplicate;
Page 160 ~ Duplicate;
Page 169 ~ Duplicate;
Page 218 ~ Duplicate;
Page 227 ~ Duplicate;
Page 240 ~ Duplicate;
Page 247 ~ Duplicate;
Page 275 ~ Duplicate;
Page 287 ~ Duplicate;
Page 295 ~ Duplicate;
Page 299 ~ Duplicate;
Page 324 ~ Duplicate;
Page 326 ~ Duplicate;
Page 343 ~ Duplicate;
Page 349 ~ Duplicate;
Page 354 ~ Duplicate;
Page 356 ~ Duplicate;
Page 365 ~ Duplicate;
Page 369 ~ Duplicate;
Page 371 ~ Duplicate;
Page 402 ~ Duplicate;
Page 408 ~ Duplicate;
Page 419 ~ Duplicate;
Page 436 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

SECTION CLOSED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Nov 23 12 22 PM '41

RECEIVED-TAMM UNIT 8

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cambridge, Mass.

November 17, 1941

Sir:

I hereby make application for employment in the position indicated by check mark, in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, and for your use in this connection submit the following information:

Special Agent (Law Trained)	☐**
Special Agent (Accountant)	☑**
Stenographer	☐
Typist	☐
Translator	☐
Messenger	☑**
Laboratory Technician*	☐**
	☐
Student Fingerprint Classifier	☐
Clerk	☐

(This application should be typewritten if possible) (Indicate by check)

1. Name in full (please print) Smoot (Family name) Howard (Given name) Drummond (Dan) (Middle name)
   (a) Female applicants must furnish maiden name
2. Legal Residence 2 Ridgely Court, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.
3. Mail and telegraphic address 2 Ridgely Court, Camb., Mass. Phone No. Eliot 0904
4. Complete date of birth 10/5/13 Weight 157 Height 5'8" Color White
5. Place of birth East Prairie (City) Mississippi (County) Mo. (State)
6. (a) Father's name William Bernard Smoot (b) Father's birthplace Miss. Co., Mo.
   (c) Present address dead (d) If foreign born, is he a citizen?
   (e) Date and place of naturalization
7. (a) Mother's name Dora Allbright Smoot (b) Mother's birthplace Miss. Co., Mo.
   (c) Present address dead (d) If foreign born, is she a citizen?
   (e) Date and place of naturalization
8. Brothers Jewell Martin Smoot, East Prairie, Mo., now living at 508 Catherine Street, Ottawa, Ill. (Complete names, birthplaces and present addresses)
9. Sisters Virginia Ruth Smoot, born LaForge, Mo., now Mrs. Gene Wilkison, living at 205 Horizon Street, Venice, Calif. (Include married names, birthplaces and present addresses)
10. If you were not born in United States, how long have you lived here?
11. Are you a citizen of the United States? yes
12. If naturalized, date and place of naturalization
13. Are you single, married, widowed, separated, or divorced? married
14. (a) Maiden name of wife Mabeth B. Evans (b) Wife's birthplace Dallas, Texas
    (c) Present address Cambridge, Mass. (d) If foreign born, is she a citizen?
    (e) Date and place of naturalization

INDEXED
RECORDED TABBED
67-263689-1
Recorded
Checked
NOV 19 1941

*Specify exact title of position sought as Laboratory Technician.
**Positions of Special Agent (Law Trained), Special Agent (Accountant), Laboratory Technician, and Messenger for male applicants only.
See details on separate [illegible]ption sheets which will be furnished on request.

THREE

15. (a) Husband's complete name_____ (b) Husband's birthplace_____

(c) Present address_____ (d) If foreign born, is he a citizen?_____

(e) Date and place of naturalization_____

16. (a) Father-in-law's name David R. Lyons (b) Birthplace Ohio (town unknown)

(c) Present address Dead (d) If foreign born, is he a citizen?_____

(e) Date and place of naturalization_____

17. (a) Mother-in-law's name Elizabeth L. Lyons (b) Birthplace Alabama (town unknown)

(c) Present address Dallas, Texas (d) If foreign born, is she a citizen?_____

(e) Date and place of naturalization_____

18. Brothers-in-law_____
(Complete names, birthplaces and present addresses)

19. Sisters-in-law Dorothy A. Lyons, born in Dallas, Texas and now residing at 5921 Miami Street, Dallas; Doris B. Lyons, the same.
(Complete names, birthplaces and present addresses)

20. If your husband (or wife) is employed, state where employed Building-Loan Co., Boston

21. Number of children, if any None

22. Are you entirely dependent on your salary? Yes

23. To what extent are you financially indebted to others and to whom? I owe about $400.00 on my automobile held by Commercial Credit Co.

24. Education: (Please print.)

	NAME AND LOCATION OF SCHOOL	FROM—	TO—	COURSES PURSUED, DIPLOMAS OR DEGREES RECEIVED
(a) Elementary	numerous small schools in Mo., Ill., and Colo.	1919	1936	
(b) High school equivalent	Name Golden High School Address Golden, Colo.	1933	1929	Regular Freshmen academic course
	Dallas Technical High Dallas, Texas	1933	1934	Diploma
(c) College or technical*	Name S.M.U. Address Dallas, Texas	1934	1938	A.B. degree
	S.M.U. Graduate School Harvard Graduate School	1938 1941	1940 -	M.A. degree American Civilization
(d) Foreign Languages Give degree of proficiency as to speaking, reading, writing	French: seven years in college; read fluently			
	German: independent study which is still in progress. I have an oral command of only a few phrases but can translate advanced texts.			
	Spanish: about the same as German.			
(e) Miscellaneous	I learn languages with considerable ease but have not had enough formal training to serve as translator. I am at present working on my M.A. in American Civilization at Harvard.			

* Applicants for Laboratory Technician positions should list in detail scientific courses pursued, using an insert if necessary and give title of any Master's or Doctor's Thesis prepared.

33. Give five personal references (not relatives, former employers, fellow employees, or school teachers), more than 30 years of age, who are householders or property owners, business or professional men or women (including your family physician, if you have one, of good standing in the community, and who have known you well during the past 5 or more years. (Please print.)

NAME	RESIDENCE ADDRESS	NUMBER OF YEARS ACQUAINTED	BUSINESS ADDRESS.
1. Gaston Hallam	4644 Livingston, Dallas, Texas	ten	Ben E. Keith Co. Dallas, Texas
2. John H. McGinnis	Dallas, Texas	five	S. M. U., Dallas
3. Gus Bowman	5929 Llano, Dallas	six	Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas
4. Allen Maxwell	3212 Rosedale, Dallas	six	Dallas Morning News
5. Johnnie Brown	6925 Westlake, Dallas	ten	Ben E. Keith Company Dallas, Texas

34. Give residence addresses for the past ten years.
5923 Llano Street, Dallas, Texas (until August 15, 1941)

35. List the names of any relative now in the Government service, with the degree of relationship, and where employed: none

36. What is the lowest entrance salary you will accept? separate sheet

37. Are you in a position to accept probationary employment at any time, without previous notice, and, if notice is required, how much? yes (see separate sheet)

38. In the event of appointment will you be willing to proceed to Washington, D.C., upon 10 days' notice and at your own expense? yes (see separate sheet)

39. If appointed are you willing and prepared to accept assignment or transfer to any part of the United States where services are required, for either temporary or permanent duration? yes

40. Attach unmounted full face photograph not larger than 3 by 4½ inches. Write your name plainly on back of photograph. Photograph to be taken not more than 30 days prior to date of application.
(Application will not be considered complete if such photograph not furnished)



Respectfully,

Alan Smoot

(Signature of applicant as usually written)

NOTE.—If the applicant desires to make any further remarks or statements concerning his qualifications or in answer to any question contained in the application, the same should be made on a separate sheet of paper, numbering the remarks in accordance with the original questions.

Note.—The following jurat must be subscribed to by all applicants for positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice.

Subscribed and duly sworn to before me by the above-named applicant, this 17th day of November, 1941, at city (or town) of Cambridge, county of Middlesex, and State (or Territory or District) of Mass.

[OFFICIAL IMPRESSION SEAL]

Russell Agnew

(Signature of officer)

Notary Public

(Official title)

Application will not be considered complete if above jurat not executed.

POSITION I am not familiar with the duties of a Special Agent (Accountant) or of a Messenger, but I suppose that it is all right for me to apply for either.

QUESTION 36 I will accept the usual salary for a beginner in whatever position I might get. I have never thought seriously about F.B.I. salaries but have presumed that $2000.00 is a minimum for Special Agents. I will take less if less is customary.

QUESTIONS 37 and 38 I will accept probationary employment at any ti and will go to Washington at my expense. I will probably need 15 days' notice in either case. My teaching appointment at Harvard does not expire until June 15, 1942; and I am not at liberty to resign without the consent of my employers. I feel that it would not take more than fifteen days for the University to replace me and approve my resignation.

Dallas
SS data, L.B. 8, Dallas ✓

NOTICE

THE BEST COPIES OBTAINABLE ARE INCLUDED IN THE REPRODUCTION OF THE FILE. PAGES INCLUDED THAT ARE BLURRED, LIGHT OR OTHERWISE DIFFICULT TO READ ARE THE RESULT OF THE CONDITION AND OR COLOR OF THE ORIGINALS PROVIDED. THESE ARE THE BEST COPIES AVAILABLE.

(FIELD)

ASSIGNMENT HISTORY OF SMOOT, HOWARD D. OUT OF SERVICE

ENTERED ON DUTY AT WASHINGTON, D.C. ON MARCH 23, 1942

OFFICE	DATE
School	3-23-42
Portland	6-21-42
San Francisco	11-2-42
Dallas	4-23-43
Cleveland	8-18-43
Division Six	10-31-46
Crime Records	2-15-47
Dallas & Mesquite, Tex.	11-30-48
RESIGNED	6-15-51

CAF-9 ENTRANCE SALARY $3200

SALARY CHANGES

DATE	GRADE	SALARY
1-16-43	CAF-10	$3500
7-1-44	CAF-11	$3800
6-1-45	CAF-12	$4600
7-1-45	CAF-12	$5180
7-1-46	CAF-12	$59[illegible].20
12-1-46	CAF-12	$61[illegible]
6-13-48	CAF-12	$6384
7-11-48	CAF-12	$6714
10-30-49	GS 12	$6800
12-11-49	GS-12	$7000
6-10-51	GS-12	$7200
6-15-51	RESIGNED	

1948 EXCELLENT

Agent Cover Sheet for File
4-356 (Rev. 10-15-56)

COVER SHEET #2
ASSIGNMENT HISTORY OF OUT OF SERVICE

SMOOT, HOWARD D.

ENTERED ON DUTY AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

ON MARCH 23, 1942

Office	Date
School	3-23-42
Portland	6-21-42
San Francisco	11-2-42
Dallas	4-23-43
Cleveland	8-18-43
Division Six	10-31-46
Crime Records	2-15-47
Dallas & Mesquite, Tex.	11-30-48
Resigned	6-15-51

Date	PERMANENT BRIEFS
4-17-61	added [illegible]

CAF-9 ENTRANCE SALARY $3200

SALARY CHANGES

Date	Grade	Salary
1-16-43	CAF-10	$3500
7-1-44	CAF-11	$3800
6-1-45	CAF-12	$4600
7-1-45	CAF-12	$5180
7-1-46	CAF-12	$5905.20
12-1-46	CAF-12	$6144.60
6-13-48	CAF-12	$6384
7-11-48	CAF-12	$6714
10-30-49	GS-12	$6800
12-11-49	GS-12	$7000
6-10-51	GS-12	$7200
6-15-51		RESIGNED

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : **Mr. Callahan** DATE: **4-17-61**

FROM : **C. R. Davidson**

SUBJECT: **HOWARD D. SMOOT**
Former Special Agent
Resigned 6-15-51 - On Probation at time of resignation

PERMANENT BRIEF

Entered on Duty		3-23-42
Reported to Field		6-21-42
Resigned		6-15-51
Last Grade and Salary		GS-12, $7200
Last Salary Change		6-10-51 (Uniform Promotion)
Age		47
Place of Birth		East Prairie, Missouri
Marital Status		Married (one child as of 6/51)
Education		Bachelor of Arts Degree Master of Arts Degree
Language Ability		French, Spanish, German - (Fair to Excellent)
1951 Annual Performance Rating		SATISFACTORY
Last Performance Rating		SATISFACTORY (6-15-51)
Offices of Preference as of 4-51		Dallas
Firearms Ability		Qualified
Outstanding Endorsers		None
Relatives in Bureau		None
Offices of Assignment:		
6-21-42	assigned	Portland
11-2-42	transferred	San Francisco
4-23-43	transferred	Dallas
8-18-43	transferred	Cleveland
10-31-46	transferred	Investigative Division
2-15-47	transferred	Records and Communications Division
11-30-48	transferred hdqrs. also	Dallas Mesquite, Texas
6-15-51	resigned	

FDH:sb
(1)



HOWARD D. SMCOT RESIGNED 6-15-51
(August, 1949)

At the conclusion of his training period on 6/13/42, Mr. Clegg said he was above average, was mature and well poised, should exercise good judgment, and with experience should develop into an above average Agent.

On 6/21/42 he was assigned to the Portland Field Division. On 8/5/42 SAC Swenson gave him an adjective rating of GOOD and said he presented a good personal appearance and possessed an average personality, was sincere, steady, quiet and unassuming by nature, a willing worker, his work required no more than average supervision, he was rated as good in dictation, needed to develop in force, aggressiveness, assurance and confidence in the ability he possessed, and he was making steady progress and would continue to do so.

By bureau letter dated 9/19/42 the SAC was advised that this Agent had been rated FAIR in the use of technical equipment. On 10/30/42 SAC Swenson rated him as GOOD and said he was enthusiastic, sincere and dependable, devoted himself steadily to his work, was rather quiet by nature but was not lacking in assurance in his ability, submitted uniformly good work which required no more than average supervision considering his tenure of service, was above average as a dictator, had shown some improvement in development of force and aggressiveness, was qualified in the use of firearms, and was making steady progress at that time.

During an inspection of the Portland office in Oct., 1942, Inspector Gurnea he was above average in intelligence, although youthful presented a good appearance, was forceful and aggressive and had a tendency to be a little over-confident which was attributed to his recognition of his own intelligence and ability and for which reason it would be necessary to rather closely supervise him to keep him in line, was restless and desired exciting work rather than the handling of routine matters, his overtime had been below average, he should work under a strong SAC, and if properly supervised it was believed he could be moulded into a very valuable employee. On Nov. 23, 1942, Inspector Gurnea advised that during the inspection of the Portland Office, this Agent requested to be considered for SIS work; that although he thought this Agent had the ability to function on such work, he could not recommend his assignment to SIS work at that time due to the fact that it would remove him from immediate supervision. On the Manual of Instructions examination he received a grade of 80%.

On 11/2/42 he was transferred to the San Francisco field division. On 12/18/42 SAC Pieper rated him as GOOD and said he had been assigned principally to Selective Service investigations, had a good knowledge of the duties he performed, applied the training he had received to his work, used good judgment and common sense, analyzed his assignments carefully and organized his work well, his investigations reflected a satisfactory degree of initiative and resourcefulness, his reports had been uniformly good, he was dependable and reliable, presented a mature businesslike appearance, was rather quiet and reserved, got along well with his fellow employees, possessed self-confidence, made a favorable impression and performed a satisfactory amount of overtime voluntarily, his ability in the use of technical equipment was average, he was qualified in the use of firearms and could be used on assignments of limited danger, and his progress and development had been very steady and encouraging.

On 1/16/43 he was reallocated to CAF-10, $3500 per annum. Mr. Hendon interviewed him during his attendance at the March, 1943, In-Service Training School and said he was

very favorably impressed, he made an excellent appearance and had a tremendous amount of poise, possessed a very likeable personality, was alert mentally, direct and honest in manner and capable of dealing with all types of people, and with further experience he should be an outstanding employee. Agent Smoot advised Mr. Hendon he would be available for an SIS assignment as soon as the expected child was born.

On the March 31, 1943, annual efficiency report SAC Pieper gave him an adjective rating of GOOD and he had continued to perform good work, applied himself well, and was steadily advancing and developing in the service. On 4-23-43 he was transferred to the Dallas Field Division at his request. On 5-1-43 SAC Pieper gave him an adjective rating of GOOD and said his comments of 12-18-42 were still applicable.

On 6-22-43 SAC Danner rated him GOOD and said he made a good appearance, expressed himself remarkably well, obviously had a very good command of English, met people well, made a rather forceful impression, was inclined to be rather quiet, at times he was a bit too curt in his conversation, gave the impression that he was rather opinionated, however, it was believed that was an erroneous impressions which he should diligently attempt to overcome, he should develop more tact and more self control, his work generally had been good, he made a good thorough investigation, submitted good reports, seemed to plan his investigations intelligently, followed them through well, it was believed he was entirely sincere and honest, he was industrious, did not waste time, was making satisfactory progress as an Agent, it was believed he would make a good witness due to his ability to express himself, it was believed he would in time develop into a good contact man, he could handle business contacts but would have to develop a little more democratic attitude before he could efficiently handle police contacts.

By letter dated 6-21-43 this Agent advised the Bureau that he was now eager to accept assignment wherever the Bureau most needed him and that he would like to renew application for an SIS assignment. By letter dated 7-19-43 he was censured for his carelessness in violating a traffic ordinance in the city of Dallas, for displaying a lack of self-control in discussing the matter with the officer, and for being indiscreet in exhibiting his credentials. On 8-18-43 he was transferred to the Cleveland Field Division.

On 10-21-43 SAC Boardman rated him GOOD and said he presented a good appearance, had a reserved but pleasing personality, was intelligent, conscientious and serious, appeared to take pride in his work which was well organized, performed an average volume of work, appeared to possess aggressiveness and initiative, welcomed constructive criticism, was considered capable of handling assignments involving potential danger, had performed creditably on several physical surveillances, appeared able to handle contacts in an intelligent and profitable manner, was a good dictator, and his reports had been well organized and although they reflected the average amount of error they had quickly and steadily improved.

On 3-31-44 SAC Fletcher rated him VERY GOOD and said he presented a good appearance, possessed a quiet but forceful personality, was intelligent, sincere, serious and conscientious, exhibited initiative and resourcefulness far above average, rightly possessed self-confidence, was aggressive and gave that impression, appeared to be interested in his work, produced a good volume, used good judgment in his investigations was always ready for after hour assignments, it was thought he would make a very good witness, had operated with above-average ability upon a number of physical surveillances, was familiar with most of the photographic equipment, his reports were well organized and

reflected a good command of English, his volume of error was below average and it was believed he was capable of reducing it still further, he organized and initiated investigations intelligently, accepted responsibility and discharged same with less than average supervision, had worked on both national defense and criminal cases, had accomplished an excellent piece of investigative work in the case entitled SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY - INTERNAL SECURITY-C, his accomplishment was considered to be very good, and it was felt he was capable of further development.

On 6-10-44 SAC Fletcher rated him EXCELLENT and said he presented a neat appearance, had a friendly personality, was sincere, serious, conscientious, possessed above-average intelligence, aggressiveness, forcefulness, initiative and resourcefulness, was enthusiastic about his work, performed an above-average volume, was considered an excellent dictator, was capable of handling dangerous assignments, operated in above-average fashion upon a number of physical surveillances, was a very good witness in moot court, was above average in his knowledge of photography, was an above average contact man, wrote very good reports, welcomed responsibility and discharged same with less than average supervision, and it was believed he possessed latent supervisory ability but he had been afforded no experience along that line. On 7-1-44 he was reallocated to Grade CAF-11, at $3800 per annum.

Mr. Treadwell interviewed him during In-Service in September, 1944 and advised that he was rather formal upon introduction but loosened up considerably when engaged in conversation, he appeared to be mature, to have an abundance of self-confidence and poise, he had a positive type of personality, it was believed that upon some occasions he might be somewhat lacking in diplomacy, he was definitely above average in mentality, was alert, energetic, interested in his work and it was believed that with proper supervision he would develop supervisory and perhaps administrative ability. During the interview he stated he was sincerely interested in an SIS Assignment.

By letter dated 3-19-45 SAC Fletcher recommended him for an increase in grade and salary. On 3-31-45 SAC Fletcher rated him EXCELLENT and stated he possessed a friendly, pleasing, mature personality, was far above average in intelligence, initiative and resourcefulness, was thoroughly aggressive, forceful, self-confident, sincere, very conscientious and industrious, was interested in his work, performed an above average volume in a very thorough and accurate fashion, he had above average ability in the use of all Bureau cameras, was very good in firearms ability, had an excellent knowledge of French and could read Spanish and German, was capable of performing dangerous assignments, he had operated on a large number of physical surveillances with excellent results, it was believed he would be an excellent witness inasmuch as he had a good voice and in Moot Court had exhibited poise, alertness and confidence, he organized and initiated complicated investigations efficiently and effortlessly, he welcomed responsibility, discharged his duties with almost no supervision, was an excellent dictator, his reports were well organized and worded and reflected a minimum of error, he had supervisory ability, had been afforded experience in supervisory work which was performed very capably and his performance was considered excellent and it was believed he would continue to develop.

In a letter dated 4-14-45 SAC Fletcher stated he had been particularly effective on all physical surveillances, had demonstrated a capacity to handle detail beyond the average and in view of his principal activity in connection with activities of the Communist Party it had been difficult to indicate outstanding ability but it had been found that his performance had been such that he was considered very reliable, intelligent, practical, his volume was always proper, he could be entrusted with the preparation and development of all investigative matters, it was customary for him to be assigned to matters of more than average importance because of his generally recognized ability and it was believed that there were few

if any, agents of equal ability in his present grade and therefore, SAC Fletcher recommended him for a promotion in grade and salary.

In a memorandum dated 4-30-45 Mr. Strickland said an excellent report was prepared by him on the case entitled "Communist Infiltration of United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural implement Workers of America, CIO", that the investigation covered in this report was long and unusually complicated however the report contained no extraneous material, was well organized and presented, it brought the investigation to a current status and clearly indicated in the undeveloped leads the balance of the inquiry to be performed. From the investigation conducted and reported in this case, he appeared to be doing excellent work and to be deserving of a promotion in grade.

On 6-1-45 he was reallocated to Grade CAF 12, $4600 per annum. As a result of the basic increase in pay effective 7-1-45 his salary was increased to $5180 per annum.

By letter dated 8-2-45 his SAC was authorized to utilize him for speaking engagements. Mr. Edwards interviewed him during In-Service in November 1945 and said he presented an above average appearance and had a very pleasant although somewhat reserved personality.

During an inspection of the Cleveland Office in October 1945, the Inspector (John C. Bills) said he presented a good personal appearance, had a friendly positive personality and the ability to meet people well. He was a satisfactory, capable employee.

On 3-31-46 SAC O'Connor rated him EXCELLENT and reported he presented a very fine personal appearance, an excellent personality and a mature, businesslike manner and approach. He was extremely well liked by his fellow employees. He exceeded by far the average in intelligence, initiative and resourcefulness and was very aggressive, forceful and self-confident. He was outstanding in dictation, was a qualified Bureau witness and was available for dangerous, his reports required practically no supervision, he was extremely well liked by law enforcement officials and business men, he organized his work very efficiently with a minimum of lost action and initiated investigations voluntarily and promptly. He had been assigned to supervisory work occasionally in the absence of the regularly designated supervisor and had demonstrated his ability along supervisory, administrative and executive lines. He was definitely capable of accepting this type of responsibility and it was believed he was potential agent in charge material.

On 4-25-46 his SAC was advised he was qualified as a general police instructor. On 5-10-46 he was authorized to conduct field office firearms training. On 7-1-46 he received a basic increase to $5905.20 per annum in Grade CAF-12.

In a memorandum to Mr. Tolson from Mr. Hendon, dated 8-19-46, it was stated SAC O'Connor advised that he should be borne in mind for future development. He stated that he was capable and intelligent. He was an excellent speaker, had a nice personality, learned quickly and his production was well above average. He was a qualified police instructor and although physically below average in size, O'Connor feels that he had distinct possibilities.

On 10/30/46 SAC Richardson rated him EXCELLENT and said since the annual efficiency rating he had continued his excellent performance. He showed special initiative and resourcefulness in the investigation of bank robberies in this division. He was a very effective speaker before police groups, he was qualified as a general police instructor, and was authorized to conduct field office firearms training. He had been assigned, on occasion, to supervisory work in the absence of a regularly designated supervisor and his performance in this capacity

had definitely indicated that he had supervisory, administrative and executive ability. He was willing and able to assume responsibility.

On 10/31/46 he was transferred to the Investigative and Accounting Division.

On 12/1/46 his salary in Grade CAF-12 was increased to $6144.60 per annum under the provisions of the Uniform Promotion Act.

On 2/15/47 he was transferred to Crime Records Section.

On 3/31/47 Special Agent M. A. Jones rated him EXCELLENT and said he presented a fine personal appearance, had a winning personality, and was an excellent contact man. Although he had been in the Crime Records Section only a few weeks, he had made excellent progress and his work at the present time was far above average in regard to quality and volume. He had considerable originality and had a great deal of ability on research matters, writing articles, speeches, and so forth. He was a most valuable man already in the Section and it was felt that as he gained additional experience he would become even more so. He was a hard worker, had considerable drive and force and seemed to be intensely interested in his work. In addition to his paper work he had conducted a number of special tours and had handled some speeches and the response had been uniformly favorable. He was an excellent dictator, and it was felt he had administrative and executive ability and definitely should be kept in mind for further development. It was further felt that he could handle capably the duties of an Assistant SAC at the present time.

By letter dated 9-4-47 he was censured for the unsatisfactory manner in which he prepared some material for Hedda Hopper. It was pointed out to him that there was no excuse for the errors in spelling and there was no effort made to explain or identify subjects and references so that the recipient would have an idea as to what the article was supposed to present.

On 3-31-48 Mr. Jones rated him EXCELLENT and said he had an excellent appearance, he was slightly smaller than the average Agent, but made up for his size by his forceful personality and mature appearance. He was very businesslike in the handling of his work. He had an exceedingly fine personality, was good on contacts and got along well with others. He was one of the fastest workers in the section and produced a volume of uniformly outstanding work which was much higher than the average Supervisor in Crime Records. He could be depended upon at all times to handle special projects which had deadlines. He was well versed in Bureau policies and had the best command of the English language of any Supervisor who had been in Crime Records in recent years. He was used on a number of special tours and had handled a few speaking engagements. The response was uniformly highly satisfactory.

Under the provisions of the Uniform Promotion Act his salary was increased to $6384 per annum effective 6-13-48. Due to a basic salary increase effective 7-11-48 his salary was increased to $6714 per annum.

It is noted that in August, 1948, he wanted to make an appointment to see the Director so that he could ask the Director to recommend him for a job which would pay more money. He had had considerable hard luck in Washington, occasioned primarily by personal illnesses that stemmed from pneumonia a year ago which had affected his hearing. He had been under the care of doctors, had been put to extreme expenses, and in addition his wife and son had also not been enjoying the best of health. His son, who was between four and five

years of age, had recently come up with a bad heart and he had to take the child to a heart specialist and he had been very much upset over this as well as the additional expense. The Director noted, "Mohr should see him and if Smoot wants to leave FBI he should do so. I will not recommend him while he is on our staff. It will be up to him to locate another job and then I am willing to recommend him".

In September, 1948, Mr. Mohr advised Mr. Tolson that he had interviewed Smoot and told him of the Director's message. Agent Smoot said he had thought over the matter and decided that his employment with the FBI was the best job he had ever had in his life, and felt that there was nothing else he would rather do in the way of employment and that as far as he was concerned he planned on making the Bureau a career and work out his personal situation as best as he could. Mr. Mohr recommended that no further action be taken with respect to this matter and the Director noted, "Keep in mind and help in any way we can".

By memorandum dated 10-8-48, Mr. Nichols advised Mr. Tolson that he had done excellent work and was regarded as a valuable representative of the Bureau and a young man who had considerable possibilities for further development. Mr. Nichols further advised of Smoot's hard luck in Washington and recommended an immediate transfer for him to the Dallas Office.

On 11-19-48 Mr. Jones rated him EXCELLENT and said he had an outstanding personality, he was outstanding as a contact man and got along exceedingly well with other employees in the section, and he had handled all phases of the work in Crime Records in an excellent manner. His volume of production was far above average and the quality had been uniformly excellent. He was far above average in intelligence and initiative and was always willing to put in whatever time necessary to accomplish a certain task. His loyalty to the Bureau was beyond question and it was definitely felt that in view of the far above average quality of his work and his fine personality, he should be kept in mind for further advancement. He was transferred to the Dallas Office on 11-30-48.

SOG Building Pass

By letter dated 12-7-48 he advised that he had lost his pass. He fully realized the seriousness of losing Bureau property and would take every possible precaution to prevent such carelessness in the future.

During an Inspection of the Dallas Office in February, 1949, Inspector Naughten said his physical condition was improving markedly and he had all the earmarks of an above-average agent.

On 2-25-49 SAC McConnell rated him EXCELLENT and said his work had been marked by his attention to detail, his thoroughness, and his clarity of expression in his reports. His reports showed careful organization and attention to Bureau policies and they had been submitted promptly and in good form. A thorough knowledge of Bureau policy in all fields had been demonstrated by him in his work on such matters as Fraud Against the Government and Antitrust. He was an experienced agent who had had a wide range of work

in his career with the Bureau and was placing it to best advantage.

He received a basic increase to $6800 per annum in Grade GS-12 effective 10-30-49 and on 12-11-49 he received a Uniform Promotion to $7000 per annum.

Memorandum dated 3-20-50 reflected that he had assisted Mr. Naughten during an inspection of the San Antonio Office, and Mr. Naughten rated him Very Good and said that that was his first such assignment. He showed a keen interest in learning inspection techniques and did a rather good job in handling his assignments. He was given the duty of surveying CP coverage, along with other work and his results were found to be generally accurate and he required very little supervision. He had a keen mind which he used to good advantage, and was an industrious individual. With additional experience he should attain the rating of Excellent.

On 3-31-50 SAC Alden rated him EXCELLENT and said he was resourceful and was amply endowed with initiative and aggressiveness. He was rated as an excellent dictator and was outstanding in his reporting, his paper work was above average in volume and quality, and it was believed that he was entirely capable of handling dangerous assignments. He had demonstrated ability to handle an extensive and complicated investigation, and he accepted and carried out responsibility in a highly efficient and satisfactory manner. He was a qualified police school instructor and he had testified in moot court training. He was available for assignment and it was the SAC's opinion he possessed definite administrative ability. He was loyal to the Bureau and had a decided sense of responsibility, he was dependable, accurate, and painstaking in his work.

His overtime record for the month of October, 1950, was 59 minutes, November 1 hour 54 minutes and for December 1 hour 31 minutes. The Office overtime for October was 1 hour 5 minutes, November 1 hour 15 minutes and for December 1 hour 17 minutes.

Memorandum dated 11-16-50 reflected that he had assisted Mr. G. C. Gearty during an inspection of the Denver Office, and Mr. Gearty rated him Very Good and said he appeared to be sound, had good judgment and was accurate. He accepted his assignments with a minimum amount of instruction and completed them with little supervision. With additional experience he should be an excellent Aide.

Memorandum dated 3-27-51 reflected that he had assisted B. C. Brown during an inspection of the Phoenix Office, and Mr. Brown said he handled his assignments in an expeditious manner, assumed a constructive attitude, and contributed very materially to the effectiveness of the inspection. He was well qualified for such assignments.

SAC Hawkins rated him Satisfactory on his 1951 annual report advising he was average in force and aggressiveness, and the SAC considered him above average in initiative and resourcefulness for an agent within his grade. He appeared to be in average physical condition and had advised that he was available for general or special assignment. He was capable of handling involved

criminal investigations and adequately reporting the same. He could be utilized on dangerous assignments and he was an approved Bureau police instructor and an approved Bureau speaker. He got along extremely well with police officials and made excellent contacts in that respect. He had been rated as excellent in dictation and it was the SAC's opinion that he was entitled to a rating of Satisfactory in the upper limits.

During an Inspection of the Dallas Office in April, 1951, Inspector Gearty said this agent was above average in intelligence and presented a neat average appearance. He admitted he was a party to discussions involving allegations of criticism of the SAC growing out of the SAC's handling of the case entitled "Efraim Lishansky, was., Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property". He misinterpreted, repeated, and set forth in a memorandum to the Inspector allegations which were entirely incorrect with reference to this matter. He unjustly criticised the SAC concerning the SAC's handling of an inquiry which resulted in the resignation of a former Special Agent. He failed to notify the Bureau or the SAC of the existence of the above-mentioned allegations, it being noted that the LISHANSKY case occurred over four months ago. It was evident during the course of the interview that Smoot had an intense dislike for the SAC. He admitted he did resent the SAC in agents' conferences making grammatical errors while expressing himself. Agent Smoot said he felt that based on the information in his memorandum which he attributed to other agents, he felt the SAC should be removed. He also stated the agents of the office had no respect for the SAC, and it was determined this opinion was not shared by other agents.

By letter dated 5-15-51 he was CENSURED, PLACED ON PROBATION, and ORDERED UNDER TRANSFER to the Savannah Office, in view of the comments of the Inspector during the inspection of the Dallas Office in April, 1951.

On 6-10-51 he received a Uniform Promotion to $7000 per annum in GS-12.

On 6-15-51 he resigned. On 6-15-51 SAC Hawkins rated him SATISFACTORY and said he was average in force, aggressiveness, initiative, and resourcefulness for an agent within his grade. He was an approved police instructor and an approved Bureau speaker. He got along well with police officials and made good contacts in that respect. He was rated in the lower limits of Satisfactory.

On 6-16-51 SAC Hawkins advised the Bureau that this agent's attitude had been extremely antagonistic. He had been sullen and very uncooperative since the inspection of the Dallas Office. In view of his attitude and display of disloyalty, it was recommended that, should he seek reinstatement, he be unfavorably considered. Mr. H. L. Edwards noted, "Not re-employable due to resignation during present emergency."

By letter dated 6-25-51 SAC Hawkins advised the Bureau that on 6-19-51, Mr. H. L. Williford, Executive Secretary, Hunt Oil Company, Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, who was a close personal contact of his (Hawkins'), appeared in the Dallas Office and stated that former Special Agent Smoot had made application to the Hunt Oil Company for a position. Mr. Williford stated that Mr. Hunt was desirous of employing an individual who could prepare articles, particularly in connection with politics. He stated that Agent Smoot had informed Mr. Hunt that he was an excellent writer and that he had written much of the material for the Bureau. Mr. Williford wanted to know if the SAC had any comments whatsoever to make regarding this former employee. Mr. Williford inquired whether or not Smoot would be subject to reinstatement in this Bureau, at which time SAC Hawkins informed Mr. Williford that this was a matter in which the decision would have to be made at the Seat of Government. Mr. Williford stated Mr. Hunt was very much impressed with Agent Smoot's ability and felt that they would offer him employment in the capacity of a writer. On 6-20-51 Mr. H. L. Hunt contacted SAC Hawkins relative to the former agent Smoot and Hawkins informed Mr. Hunt that he had no comment to make relative to Smoot or his ability; that if he desired information relative to former Agent Smoot's employment or activities in the Bureau, he would have to get this information from the Seat of Government. For the Bureau's information, Mr. H. L. Hunt was the President of the H. L. Hunt Oil Company and H. L. Hunt Enterprises. He was a close contact of the SAC's. He had been written up in the Life magazine and it was reported that he had the largest daily income of any person in the world and a weekly income of over a million dollars.

Memorandum dated 7-14-51 from M. A. Jones reflected that the Dallas Office had submitted to the Bureau background information and pamphlets concerning a new organization in Dallas, Texas, called Facts Forum which apparently was being financed and backed by the millionaire oil man named H. L. Hunt. Facts Forum started in Dallas and was designated to create interest on the part of the public in national and world affairs. It was designed to stay away from partisan politics and would deal with studies including governmental science and other vital subjects which materially affected the ability of the earth to support life, such as soil conservation, mineral wealth conservation, water supply, etc. Mr. Hunt was allegedly financing Facts Forum as a hobby. Former Agent Smoot had been employed to head and operate Facts Forum. Smoot began working for this outfit on 6-25-51. It was recommended and approved that the Bureau not cooperate with Facts Forum in any way if a request along this line should be received. Mr. Tolson noted, "I certainly agree. SAC in Texas should be so instructed."

On 11-5-51 the Bureau advised former Agent William F. Billings of Dallas, Texas that he would receive in the future Uniform Crime Reports bulletin and other material issued by the Bureau from time to time. On 11-27-51 the SAC at Dallas advised the Bureau in this connection, that Billings had been most friendly with that office and had visited the office on numerous

occasions, and nothing but the highest regard for the Bureau had been exhibited in his conduct. However, the SAC felt the Bureau should be aware of the fact that Mr. Billings had accepted a position with the Hunt Oil Company, H. L. Hunt being the principal behind that company and the same individual for whom former Agent R. David O'Brien and Howard D. Smoot were employed. It had occurred to the Dallas Office that the information requested might be in connection with the operation of "Facts Forum", an organization sponsored by Mr. Hunt and under the direction of Mr. Smoot.

On 6-8-53 SAC Mumford of the Dallas Office submitted to the Bureau a memorandum containing information regarding H. L. Hunt and the Facts Forum. This memorandum also contained numerous allegations about Mr. Hunt made by Mr. Edward M. (Ted) Dealey, President of the Dallas Morning News, a leading Dallas daily newspaper. Among these allegations Mr. Dealey stated that Mr. Hunt had had his Facts Forum staff clip the Dallas Morning News editorial pages, re-write editorials the way he thought they should be slanted, and then forward the re-written page back to him (Dealey) advising him that he should more properly go along the suggested lines. He further stated Hunt, himself, had visited him (Dealey) and attempted to visit other editorial officials of the Dallas Morning News to press his desires, and that he had had Howard D. Smoot, (former Special Agent), who was the Facts Forum principal radio and TV speaker, make similar visits.

Memorandum dated 9-16-53 from Mr. McGuire reflected that former Special Agent Howard "Dan" Smoot called him while he (Smoot) was in Washington stating that he had noted the recent controversy between the FBI and Governor Shivers. Smoot stated he thought the Bureau's position as set forth in the Director's letter to Governor Shivers pinpointed the issue; however, in Texas he felt the matter might still be worth further discussion, and, accordingly, since Smoot was the director of the radio program "Facts Forum" he wondered if the Director might be interested in appearing on his program to discuss the Civil Rights matter. Smoot was advised it would be impossible for the Director to do anything like this; that the Director's views on the matter had been made known to Governor Shivers and there was no further discussion of the matter forthcoming. The Director noted, "Right. I will have nothing more to say unless Shivers makes a further statement. H."

By memorandum dated 7-5-55 SAC, Dallas forwarded material which disclosed that former SA Smoot had resigned from Facts Forum, effective in July, 1955, and was going into private business as a commentator and publisher of public events comment. A newspaper clipping from the New York Post which was forwarded by the New York Office reflects that oil millionaire Haroldson L. Hunt, financial sponsor of Facts Forum, was trimming his support of the Facts Forum and in doing so had dropped former SA Smoot from the staff.

By memorandum dated 7-28-55 Mr. Nichols was advised that former SA Smoot

had sent out a large group of letters to subscribers of "Facts Forum" indicating that he was called upon by numerous subscribers to present his personal opinion of current events rather than both sides of the matter as always depicted in "Facts Forum" and on the various television and radio programs. He was trying to line up subscribers to a new publication and thus far had only 500 subscribers. In this connection Mr. Nichols noted "Smoot is showing his true colors and running true to form". Subsequent information made available to the Bureau reflected that Former SA Smoot's weekly newsletter had a circulation of 20,000.

A clipping from the Manchester, New Hampshire Union Leader on 5-3-56 reflected that former SA Smoot had spoken at the Loyalty Day rally in Boston and stated that the United States aided Soviet tryanny by failing to support three rebellions against the Communists in the last three years. He stated that the United States failed to act during the rebeillion of coal mine slave workers in Vorkuta, Russia, in 1953, the East Berlin uprising, and demonstrations at the time of Stalin's death. He further stated that when the revolt died in Berlin it died in Vorkuta and for 15 million other slaves in camps throught the Soviet Union the flame of hope was once again snuffed out.

By letter dated 7-22-57 former SA Smoot forwarded to the Bureau a copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" inasmuch as it discussed the Director and the Bureau. On 7-29-57 this letter was acknowledged by the Director's Secretary, Helen W. Gandy, in absence of the Director.

By airtel of 9-9-57 from SAC, Baltimore reflected that at meeting of the White Citizens Council held in Salisbury, Maryland, Nelson W. Abbott was the principal speaker and dwelled mostly on political and religious topics. He included in his speech a tape recorded "radio broadcast" by Dan Smoot. He devoted 10 minutes to the segregation-integration problem and the rest of the time he spent roundly denouncing the Federal Government's foreign policies, the Communist Party, and the churches.

In response to a request made by SAC, Salt Lake City, the Director advised of former SA Smoot's record while in the Bureau and advised that he had been operating privately as a commentator and publisher of a news sheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report" since July, 1955, SAC, Salt Lake City was instructed to be most circumspect in answering any inquiries concerning him or in any contacts the SAC may have with him.

Upon a telephonic request from the office of Congressman J. T. Rutherford, Democrat from Texas, the Director advised him of Former SA Smoot's record while in the Bureau by letter dated 11-12-57.

By letter of 2-14-58, former SA Smoot requested a brief letter from the Director setting out the bare facts that he entered on duty as a special agent of the FBI on 3-23-42 and served honorably in that organization until he voluntarily resigned in June, 1951. He commented that in his radio and

television work he dealt with controversial issues and individuals who disagreed with his anticommunist, antisocialist view point and attempted to discredit him by spreading rumors that he was fired from the FBI. He added that if such a letter was furnished by the Director, he would make no other use of it than to have it photostated and copies sent to anyone questioning that he was in the Bureau and left under honorable circumstances. By memorandum dated 2-19-58 it was recommended and approved that a letter be sent to him setting forth his dates of duty with the Bureau and the fact that he voluntarily resigned. This was sent on 2-20-58.

Memorandum dated 3-16-59 reflected that since July, 1955, former SA Smoot had been engaged privately as a commentator and as publisher of a newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report", published in Dallas. It dealt with such topics as communism, desegregation, etc., and was frequently highly controversial. The newssheet had come to the attention of several field offices, and the Bureau had received inquiries concerning it from those offices. Because of the wide distribution it was receiving, it was recommended and approved that a SAC Letter be sent, giving the field the background on "The Dan Smoot Report" and pointing out that the Bureau must be most circumspect in answering any inquiries on it or in any contacts with former SA Smoot. This SAC Letter was sent on 3-20-59.

By letter dated 4-15-60 the record of former SA Smoot's services with the Bureau was sent to Honorable Catherine May, House of Representatives at her request.

On 6-2-60 the San Francisco Office received information from a Confidential Source that Andree M. Gonzales, nee Mildred Blanton, also known as Miren Aranguren had stated she had a commitment to furnish a series of articles on communist activity in Mexico to Dan Smoot, Dallas, Texas, in collaboration with Enrique Castro Delgado and Rodrique Garcia Trevino.

On 8-9-60 SAC, Portland advised that The Oregonian, Portland daily newspaper, contained an article under the by-line of Doug Mc Connell, a staff writer, the Oregonian, captioned "Smoot says Both Parties Tied to Communist Ideal." According to the article he told a crowd of more than 1000 persons at a Public Auditorium rally in Portland "A vote for either party this November is a vote for the Communist manifesto." He was reported to have stated that the objectives of communism were specifically to destroy the Walter-McCarran Immigration Law, which was now being advocated in Congress and to destroy the Internal Security Law and the Smith Act, " which the Supreme Court to a large degree has succeeded in doing." In referring to his investigations as an FBI agent, he was quoted as having stated "Whenever I made a report on a communist in our Government, I got promoted. (The SAC subsequently confirmed through other sources that former SA Smoot was misquoted by the press article concerning the alleged promotion for reporting upon communists in the Government. Rather, he had stated that whenever a report was made on a communist in the Government, he (the communist) was promoted.) I assembled indisputable evidence of perjury in

many cases. In the cases of three labor leaders, the FBI had enough evidence to send them to prison, but the Department of Justice sent a note back to the Bureau stating 'prosecution now is not in the national interest at this time'." He charged, according to the article, that Elizabeth Bentley, former communist courier, had exposed three of the five known cells in the Government, but the other two "and possibly more" are still operating. The article referred to "The Dallas TV speaker" as having indicated that no cases had been brought to court after passage of the Smith Act in 1940 until 1950, and that to get the people's mind off communism, "a few sacrificial lambs were sent to the slaughter under the guise of being tried as leaders of communism here under the Smith Act." He was reported to have further stated that "the next step was to get the decoys off the hook," which, according to him, the Supreme Court did by freeing Steve Nelson in 1956 and in 1957, in effect, declaring the Smith Act unconstitutional. The article continued, "in 1959, we experienced total moral capitulation to communism, by inviting Khrushchev here. In 1960 Khrushchev returned the compliment by humiliating Eisenhower." To prevent all this, according to Smoot, all that would have had to have been done was "to quarantine communism in 1945." The article concluded by reporting that in "blasting the two major parties," Smoot had stated "both party planks support the principles of international communism. They are running against Khrushchev and yet stand on the communist manifesto platform."

An article entitled "Sick of UN Sideshow, Smoot Tells SAR Group" appeared in "The Houston Post" on 2-23-61 in which former SA Smoot advocated the impeachment of Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, an amendment to the Constitution to abolish personal income taxes, withdrawal from the United Nations, the repeal of federal welfare laws and a return to the system of federalism at a Sons of the American Revolution dinner. He further stated that he would like to solve the UN problem by giving our seat in the UN to Communist China and simultaneously evicting the whole spider web of Soviet espionage from the shores of our country. He further stated "and I'm against the federal government entering into the welfare business. It's unconstitutional And it never solves the problems; it just makes them worse." He also said that he was in favor of impeaching any government official who amends the Constitution by stretching its meaning. He urged a program to educate Americans to respect and understand the Constitution. He stated "We must ultimately get a Congress, a president and a Supreme Court which will uphold the Constitution."

Memorandum dated 2-28-61 reflected that Mr. Kemper saw Congressman Walter Rogers, Democrat from Texas, at which time Congressman Rogers stated that his constituents were becoming almost hysterical over the communist situation and that frankly he did not know how to control them. He said that the John Birch Society have the people in his district greatly stirred up as well as former Special Agent Dan Smoot. Congressman Rogers said he thought "Smoot should be arrested for some of the statements he makes." Kemper pointed out to the Congressman that while Smoot is a former Special Agent, we, of course, cannot control his writings. Kemper further noted to the Congressman

that Smoot is one of those rare instances where a former agent had traded on his relationship with the Bureau. Rogers stated that this was indeed unfortunate but he understood the Bureau's position.

CC-217

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

January 19, 1949

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with instructions contained in Section 36 of the Bureau Manual of Rules and Regulations, please be advised that my status with respect to the items listed below is as follows:

(A) Date of Birth: October 5, 1913 53

(B) Marital Status: (name of spouse) Married; Mabeth Evans Smoot 40

(C) Spouse's Place of Employment: University Press, S.M.U., Dallas

(D) Number and birth date of Children:

(E) Names of parents, brothers and sisters:
No Parents
Brothers J. M. Smoot
Sisters Virginia S. Wilkison

b6
b7C

(F) Maiden name of wife, together with names of wife's parents, brothers and sisters:
Mabeth Evans
Doris Evans, Sister
Dorothy E. O'Shea, Sister
Elizabeth J. Sheridan, Mother
Father, deceased

(G) Names of husband's parents, brothers and sisters:

(H) Names of societies or organizations with which connected:

Southern Methodist University Alumni Association
Harvard University Alumni Association

(I) Legal Residence: Dallas, Texas

(J) Education:
(Names of Schools attended and degrees received)

S.M.U., DALLAS, A.B. & A.M.
HARVARD, CAMBRIDGE, No degree

(K) Name, address and relationship of person to be notified in case of emergency:

Mabeth E. Smoot, wife, 5215 Longview Street, Dallas, Texas

(L) List of names of any relatives now in the Government service, with degree of relationship, and where employed. (List all relatives, including those by marriage.):

None that I know

(M) Offices where assignment preferred: (Limited to three)

Dallas ~~and Bureau~~

4-24-51

Very truly yours,
Howard D. Smoot
HOWARD D. SMOOT, SA DALLAS

Do not write in this space

MAY 2 1949

Routed.....	Searched - Section #1.....	Number
Numbered.....	2.....	
Serialized	3.....	Block FEB 25 1949
Indexed.....	4.....	
Recorded.....	5.....	Routing
Checked.....	6.....	
Filed.....	7.....	

CC-217a

FBI PERSONAL STATUS FORM

December 31, 1950

(PLEASE PRINT)

1. Payroll name and residence address: HOWARD D. SMOOT
5215 Longview Street, Dallas, Texas

2. Legal Residence: City Mesquite, State Texas

3. Field Office DALLAS If assigned to SOG, show instead: Division No. _____ Section _____ Unit _____

4. Service & Grade (GS 3, CPC 2, etc.) GS 12 5. Annual Salary $7000.00

6. Date of birth 10/5/13 7. Sex male 8. Latest EOD date 3/23/42

9. Prior Service with FBI, if any: (Show all EOD & Cease Duty dates):
EOD _____ Ceased Duty _____; EOD _____ Ceased Duty _____

10. Marital Status: (Check one)
1. Single 2. Married X 3. Divorced
4. Widowed 5. Separated

11. Veteran Status: (Check one. Include service serial number):
1. Non-Veteran X 2. Veteran - World War I
3. 10-Point Veteran - World War I 4. Veteran - World War II
5. 10-Point Veteran - World War II 6. Veteran - Other
7. Wife of Disabled Veteran or Widow of Veteran 8. Merchant Marine

12. Reserve Status: (Show whether inactive or active, branch of service, and rank); or National Guard status (show unit and rank):
NONE

13. No. of children & birth dates: [redacted] b6 b7C

14. Office of preference: 1. DALLAS 2. _____ 3. _____

Howard D. Smoot
Signature

HOWARD D. SMOOT

SEP 19 1951

DS

CC-320

VOCATION RECORD

DATE 4-9-45

NAME SMOOT, HOWARD D. (Last, First, Middle) (Use legal signature and PRINT)

TITLE OF POSITION Special Agent

PLACE OF ASSIGNMENT Cleveland, Ohio

EDUCATION:

College or University Southern Methodist University

ENTERED ON DUTY March 23, 1942 (Month, Day, Year)

Location Dallas (City), Texas (State)

Degrees A.B. A.M. Major English Minor French

BARS: None

Federal _____ Year _____ CPA _____ State _____ Year _____

State _____ Year _____

FOREIGN LANGUAGE ABILITY:

PROFICIENCY

French (Language)

Read: Excellent X Good ____ Fair ____

Speak (Converse): Excellent ____ Good ____ Fair X

Understand: Excellent ____ Good ____ Fair X

Translate: Without dictionary X With ____

Source of proficiency: Native Tongue ____ Academic X Years Studied 7 SIS ____

Foreign Travel ____ Countries ____ Length ____ Dates ____

Spanish & German (Language)

Read: Excellent ____ Good ____ Fair X

Speak (Converse): Excellent ____ Good ____ Fair ____

Understand: Excellent ____ Good ____ Fair ____

Translate: Without dictionary ____ With X

Source of proficiency: Native Tongue ____ Academic X Years Studied 2 SIS ____

Foreign Travel ____ Countries ____ Length ____ Dates ____

List any DIALECTS you are familiar with and your proficiency _____

PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT: (Give detailed information regarding previous employment, it is not necessary to list name of employer, but state type of duties performed and what capacity.)

TYPE OF WORK and IN WHAT CAPACITY	PROFICIENCY	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
Schoolteacher (college)	Undergrad	4
Credit manager (Wholesale food distributor)	March 1942	2
Bookkeeper		4
Cattle ranch hand		1
Dairy work		1
General farm work		5
Truck driver		3

MAY 1 1945

VOCATIONS and AVOCATIONS: (Give detailed information regarding any special knowledge, abilities, talents, hobbies, trades, etc., you possess, including athletics.)

	PROFICIENCY	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE
I have taught and participated in —		
on an amateur level — such athletics		
as wrestling, boxing, swimming, tumbling,		
handbalancing.		8

ORGANIZATIONS: (List all organizations to which you belong, including FRATERNITIES)

		City		State
Harvard alumni Society	Cambridge	City	mass	State
alpha Theta phi	Dallas	City	Texas	State
Beta phi Theta	Dallas	City	Texas	State
		City		State

FOREIGN TRAVEL: (List all foreign countries you have traveled in)

COUNTRY	IN WHAT CAPACITY	DATES (No. of months, etc)

MILITARY TRAINING: List any experience in any branch of the armed forces, or special training you have had. If you have had service in any military capacity, state branch, rank and number of years.)

I was 3 years a private in the Machine Gun troop, 111th Cavalry (National Guard), Dallas, Texas.

SPECIALIZED BUREAU TRAINING and EXPERIENCE: (Check any of the following training you have had.)

	DATES		DATES
_____Asiatic School	_____	_____Locks	_____
_____European School	_____	_____Chamfering	_____
_____SIS School	_____	_____Secret Inks	_____
_____Police Liaison School	_____	_____Sound	_____
_____Police Instructor's School	_____	_____Microphotography	_____
_____Major Case School	_____	_____Tamper Proofing	_____
_____Chief Clerk's School	_____	_____Moulage	_____
_____Firearms Expert School	_____	_____Typewriting Alignment	_____
_____Field Supervisor's School	_____	_____Supervisor's School	_____
_____Communism	_____	_____ASAC School	_____
_____General Investigative	_____	_____SAC School	_____
_____Security	_____	_____Inspector's School	_____
_____Selective Service	_____	X Defense tactics	oct. 1944

ARE YOU A QUALIFIED BUREAU SPEAKER? NO

ARE YOU AVAILABLE FOR AN SIS ASSIGNMENT? yes LOCATION DESIRED Europe

RADIO - SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS: (State degree of proficiency and length of time spent in the following.)

1. Education or Teaching Experience in:
   a. Communications or Radio Engineering _____
   b. Electrical Engineering _____
   c. College Physics _____
   d. Vocational or other Radio School _____
2. Practical Experience in Radio:
   a. Employment as Radio, Electrical or Communications Engineer or Technician _____
   _____
   b. Amateur Radio _____ Licenses Held _____
   c. Commercial Radio Operator _____
   d. Radio or Sound Repairman or Technician _____

e. Experimenter or other _____

f. International Morse Code: - Transmit _____ W.P.M. - Receive _____ W.P.M.

g. Technical Knowledge of any Electronic Devices _____

_____

TYPING ABILITY 35 Words per Minute SHORTHAND ABILITY None Words per Minute

MISCELLANEOUS: (List any other information, qualifications and accomplishments.)

NAME SMOOT, HOWARD D.

MONTHLY VOLUNTARY OVERTIME RECORD

MONTHS	YEAR 1950		YEAR 1951		YEAR		YEAR	
	REGULAR	TRAVEL	REGULAR	TRAVEL	REGULAR	TRAVEL	REGULAR	TRAVEL
JANUARY								
FEBRUARY								
MARCH								
APRIL								
MAY								
JUNE								
JULY								
AUGUST								
SEPTEMBER								
OCTOBER	0' 59"							
NOVEMBER	1' 54"	24"						
DECEMBER	1'31"	0'15"						

MONTHS	YEAR		YEAR		YEAR		YEAR	
	REGULAR	TRAVEL	REGULAR	TRAVEL	REGULAR	TRAVEL	REGULAR	TRAVEL
JANUARY								
FEBRUARY								
MARCH								
APRIL								
MAY								
JUNE								
JULY								
AUGUST								
SEPTEMBER								
OCTOBER								
NOVEMBER								
DECEMBER								

BEST COPIES AVAILABLE

Glossy Photos



HOWARD D. SMOOT

Howard D. Smoot

3/42



Howard D. Smoot
(Cleveland)

526

'45

JUN

December 16, 1941

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

Dear Sir:

Early in November, I applied for the position of Special Agent to perform accounting duties in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Your reply stated that I do not seem to be qualified for such a position but that I am soon to be given an interview and examination in connection with the position of Special Agent to perform general investigative duties.

If your Bureau needs men in any position for which my training would qualify me, I should appreciate a chance to take the examination. I am eager to serve in the F.B.I. in any capacity.

Sincerely yours,

W. Smoot

97 FEB 11 '42

Howard Drummond Smoot
2 Ridgely Court
Harvard Square
Cambridge, Mass.

JAN 20 1942
RECORDED

67-263689-2
Routed ... Recorded
Searched ... Checked
Numbered ... Filed
DEC 18 1941
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THREE
wrg

file 1-17-42
abstract chk

fk

CC-269

67-263689

November 25, 1941

Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot
2 Ridgely Court
Harvard Square
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Smoot:

Receipt is acknowledged of your application of recent date, and I must advise that you do not appear to be qualified for the position of Special Agent to perform accounting duties in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

You are advised, however, that arrangements have been made to afford you in the near future an interview and examination in connection with the position of Special Agent to perform general investigative duties.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC BOSTON An interview and examination should be arranged at an early date. (Give Language Test.)

JEH NM

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
NOV 25 1941
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Boston, Mass.
December 26, 1941

To: The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Order Invest 1-6-42 dw

Interviewing Official: SA W. J. WEST Interview date: 12/17/41 JWM

Name of Applicant: HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT Position: SA 1-2-42

Exam. Re-Exam.
Oral: 73
Written: 79
Composite: 76 JWM

Age: 28 b.10/5/13,Mo
Marital Status: M '33 to Mabeth Evans; no children

Education and degrees: Dallas, Texas, Tech HS '34; Southern Methodist, Dallas, AB'38; English Lit; AM '40 Southern Methodist Law School 9/38 to 10/38; did not like Harvard Grad. School 9/41—

1. GENERAL IMPRESSIONS OF APPLICANT:

28 years of age; 5'8"; 153 lbs; married at Grandfield, Oklahoma 8/13/33; no children. No relatives in Government service. Graduated from HS with honors; valedictorian of class; debating, dramatics club; editor of school paper; member of National Honor Society. AB and AM from Southern Methodist, Dallas; 5th in class of about 250. Elected to Alpha Theta Pi; member of Beta Pi Theta. Pres. of Graduate School class '40.

'39 - '41, taught English grammar and literature; had scholarships annually at college; paid own way through HS and college; Attended law school one month but left same as he did not care for law. 10 years from 1931, employed as bookkeeper for Ben E. Keith Co., Dallas, wholesale produce, starting at $8 per week and working up to $250 monthly. Entered Harvard Graduate School, Cambridge, Mass., 9/18/41; working there for PhD; teaches in English Department half day and studies other half.

Father, farmer, died in 1922; mother in 1923; brother a minister. Married sister who lives in California. Takes occasional drink; never intoxicated; no known physical defects; Can read, writh fluently French; speaks it fairly well; 7 years thereof at college; can translate simple German; wife presently stenographer at Spaulding Morse Co., Boston. Applicant has excellent education except for lack of law training; good appearance; favorable impression; alert mentally; aggressive; good speaker; would develop; and a favorable recommendation is made.

2. Do you consider the Applicant qualified for the appointment he seeks and, if appointed, do you believe he would develop into better than an average employee? Yes

67-263689-3

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3. SELECTIVE SERVICE INFORMATION: #8, Dallas, Texas

A. Has applicant registered? Yes. If so, what is order number? 2638

B. Approximate date of induction? Filed quest. 8/41; claimed no deferment; said he was married; classified 8/10/41 in 3-A

C. Does applicant intend to claim exemption? If so, what deferment classification?

D. What is applicant's attitude toward military service? OK dw

39144

Test No.

4. PERSONAL APPEARANCE:

A. PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND APPROACH: Excellent. Good. Fair. Poor. 5

B. DRESS: Neat. Flashy. Poor. Untidy.

C. FEATURES: Refined. Ordinary. Coarse. Dissipated.

D. PHYSICAL DEFECTS, if any: No

5. CONDUCT DURING INTERVIEW:

A. PERSONALITY: Excellent. Good. Fair. Average. Poor. 8

B. POISE: Well-poised. Steady. Temperamental. Average.

C. SPEECH: Average. Reticent. Talkative. Boastful.

D. ASSURANCE: Self-confident. Fair. Over-confident. Lacking. 10

E. NERVOUSNESS: None. Slight. Very nervous.

F. FOREIGN ACCENT: None. Slight. Noticeable.

G. TACT: Tactful. Average. Lacking. 10

6. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE:

A. Answers general questions definitely. Quickly. Vaguely. 10

B. Has applicant studied Federal Procedure? No

C. Any investigative experience? If so, describe No

D. Does the Applicant appear to be resourceful? Yes 10

E. Does the Applicant appear to have executive ability? Yes 10

F. Is he likely to develop? Yes 10

7. GENERAL INFORMATION:

A. What is his ultimate goal in life, aside from his desire to be connected with the FBI? Teaching

B. What are his recreations and tastes? Tennis, squash, handball, shooting, riding

8. HEALTH RECORD: Good

9. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSONS TO WHOM INDEBTED:

Commercial Credit Co., $340 on automobile

10. CITIZENSHIP OF APPLICANT, WIFE AND PARENTS: (IF NATURALIZED, DATE AND PLACE).

All born Missouri; father, William Bernie, farmer; died '22; mother, Dora Allbright; died '23; brother, Jewell, 30, minister, Ottawa, Illinois; sister, Virginia, 22, husband Gene Wilkison, Venice, Calif., airplane factory mechanic, born Mo.

11. ORGANIZATIONS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, ETC: (INDICATE NATURE, PURPOSE AND LOCATION).

Student Assn; alumni; Harvard Teachers Assn.

12. ARREST RECORD (INDICATE CHARGE, DATE, PLACE, DISPOSITION) OF APPLICANT AND RELATIVES:

No

13. RESIDENCE ADDRESSES DURING PAST FIVE YEARS:

2 Ridgely Court, Cambridge, Mass.

14. TIME CONSUMED IN PERSONAL INTERVIEW: 25'

FBI
RECEIVED
PERSONNEL FILES

Interviewing Official

Howard D. Smoot
French translation

The sea that Napoleon was encountering (or was crossing) ~~encountered~~ was not at all that friendly sea that ~~had~~ carried him from the ports of Corsica, from the sands of Aboukir, from the rocks of the island of Elba, to the shores of Provence (or Southern France); it was that enemy ocean (or unfriendly ocean) which, after having shut him in in Germany, France, Portugal and Spain, opened itself before his course only to close behind him. It is probable that on seeing the waves push (or move) his navy, the determined winds carry it away with unremitting (or constant) breeze, he did not make upon his catastrophe the reflections that the catastrophe inspires in me: Every man senses (or feels) life in his own way, he who gives to the world a grand spectacle is less touched and less instructed [by the spectacle] than the spectator. Occupied with the past as if it could be reborn, still trusting in his memories, Bonaparte hardly perceived that he was crossing the line, and he did not at all ask what hand traced these circles

FRENCH – GOOD – JRA – 1-3-42

in which the spheres are constrained to imprison (or limit) their eternal movement.

But they hesitated to venture into the country, intimidated by the silence of the all the horizon. Finally, m. Sauvage decided (made up his mind): "Come on, let's start! but with ~~precaution~~." And they descended into a field of dunes, bent double, crawling, making use of the bushes to cover themselves, ~~their eyes full of doom~~ uncertainty, their eyes troubled, their ears extended [alert to catch every sound]. A strip of naked sand remained to be crossed in order to gain the banks of the river. [This should be, of course, "they yet had to cross a strip of naked land before they could reach the banks of the river." I am uncertain what kind of translation is expected. I am translating, for the most part, literally; and the resulting sentences in English are atrocious.] They started running; and as soon as they had reached the ~~bank~~ embankment, they flatted themselves out in the dry ravines. Morisset

hastened his ear to the earth in order to hear ~~listen~~ whether someone was walking in the environs. He heard nothing. They were quite alone, entirely alone. They reassured themselves (or felt reassured) and set about fishing (or began to fish). In front of them, the abandoned island of Marante hid them from the other embankment. The little house of the restaurant was closed, ~~and~~ seemed to have been abandoned for several ~~many~~ years. Mr. Sauvage made the first catch. Monsat caught the second, and from minute to minute they raised their lines with a little silvered beast thrashing at the end of the cord: a really miraculous fishing. They They delicately put the fish into a pouch of closely woven manila thread, which was soaking at their feet. And a delicious joy penetrated them, that joy which seizes you when you recover a beloved pleasure of which you have been deprived for a long time. The good sun poured its heat on them between the shoulders; they no longer listened to anything; they no longer thought of anything; they ignored the rest of the world; they were fishing.

DN

CC-150

67-263689

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JANUARY 6, 1942

Transmit the following message to:

DENVER

SUBMIT TELETYPE SUMMARY INVESTIGATION IMMEDIATELY HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT, SA APPLICANT. ATTENDED GOLDEN HIGH SCHOOL, GOLDEN, NINETEEN TWENTYEIGHT TO TWENTYNINE. BORN EAST PRAIRIE, MISSOURI, OCTOBER FIVE, NINETEEN THIRTEEN, MARRIED, WIFES MAIDEN NAME, MABETH B. EVANS.

HOOVER

CC BOSTON
DALLAS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

DW

67-26989

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JANUARY 6, 1942

Transmit the following message to: DALLAS

SUBMIT TELETYPE SUMMARY INVESTIGATION IMMEDIATELY HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT, SA APPLICANT. REFERENCES, GASTON HALLAM, BEN E. KEITH CO. OR FOUR SIX FOUR FOUR LIVINGSTON, JOHN H. MCGINNIS, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, GUS BOWMAN, MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK OR FIVE NINE TWO NINE LLANO, ALLEN MAXWELL, DALLAS MORNING NEWS OR THREE TWO ONE TWO ROSEDALE, JOHNNIE BROWN, BEN E. KEITH CO. OR SIX NINE TWO FIVE WESTLAKE. ATTENDED DALLAS TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL, NINETEEN THIRTYTWO TO THIRTYFOUR, SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, THIRTYFOUR TO FORTY, A.B. AND M.A. DEGREES. EMPLOYED BEN E. KEITH CO., AS LABORER TO CREDIT MANAGER, THIRTYONE TO THIRTYEIGHT AND THIRTYNINE TO FORTY[redacted] SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, AS TEACHER, THIRTYEIGHT TO THIRTYNINE. PAID SEVERAL FINES FOR ILLEGAL PARKING, NO DATES GIVEN. FORMERLY RESIDED FIVE NINE TWO THREE LLANO ST. OBTAIN SELECTIVE SERVICE DATA, LOCAL BOARD EIGHT. ASCERTAIN REPUTATION [redacted] MOTHERINLAW, ELIZABETH E. EVANS, AND SISTERSINLAW, DOROTHY E. AND DORIS B. EVANS, PROBABLY PRESENTLY RESIDING AT FIVE NINE TWO ONE LLANO ST. EVERYTHING DALLAS. EAST PRAIRIE, MISSOURI, OCTOBER FIVE, NINETEEN THIRTEEN, MARRIED, WIFES MADETH B. EVANS.

HOOVER

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm GC BOSTON
Mr. Clegg DENVER
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

67-263689

CC-150

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

JANUARY 6, 1942

Transmit the following message to:

BOSTON

SUBMIT TELETYPE SUMMARY INVESTIGATION IMMEDIATELY HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT, TWO RIDGELY COURT, HARVARD SQUARE, SA APPLICANT. ATTENDING HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL SINCE NINETEEN FORTYONE. EMPLOYED HARVARD UNIVERSITY, AS TEACHING FELLOW, SINCE FORTYONE. INDEBTED FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS TO COMMERCIAL CREDIT CO. EVERYTHING PROBABLY CAMBRIDGE. BORN EAST PRAIRIE, MISSOURI, OCTOBER FIVE, NINETEEN THIRTEEN, MARRIED, WIFES MAIDEN NAME, MABETH B. EVANS.

HOOVER

CC DALLAS
DENVER

67-263689 RECORDED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Drayton
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Gordon
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]

SENT VIA _____ _____ M Per _____

12-67 mk 1-7-42

January 6, 1942

O

HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT - Special Agent Applicant - 67-263689

Father: William Bernard Smoot Mo.
Mother: Dora Allbright Smoot Mo.
Brother: Jewell Martin Smoot Mo. Ill.
Sister: Virginia Ruth Smoot Mo.
Wife's Maiden Name: Mabeth B. Evans Tex. Married
Father-in-law: David R. Evans Okla.
Mother-in-law: Elizabeth J. Evans Okla. Tex.
Brother-in-law: Gene Wilkison Calif. Tex.
Sisters-in-law: Dorothy E. Evans Tex.
Doris B. Evans Tex.

Mrs. Gene Wilkison Mo. Calif.

M. Evans
26-54427-23, NI
David Evans
60-1501-3749, NI

67-NOT RECORDED

C HHL 1-8-42

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU FILE NO. 67-1183

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
DENVER, COLORADO	1-10-42	1-7-42	WILLIAM C. LEONARD BMM

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT	APPLICANT - SPECIAL AGENT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Applicant attended Golden High School, Golden, Colorado, school year 1928, and first semester school year 1929. Grades above average. Birth date October 5, 1913; no birth place reflected in school records. Entered from Poplar Bluff, Missouri, Grade School. Principal BEERS, Golden High School, advises applicant bright and lively in school; also recalls favorably visit with applicant in 1940. No criminal or credit record, Golden.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Teletype from Bureau dated 1-6-42.
Teletype from Denver 1-8-42.

DETAILS:

AT GOLDEN, COLORADO:

HUGH BEERS, Principal of Golden High School, advised that his school records reflected that HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT had entered school here as a Freshman on September 4, 1928, and that he had continued as a student until December 10, 1929. These records also showed that applicant had boarded with Mrs. GERTRUDE TURNER, 1004 Twelfth Street, during the time he was in Golden. It was also noted that SMOOT was born October 5, 1913; no birthplace was given. Applicant entered Golden High School from a Poplar Bluff, Missouri, Grade School. Mr. BEERS advised that applicant's grades were above average during his year and

JAN 15 42

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

67-263689-4

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

2 - Bureau (AMASD)
2 - Denver

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1941—O-281888

a half at this school, and he recalled that applicant went by the name of DRUMMOND SMOOT during the time he was at this school. According to BEERS, applicant was full of life and did not have to study hard to achieve good grades. It was noted that applicant was absent nine days and tardy eight days during the first year of his attendance at this school.

The reporting Agent was also advised that the applicant had visited BEERS during 1940, and in a short talk impressed BEERS very favorably as being straight-forward, mentally alert, and possessing a fine personality. Mr. BEERS said that on this occasion the applicant was very well dressed and appeared to be prosperous.

Mrs. GERTRUDE TURNER, 1004 Twelfth Street, stated that SMOOT was an intelligent young boy, and about sixteen or seventeen years old during the time he lived at her home. She advised that she had some trouble with him because he did not like to study and on one or two occasions wished to go out at night, but she suggested that this was a normal outlook of a boy of this age, and affirmed that she believed him to be of fine character. She said that SMOOT never got into any serious trouble during the time he was boarding with her. It was also noted that Mrs. TURNER knew the applicant as DRUMMOND SMOOT.

Sheriff WILLIS MORRIS and Chief of Police CHARLES WHITE, Golden, Colorado, reviewed their records with negative results in an attempt to find a HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT listed.

An investigation at Golden reflected that no credit records are available in this town.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BUREAU

FILE NO. 67-4803 KMD

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
BOSTON, MASS.	1-10-42	1-8,9-42	V. W. COOPRIDER

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT	SPECIAL AGENT APPLICANT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Applicant entered Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, September, 1941, where he is presently working toward a PH.D. degree in the field of History of American Civilization. Applicant is teaching two courses in English under a fellowship which pays $1300. per year. Neighborhood investigation favorable. Applicant and wife described as loyal citizens. No record of Applicant's indebtedness to the Commercial Credit Company, Boston. No credit or criminal record. Investigation complete.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype dated 1-6-42.

DETAILS: AT CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Miss E. GIFFORD, Secretary, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University, provided the Agent with the Applicant's record and personnel file at Harvard University, which record disclosed that he was born on October 5, 1913, in Jefferson Township, Missouri. His father's name is WILLIAM BERNARD SMOOT, and his mother's name is DORA ALBRIGHT SMOOT. His home address at the time of entering Harvard was given as 5921 Llano Street, Dallas, Texas. The Applicant received his A.B. degree from Southern Methodist University in 1938 and his A.M. degree from the same school in 1940. He entered Harvard Graduate School in September, 1941, and is presently working toward his PH.D. degree. His field of work is History of American Civilization. No grades as yet have been listed on the Applicant's record at Harvard. Miss GIFFORD explained that the Applicant is teaching under a fellowship and that he is teaching two courses in English at Harvard.

FEB 9 1942

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: V. W. Cooprider SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

67-263689-5

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
2 - Bureau
3 - Boston

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1941 — O - 281888

for which he receives $1300. per year.

Professor K. B. MURDOCK, Chairman of the Committee on Higher Degrees in History of American Civilization, Harvard University, advised that the Applicant has been a teaching fellow at Harvard since September of 1941, and that he appears to be doing a very good job. He stated that he is not very intimately acquainted with the Applicant but that from what he has observed the Applicant is intelligent, industrious, and a person of good character. He also stated that he knows of nothing which would indicate that the Applicant has any un-American sympathies.

NEIGHBORHOOD

Mr. G. A. FERNAULT, Superintendent of Ridgley Hall, 65 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised that the Applicant and his wife have been living in a small building in the rear of Ridgley Hall which house is operated as part of Ridgley Hall and that the Applicant and his wife have lived here since last September, He stated that the Applicant pays his rent promptly, that they are good, quiet people, and never cause any disturbance. He also stated that he knows nothing detrimental concerning them and stated that there is nothing to indicate that they are connected with any un-American groups or organizations.

Mr. B. H. O'BRIEN, Ridgley Hall, 65 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised that he is a student at Harvard University, that he knows who the Applicant is, but that he is not personally acquainted with him. He stated that he knows nothing detrimental concerning the Applicant or his wife, and that so far as he knows they have a good reputation and are people of good moral character. He added that he knows nothing which would show that they are not loyal American citizens.

Mrs. ROSE O'CONNELL, Ridgley Hall, 65 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, advised that the Applicant and his wife have been living here since the beginning of the school year. She stated that they are good, quiet people, and that they have never caused any trouble. She further stated that the Applicant appears to be very studious and intelligent, and that to her knowledge there is nothing detrimental concerning their reputation or character. She added that she believes that they are patriotic American citizens.

Mr. D. J. DINEEN and Mrs. L. A. THOMPSON, Ridgley Hall, 65 Mt. Auburn Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, were interviewed and advised that they did not know the Applicant or his wife and could give no information concerning them.

AT BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. R. G. BRAY, Unit Credit Manager, Commercial Credit Company, 664 Commonwealth Avenue, advised that they have no record that the Applicant is indebted to this company, and stated that there is no record in the file that he has ever been so indebted. He advised that this company has no offices in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and that the Boston office covers the territory which includes Cambridge.

The records of the Merchants Credit Bureau, 52 Chauncy Street, were checked, with negative results.

The records of the State Board of Probation, Room 206, Suffolk County Court House, failed to disclose any criminal record concerning the Applicant or his wife.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Bureau

FILE NO. 67-1895

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY
Dallas, Texas	1-9-42	1-6,7,8-42	W. S. Eakes

TITLE	CHARACTER OF CASE
HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT	SPECIAL AGENT - Applicant

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Born 10-5-13 at East Prairie, Mo. Married no children. Attended Dallas Technical High School 1932/34, graduated with honor. Graduated SMU, Dallas, Texas, 1938 with University Honors, receiving B.A. degree. Received M.A. Degree in 1940. Instructor in English 1939/41 at SMU. Employed by Ben E. Keith Company 1931/38 and 39/41. Wife's family bears good reputation. References, employers, neighbors and associates highly favorable. SS Classification 3-A. No criminal record. Credit record satisfactory.

RUC

Reference: Bureau teletype dated January 6, 1942.

Details:

GASTON HALLAM, Assistant Manager, BEN E. KEITH COMPANY, Dallas, Texas, reference, stated that SMOOT is generally known as DAN SMOOT and had had a difficult past. His parents died when he was quite young and he was thrown on his own. His early life was lived in Southeast Missouri, and he was for a short time in Colorado. He came to Dallas about 1931 and had been riding freight trains. He was given a job at the Ben Keith Company as a laborer at about $15.00 per week. While working for Keith Company he attended high school and worked nights for his livlihood. He was very ambitious and hard working and rapidly worked himself into better positions. When he began working there, his work was unloading vegetables from cars and later he drove trucks making deliveries. He was then taken into the office to work. He was rapidly promoted until he became credit manager for the company. He had this position when he resigned, and was earning $200 per month. Mr. HALLAM stated that his company has no personal records and the only information he could give was from

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R.P. Stitchin-EC.W SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

67-263689-6

COPIES OF THIS REPORT
2 - Bureau
2 - Dallas

KB

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 19[illegible] — O - 281888

memory. Mr. HALLAM stated that his company had turned the book work over to the applicant and he had handled all of the accounting for the past several years. He stated that SMOOT'S high school record was excellent and he received a scholarship through his entire university career, and he had been asked at Southern Methodist University to teach several courses and that his teaching duties became so heavy in 1937 and 1938 that he resigned his position at Keith's, but in 1939 their work had increased and they requested him to come back and work for them again and he did so, and continued his teaching at the University. Mr. HALLAM stated that in August, 1941, SMOOT received a scholarship to Harvard University and he is presently in school at Harvard, where he has again been asked to teach some courses. Mr. HALLAM stated he has the highest possible opinion of SMOOT and he is thoroughly honest and trustworthy, and is one of the hardest workers he has ever known. SMOOT is very able and conscientious and if he puts himself to it, he can do anything he wants to do. He is high tempered, but maintains control of his temper. He makes friends easily and has a likeable personality. He kept himself physically fit, a good wrestler, tumbler and was an excellent swimmer. He reads French, German and some Spanish, and speaks French fluently. He is thoroughly loyal, and a patriotic American and there is no question as to his Americanism. SMOOT is liberal in his thoughts, but has no radical or Communistic tendencies. Mr. HALLAM stated he is an all around good fellow of the type you would take hunting with you.

JOHNNIE BROWN, Manager, Ben E. Keith Company, reference, Dallas, Texas, advised that HOWARD DRUMMON (DAN) SMOOT, in about 1931 came into the grocery store of one of the KEITH COMPANY'S customers and had asked for something to do and he was given a case of matches and told that he could sell them from house to house and make some money and that SMOOT took the matches and sold them, and impressed the owner of the store, so he sent SMOOT to Keith's to see if he could get a job. Mr. BROWN said that SMOOT started in as a laborer and had worked up to the position of credit manager, handling the majority of the company's accounting work. Mr. BROWN stated that when they had an account to collect they would turn it over to SMOOT and he would get out and talk the people into paying their account. SMOOT became ambitious for an education and worked nights while going to school, doing a full eight hour day after his school hours. Mr. BROWN stated the applicant is brilliant and has a wealth of common sense. BROWN stated that anyone who had been through the life that SMOOT has, and to have made a success through his own effort, would necessarily have to have common sense. Mr. BROWN stated that he had had full information as to the business affairs of the company and he had always kept them confidentially; that he is close mouthed and cool headed and does not get "rattled" and is not afraid to work over time. He is not a clock watcher. When he left the company he was given a letter, stating that at any time there would always be a job awaiting him with the Ben E. Keith Company.

GUS BOWMAN, teller, Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas, reference, advised he had lived next door to SMOOT for about five years and had become closely acquainted with him and his wife's family. He advised that SMOOT married MABETH (BETTY) EVANS, when they were in high school. They kept their marriage a secret until they had graduated from high school and lived at 5923 Llano Street, which is one side of a duplex owned by Mrs. ELIZABETH J. EVANS, SMOOT'S mother-in-law. Mr. BOWMAN advised that SMOOT is a gentleman in every respect, that he has clean morals and is outstanding in his determination to succeed. He has a strong character and is unusually independent. He does not talk much but is a good listener. He is a student but still practical. He is conscientiously honest. Mr. BOWMAN stated he would trust him with anything he had and that SMOOT has a very likeable personality. He has nice poise and makes a good first impression, which lasts. He is visionary and has what it takes to put his ideals into practice. He is a most outstanding young man. He is temperate in his habits and is a man of high honor. He has no radical tendencies, but he is a liberal in his thoughs, although he is a thorough American. Mr. BOWMAN stated he would recommend him for the position he is seeking.

Mr. ALLEN MAXWELL, editor of the Book Page, Dallas News, Dallas, Texas, reference, advised he has known DAN SMOOT for about five years; that he has been associated with him in work on the Book Page during this period. Mr. MAXWELL advised that SMOOT was his assocate in editing this Book Page and was a consistent contributor. He also stated that Mrs. SMOOT is a contributor to the page and that she is also a very brillian person. Mr. MAXWELL stated that SMOOT is a "self-made" man. He was born in Missouri, where he has a brother who is a minister of the gospel and he has a sister in Denver. He stated SMOOT has a tremendous amount of energy and a well rounded personality. He is intelligent, is a student, but has common sense and sound business judgment. He is a professorial type. He is calm, cool and does not easily "rattle". He is a steady sort who has been through the mill. He is thoroughly dependable. Mr. MAXWELL stated that SMOOT reads a great deal and is progressive in his thinking, but is not a radical. He has probably read most of the radical publications but has only a scholarly interest in such. MAXWELL stated there could be no question concerning his loyalty to his country.

JOHN H. McGINNIS, Professor, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, reference, advised he had been associated with SMOOT for about five years and that he was born in Southwest Missouri, his family being cotton planters in that area. His parents both died when SMOOT was a very young boy and his early life was spent in Missouri with an uncle, now deceased. He stated he lived for some time in Colorado with an aunt, but did not find the situation to his liking so he struck out on his own, and rode freight trains around the country. He came to Dallas and went to work for the Ben E. Keith Company as a laborer, working nights while going to high school and to the university, and during the time he was in school, he would put in a full day's work at his place of employment. He received a scholarship to Southern Methodist University from his high school and was given scholarships through his entire university career. He taught Freshman and Sophomore English at the University. He started in at

law school in Southern Methodist University on a scholarship, but decided he would rather take a liberal arts course and the selection board acceded to his request and gave him a scholarship in the liberal arts school. He was requested by the English Department to teach Freshman English and was soon given several English courses to teach, including Sophomore English. He is presently enrolled at Harvard University under a scholarship, and shortly after entering there he was offered an English course to teach, and is presently teaching two classes. Mr. McGINNIS stated that if he would stay there he would be an English professor in Harvard, and if he has decided to go into other work, he will make an equal success. He is the type of person who succeeds. He makes a good first impression and has an excellent personality. He is liked by everyone, and is a conscientious worker. He has good common sense and business sense. He has had a varied experience, and he is equally at ease in any level of society. Mr. McGINNIS stated SMOOT is a thoroughly loyal American and is very patriotic. He advised that he decided to go into the army sometime ago, and he pursuaded him to accept the Harvard scholarship.

Miss ELIZABETH EVANS, secretary, Dallas Technical High School, Dallas, Texas, made available the scholastic record of DAN SMOOT. It is noted that in these records, the applicant's birth date is shown as October 5, 1914 instead of 1913. The records indicated that his parents are deceased, that he entered from Golden, Colorado, High School, graduating with honor. His grade average was 91.7 and he received an honor medal which is donated by a Dallas concern to students who rank exceedingly high. He failed one English course and made a low but passing grade in a public speaking course. His other grades were excellent.

Mrs. Z. R. FEELING, registrar, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, made available the University records of DAN SMOOT. He enrolled August 26, 1934, graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1938, with university honors. He received a Master of Arts degree June 4, 1940. His majors were French and English and his grades were all As with the exception of a few Bs. His birth date was shown as October 5, 1914.

Dr. A. Q. SARTIN, Psychology Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, advised that in the American Council on Education psychology examinations, SMOOT had received a grade in the upper 27% of the group. He advised he was a member of the Alpha Theta Phi, an honorary scholastic fraternity, that he had a good reputation and was well thought of by all who knew him. Mr. SARTIN advised he was not particularly close to the applicant but that he knew nothing against him.

Dean A. C. ZUMBRUNNEN, dean of men, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, advised that SMOOT'S record while attending and teaching at the university was quite acceptable and his conduct had been entirely agreeable, and that he would recommend him insofar as he knew; that he was not particularly well acquainted with SMOOT. He stated thatno disciplinary measures had been taken against the subject.

HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT - Dallas file 67-1893

W. N. BABB, Auditor, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, advised that DAN SMOOT had been selected by the Dallas Technical High School for a scholarship given by the University to exceptional students who could not continue their education without help. Mr. BABB stated that SMOOT had been chosen for scholarship for each semester of his attendance, except for the last semester of his Junior year, when he paid his own tuition in installments and his payments were very satisfactory. He advised that Mr. SMOOT had taught at the University from 1939 to 1941 and had received $1000 for his ten months work in 1939/40 and $600 for his work 1940/41.

Mr. and Mrs. CALL HILL, 5922 Llano and Mrs. R. W. SNIPES, 5919 Llano, Dallas, Texas, had known DAN SMOOT since he married the daughter of Mrs. ELIZABETH EVANS, and resided in one side of the duplex owned by Mrs. EVANS. Mrs. EVANS has two other daughters, who presently reside with her. They advised that the SMOOTS and the EVANS are normal American people, being very quiet and refined. The family has lived there since 1929, but DAN SMOOT married MABETH EVANS while they were in high school and came to live there. As far as is known in the neighborhood, all members of the family are loyal American citizens.

CURTIS HANCOCK, clerk, Selective Service Board No. 8, Dallas, Texas, advised that his records indicate that SMOOT signs his name as DAN SMOOT and his order number is 2663, and he has been placed in 3-A classification, and under present regulations will not be called. He was born October 5, 1913 at East Prairie, Missouri, and his present address is Warren House, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., according to the records of the Selective Board.

Mr. E. A. KELLEY, Retail Merchants Credit Association, Dallas, Texas, advised that DAN SMOOT'S credit record is very satisfactory, his parents are deceased. He has a brother, the Reverend JEWELL SMOOT, who lives somewhere in Missouri. He attended elementary school in St. Louis, Missouri, and high school in Golden, Colorado. His wife is MABETH V. EVANS, who is cashier for the Pillsbury Flour Company and her credit is also quite satisfactory. SMOOT is the son-in-law of Mrs. ELIZABETH J. EVANS, the widow of DAVID R. EVANS, owns her own home at 5923 Llano Street, and while her credit record is slow, she eventually pays.

PAUL BRANDT, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, Records Division, advised there was no record of HOWARD DRUMMOND or DAN SMOOT.

Miss PAULINE GEORG, Traffic Bureau, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, stated there was no record of the applicant and stated that parking fines are not available unless the license number of the car is taken.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

202

JAN 8 1942

TELETYPE

Mr. Nolson
Mr. R. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mrs Jacks

FBI DENVER 1-8-42 ATAET PM BM

DIRECTOR

BILL. HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT, SA APPLICANT. ATTENDED GOLDEN HIGH SCHOOL, GOLDEN COLORADO SEPTEMBER NINETEEN TWENTY EIGHT TO DECEMBER NINETEEN TWENTY NINE. GRADES ABOVE AVERAGE. SCHOOL RECORDS REFLECT APPLICANT BORN OCTOBER FIFTH NINETEEN THIRTEEN7 8 NO BIRTHPLACE INDICATED. PRINCIPAL BEERS ADVISES APPLICANT BRIGHT AND LIVELY IN SCHOOL. BEERS ALSO RECALLS FAVORABLY CONVERSATION WITH APPLICANT IN NINETEEN FORTY, BEING IMPRESSED BY NEAT APPEARANCE, MENTAL ALERTNESS AND STRAIGHTFORWARD MANNER OF SMOOT. MRS GERTRUDE TURNER, GOLDEN, ADVISES APPLICANT BOARDED WITH HER ABOVE PERIOD AND WAS INTELLIGENT BUT NOT INCLINED TOWARD STUDYING. NO CREDIT OR CRIMINAL RECORD AT GOLDEN.

NICHOLSON

97 FEB 11 '42 JAN 22 1942

67-263689-7

END

ACK PLS

OK 7-36 PM FBI WASH DC JC

Copy in Chief Clerk's Office

217

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 9 1942

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hollomon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI DALLAS 1-9-42 6-16 PM CST PEW

DIRECTOR

BILL. HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT, SA APPLICANT. BORN OCTOBER FIFTH, NINETEEN THIRTEEN, AT EAST PRAIRIE, MISSOURI. IS MARRIED, NO CHILDREN. ATTENDED DALLAS TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL NINETEEN THIRTY TWO TO THIRTY FOUR, GRADUATING WITH HONORS. GRADUATED SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NINETEEN THIRTY EIGHT WITH UNIVERSITY HONORS, RECEIVING BA DEGREE. RECEIVED MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN NINETEEN FORTY. WAS INSTRUCTOR IN ENGLISH NINETEEN THIRTY NINE TO FORTY ONE AT SMU. EMPLOYED BY BEN E. KIETH COMPANY THIRTY ONE TO THIRTY EIGHT AND THIRTY NINE TO FORTY ONE, BEGINNING AS A LABORER. AND ATTAINING THE POSITION OF CREDIT MANAGER. WIFES FAMILY BEARS GOOD REPUTATION. REFERENCES, EMPLOYERS, NEIGHBORS AND ASSOCIATES HIGHLY FAVORABLE. SS CLASSIFICATION THREE A. NO CRIMINAL RECORD. CREDIT SATISFACTORY.

KITCHIN

ACK AND HOLD

OK FBI WASH DC WV 7-20PM

97 FEB 11 42

JAN 22 1942

67-26368-9

Copy in Chief Clerk's Office

Howard D. Smoot

PHYSICAL EXAM.

FEB 10 1942
RECORDED

67-263689-9

Routed ..... Recorded .....
Searched ✓ Checked .....
Numbered ..... Filed .....

MH-IN
JAN 16 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THREE
wrg
Bruce

noted
1/17/42

Form 2413
(March 1940)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION

(Authorized by Executive Order of September 4, 1924)

Burden of service by phone 1/14/42 Vol. Entry

APPLICANT MUST FILL IN DOTTED LINES BELOW TO HEAVY LINE

Howard W. Smart
(Name)

2 Ridgely Court Cambridge, Mass.
(Post-office address)

M (Sex) Oct 5, 1913 (Date of birth)

(Title of examination taken)

F.B.I.
(Department and bureau in which you are to be employed)

(City or town in which you are to be employed)

1. Have you any physical defect or disease or disability whatsoever? No

2. If answer is "yes" give details

ROLLED PRINT, right forefinger

(Print must be taken to identify person examined. Indelible or stamp pad should be used)



PHYSICIAN SHOULD FILL IN THE FOLLOWING

66 3/4 inches. (Height, without shoes) * 146 1/2 pounds. (Weight, in clothing) 139 1/2 pounds. (Weight, without clothing) { Males, with and without clothing; females, clothed, but without wrap or hat.

*To be taken for males only upon special written request of the official ordering examination.

Items checked (√) were examined and found normal. Deviations from normal are noted. (See instructions on reverse side, numbered to correspond with items below.)

1. **Eyes:** Distant vision: Without glasses: Right: 20/20 Left: 20/20 With glasses if worn: Right: 20/— Left: 20/—

Near vision:

What is the longest and the shortest distance at which the following specimens of Jaeger No. 1 and Jaeger No. 2 can be read by the applicant? If No. 1 is read with ease, No. 2 need not be given. Test each eye separately.

With the view of promoting health and efficiency and of minimizing accidents among Federal employees, the heads of the several executive departments and independent establishments having a medical personnel are directed to make such physical examination of applicants for (Jaeger No. 1) and employees in the Federal classified service as may be requested by the Civil Service Commission or its authorized representative.

This order will supplement the Executive orders of May 29 and June 18, 1923 (Executive order, September 4, 1924). (Jaeger No. 2)

	Without glasses:	With glasses, if used:
	R. 4 1/2 in. to 21 in.	R. ____ in. to ____ in.
	L. 4 1/2 in. to 23 in.	L. ____ in. to ____ in.
	Without glasses:	**With glasses, if used:**
	R. ____ in. to ____ in.	R. ____ in. to ____ in.
	L. ____ in. to ____ in.	L. ____ in. to ____ in.

Evidence of disease or injury: Right ← Left ←

Color vision Red-green colorblind Method of testing color vision Ishihara

2. **Ears:** (Consider denominators indicated here as normal. Record as numerators the actual distance heard.) Ordinary conversation: Right ear— 20/20 ft. Left ear— 20/20 ft. Evidence of disease or injury: Right ear ← Left ear ←

3. **Nose, sinus disease, etc** ← except partial obstruction of nose with secretion (cold now)

4. **Mouth and throat** ← Tonsils out in childhood - Roman nose known.

5. **Gastro-intestinal** ←

6. **Thyroid** (especially in women) ←

7. **Heart and blood vessels** ←

Is organic heart disease present? No. If organic heart disease is present, is it fully compensated? —

8. **Lungs:** Right ← Left ←

History of tuberculosis? None If so, has the disease been arrested for at least 1 year? —

9. **Hernia** ←

(If present, name variety: Inguinal, ventral, femoral, etc.; read definition on reverse before answering)

If present, is it supported by a well-fitting truss? —

10. **Varicose veins** ←

(If present, state location and degree)

Varicocele *(see note 10 on reverse side)* ←

11. **Feet:** Is flat foot present? Slight Degree of impairment of function None.
(None, slight, moderate, severe)

12. **Deformities, atrophies, and other abnormalities, diseases, or defects not included above** ←

Pig. Nevi - 5 cm - Left abdominal. Pigmole 4 cm. Left lower spine. Pigmole Left groin 5 cm.

13. **Scars of serious injury or disease** ← Small mole right side of spine - irregular - Left lateral.

14. **Nervous system** *(see note 14 on reverse side)* ←

15. (a) **Urinalysis** *(see reverse side)* — (b) **Venereal disease** ←

16. Obtain from applicant statement of disabilities, past and present, give diagnosis and your comments under appropriate heading above or under "Remarks" on back of this sheet. None except children's diseases not in SF N Dip

17. Does Veterans Administration recognize service-connected disability in this case? No. If "yes," cover in your comments.
(Yes or no)

This certificate is to be returned to the official of the U. S. Civil Service Commission requesting the examination

16—1066

[OVER]

The aim of the Executive order of September 4, 1924, under which this examination is made, is to obtain information as to the physical condition of appointees to the classified civil service with a view to promoting efficiency and minimizing accidents and claims under United States employees' compensation laws.

Notes for Examining Physician

WEIGHT.—Males, without clothing, and also in ordinary clothing without overcoat or hat (weigh twice); females, clothed, but without wrap or hat. If overweight, state whether due to bone and muscle or to fat.

HEIGHT.—Without boots or shoes; observe that no appliances are used to increase.

The examination should include the following observations:

1. **Eyes.**—Ptosis; discharge; corneal scar; pterygium. In recording distant vision consider 20 feet as normal and report all vision as a fraction with 20 feet as numerator and the smallest type read at 20 feet as denominator. If glasses are used, record for each eye the finding with and without glasses. Near vision must be reported. In testing vision without glasses the applicant or appointee should be instructed to *remove the glasses at least one-half hour before testing uncorrected vision.*

2. **Ears.**—Evidence of middle ear or mastoid disease; condition of drums; discharge. In recording hearing, record 20 feet as normal distance for conversational voice and record deviation from normal as fraction with 20 as denominator and actual distance as numerator.

3. **Nose.**—Ability to blow through each nostril. If free, a speculum examination would not be indicated.

4. **Mouth and throat.**—Missing teeth, pyorrhea; tonsils, hypertrophy or disease.

5. **Gastro-intestinal.**—Ulcers, inflammations, etc.

6. **Thyroid.**—Presence of tumor in neck and tremor, exophthalmos; nervous high-strung disposition, especially in women.

7. **Heart.**—Murmurs. State whether functional or organic. If valvular disease exists, state whether or not it is fully compensated. Arteriosclerosis.

8. **Lungs.**—It is necessary that the auscultatory cough be used. If tuberculosis is present, state whether active or arrested; if arrested, state your opinion as to how long it has been quiescent. Sputum to be examined for tubercle bacilli in all suspected cases.

9. **Hernia.**—Give details as to size, location, etc., and whether well-fitting truss is worn. Inguinal hernia exists when ring is enlarged and on coughing visceral impulse is felt which follows the finger on withdrawal.

10. **Varicocele.**—If varicocele is present, state approximate size—e. g., size of walnut, lemon, etc.

11. Flat foot of such a nature as to incapacitate or become aggravated by work or be alleged later to have been caused by accident or occupation. By "flat foot," as used in this form, is meant a *weak* foot with impaired function, the term being equivalent to "fallen or misplaced arch," an abnormal condition. Impairment of function is the point to be noted. An anatomically flat foot, but strong, is not disqualifying.

12 and 13. Scars, deformities, atrophies, and paralyses should be noted, but it is not important that small insignificant scars or blemishes which might be referred to as marks of identification be recorded.

14. This entry should include symptoms and full history of any mental or nervous abnormality.

15. Urinalysis to be made in case of persons over 40, and in all cases where arteriosclerosis, nephritis, or diabetes is suspected.

Record of urinalysis, if made: Sp. gr. _____ Albumen _____ Sugar neg Casts _____

Blood pressure: Mm. Hg. systolic 138 Mm. Hg. diastolic 88

If tachycardia is present, give pulse rate: Sitting 72 Immediately after exercise 92 Two minutes after exercise 72 Cardiac reserve good
(Good, fair, or poor)

I have found this applicant abnormal under the following headings: Color blindness-red green.

In my opinion, applicant is capable of performing duties involving ardurous physical exertion.
(Arduous, moderate, or light)

REMARKS: Blood pressure repeated later 135/78

(*Signature of applicant*) H. W. Smoot
(This space to be filled in, as a matter of identification, by the applicant in own hand writing, and in ink, in the presence of the physician)

Cambridge, Mass.
(Place of examination)

Jan 14, 1942
(Date of examination)

The examining physician must be in the Federal service

Paul H. Mennes, M. D.
(Signature of examining physician)

(Title, and branch of Federal medical service)

Full time? _____ Part time? _____ Fee paid? _____

The personnel officer should fill in the blanks below before sending this form to the Commission for action

To be appointed in _____ _____
(Department) (Bureau)

Title of position _____

Type of appointment (check): ☐ Original appointment ☐ Transfer ☐ Reinstatement ☐ Classification

Number of certificate upon which applicant's name appears (to be given in case of original appointment) _____

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—1068

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Boston, Massachusetts
January 14, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT
SPECIAL AGENT APPLICANT

Transmitted herewith will be found completely executed Certificate of Medical Examination submitted to the Boston Office today by the above-mentioned applicant. The details contained on this report were telephoned to the Bureau today, as per Bureau request of January 13, 1942.

Very truly yours

V. W. PETERSON
Special Agent in Charge

kg
Enclosure

67-263689-10

THREE

SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

HATTON W. SUMNERS, TEX., CHAIRMAN
EMANUEL CELLER, N. Y.
ZEBULON WEAVER, N. C.
FRANCIS E. WALTER, PA.
CHARLES F. MC LAUGHLIN, NEBR.
SAM HOBBS, ALA.
JOHN H. TOLAN, CALIF.
WILLIAM T. BYRNE, N. Y.
DAVE E. SATTERFIELD, JR., VA.
JAMES M. BARNES, ILL.
ESTES KEFAUVER, TENN.
A. SIDNEY CAMP, GA.
JOSEPH R. BRYSON, S. C.
FADJO CRAVENS, ARK.
WILLIAM R. THOM, OHIO
THOMAS H. ELIOT, MASS.

U. S. GUYER, KANS.
CLARENCE E. HANCOCK, N. Y.
EARL C. MICHENER, MICH.
JOHN M. ROBSION, KY.
CHAUNCEY W. REED, ILL.
JOHN W. GWYNNE, IOWA
LOUIS E. GRAHAM, PA.
RAYMOND S. SPRINGER, IND.
ALBERT L. VREELAND, N. J.
JOSEPH P. O'HARA, MINN.

FRANK CONNELL, CLERK

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 23, 1942

Edward Drummond Libaire

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I have received the enclosed self-explanatory letter, and shall appreciate any information you may be able to give me concerning the status of the application referred to. Thank you.

s:w

Very sincerely yours

Hatton W. Sumners

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

67-263689-11
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 24 1942
Routed ... Recorded ...
Searched ... Checked ...
Numbered ... Filed ...

MAR 2 1942

RECORDED

THREE

PERSONNEL

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

ENGLISH A
WARREN HOUSE

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

January 18, 1942

The Honorable Hatton W. Sumners
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Sumners:

Although temporarily not one of your constituents, I am presuming upon a brief acquaintanceship to ask a favor of you. It has been some eight years since I last saw you (I "introduced" you to a Mother's Club meeting at Dallas Technical High School); but you may remember me through Mrs. David R. Evans. She is my mother-in-law.

I came to Harvard this year to begin graduate work on my Ph.D. I have a teaching appointment here at Harvard and am doing well enough, but the war has kept me so pre-occupied that my wife and I decided that I ought to get into some branch of service. Inasmuch as I am already in my late twenties, we figured that it would be rather difficult for me to spend five or six (or ?) years in governmental service and then try to come back to school to finish my work. We thought it wise to choose some branch of service that I could stay in and make a career of.

My choice was the F.B.I. I made the routine application and was summoned to take the written examination. Not very long after I took the examination Mrs. Evans wrote me from Dallas that the F.B.I. was making an investigation about me. This, of course, indicated that I had passed the examination and that my application was being seriously considered. Not more than six days after this investigation was made in Dallas, the Boston F.B.I. called me and told me to take a physical examination so that the report could be sent to Washington immediately. I did so at once.

My application was put through with such speed and precision that I was elated and thought my appointment a certainty. But since I submitted the physical examination report, (almost a week ago) I have heard nothing. This worries me, because I am very keen on getting in the F.B.I. As far as I know, there were only two things on my report which might cause my application to be rejected. In the first place, the doctor called me 'red-green color-blind.' I don't know what this means exactly, because I have never noticed the deficiency in my daily life. I have never been troubled with traffic signals; and I have done a great deal of work with complex maps without ever having any trouble with colors. In the second place,

Hatton W. Sumners January 18, 1942

I may have been underweight. It just so happens that I took this physical when I was in the midst of mid-term finals, had had practically no sleep for a week and had been living on a student's routine examination diet - tea and black coffee. I usually weigh around 155, which, I am sure, is adequate. I know that I am physically able to do F.B.I. work. I have always been vigorously athletic; this last examination showed that organically (heart, lungs, eyes, etc.) I am quite sound.

This is disgustingly trivial stuff to be writing you - particularly in times like these - but here is the point. I wonder whether you could and would find out for me whether my application has been decided on. I should like to know this so that I can make my plans for the second semester at Harvard - which begins February 1st. If my application has been rejected for some minor deficiency which I can overcome, I should like very much to know about it, because, as I said, I would give almost anything to get in the F.B.I.

Forgive me for taking up your time, Mr. Sumners; if you can do me this service, I'll be very, very grateful. If you don't have time to fool with it, I'll understand.

We know that you are under a tremendous strain now, and both Mabeth and I hope this letter finds you in good health.

Sincerely,

Dan Smoot

Dan Smoot
2 Ridgely Court
Harvard Square Pose Office
Cambridge, Massachusetts

P. S. - Incidentally, my F.B.I. application was made under my full Christian name - Howard Drummond Smoot - at the above address.

TJS:lgs
67-236689-11

February 26, 1942

Honorable Hatton W. Sumners
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

This will refer to the telephone conversation between your secretary and Mr. Scott of this Bureau on February 21, 1942, concerning the application of Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot, for the position of Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I have reviewed the letter to you from Mr. Smoot which you transmitted with your recent communication and in this regard, I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have today addressed to Mr. Smoot concerning his defective color vision. In the event he submits the additional evidence requested in connection with his color vision defect, you may be assured that his application will be given careful consideration. Should it be found possible to utilize his services, I shall be glad to communicate with you further.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Rendon
Mr. Hollomon
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
FEB 27 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

070

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 10 1942

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mrs. Jacobs

FBI BOSTON 1-10-42 KMD

DIRECTOR

BILL. HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT, SPECIAL AGENT APPLICANT. APPLICANT ENTERED HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL [redacted] OF ARTS AND SCIENCES SEPTEMBER, [redacted] NINETEEN FORTY ONE WHERE HE IS PRESENTLY WORKING TOWARD A PHD DEGREE IN THE FIELD OF HISTORY OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION. APPLICANT IS TEACHING TWO CORSES IN ENGLISH UNDER A FELLOWSHIP WHICH PAYS THIRTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS PER YEAR. NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION FAVORABLE. APPLICANT AND WIFE DESCRIBED AS LOYAL CITIZENS. NO RECORD OF APPLICANS INDEBTEDNESS TO THE COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY, BOSTON. NO CREDIT OR CRIMINAL RECORD. INVESTIGATION COMPLETE.

PETERSON

ACK AND HOLD PLS

1-52 PM OK FBI WASH DC FJS

97 FEB 11 '42

RECORDED 67-263689-1/2

Routed ... Recorded ...
Searched ... Checked ...
Numbered ... Filed ...
JAN 30 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy in Chief Clerk's Office

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

January 24, 1942

DFB:MEB
67-263689

BRIEF OF INVESTIGATION

RE: HOWARD DRUMMOND (DAN) SMOOT
Special Agent Applicant

	SA 12/41
Written Rating:	79%
Oral "	73%
Composite "	76%
French Test	Good

Age: 28
Married

A.B.-Southern Methodist University
M.A.-Southern Methodist University
Attending-Harvard Graduate School

EDUCATION

Golden High School, Golden, Colo., Sept. 1928 - Dec. 1929. Mr. Beers, Principal, advised that applicant's grades were above average; that applicant was full of life and did not have to study hard to achieve good grades; that he was very favorably impressed; that applicant was straight-forward, mentally alert, and possessed a fine personality. It was noted that applicant was absent nine days and tardy eight days during the first year of his attendance at this school.

Dallas Technical High School, Dallas, Texas, 1932 - 1934, Grad. Records reflect applicant graduated with honor; that his grade average was 91.7 and he received an honor medal which is donated by a Dallas concern to students who rank exceedingly high; that he failed one English course and made a low but passing grade in a public speaking course; and that his other grades were excellent.

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, 1934 - 1938, A.B.; S.M.U. Graduate School, 1938 - 1940, M.A. Records reflect applicant graduated with university honors; that his grades were all As with the exception of a few Bs.

Harvard Graduate School, Boston, Mass., since 1941. Applicant entered the school of Arts and Sciences where he is presently working toward at Ph.D. Degree in the field of History of American Civilization. No grades as yet have been listed on the applicant's record.

EXPERIENCE

Ben E. Keith Co., Dallas, Texas, laborer to credit mgr., 1931-1938 and 1939 - 1941. Verified. Employers highly favorable.

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, English Teacher, 1938 - 1939 (as on appli.) Applicant was employed from 1939 to 1941. Dean Zumbrunnen, dean of men, advised that applicant's record while teaching at the university was quite acceptable and his conduct had been entirely agreeable, and that he would recommend him insofar as he knew; that he was not particularly well acquainted with applicant.

.....Mr. Alley
.....Mrs. Atkinson
.....Miss Guigon
.....Mrs. Jacobs
.....Mrs. Wackerman
.....
.....
.....

(action desired)

Mr. Drummond
1-25-42 Letter to applicant
Inv. cancelled. Color blind. Notes

Routed.....
Searched.....
Serialized.....
Checked.....
Filed.....

67-263689-13
(file number)

JAN 30 1942
(date stamp)

(routing stamp)

EXPERIENCE (Cont'd)
Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass., Teaching fellow, since 1941. Applicant is teaching two courses in English under a fellowship which pays $1300 per year. Professor Murdock, Chairman of the Committee on Higher Degrees in History of American Civilization, advised that applicant appears to be doing a very good job; that he is intelligent, industrious, and a person of good character.

REFERENCES
Gaston Hallam, Ben E. Keith Co.,
John H. McGinnis, S. M. U.,
Gus Bowman, Mercantile Nat'l. Bank,
Allen Mazwell, editor of the Book Page, Dallas Morning News,
Johnnie Brown, Ben E. Keith Co., all Dallas, Texas.

Speak highly of applicant. Mr. Bowman stated applicant has no radical tendencies, but he is a liberal in his thoughts, although he is a thorough American. Mr. Mazwell advised that he has known applicant for about five years; that he has been associated with him in work on the Book Page during this period; that applicant was his associate in editing this Book Page and was a consistent contributor; that applicant's wife is a contributor to the page and that she is also a very brilliant person; that applicant reads a great deal and is progressive in his thinking, but is not a radical; and that there could be no question concerning his loyalty to his country. Mr. McGinnis stated applicant's parents both died with applicant was a very young boy and his early life was spent in Missouri with an uncle, now deceased; that he lived for some time in Colorado with an aunt, but did not find the situation to his liking so he struck out on his own, and rode freight trains around the country. (The Dallas Morning News is unfriendly toward the Bureau.)

MEMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS — Alpha Theta Phi; Beta Phi Theta; Harvard Teacher's Union.

RELATIVES IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE — None.

MISCELLANEOUS
Neighborhood investigation of applicant and relatives. Favorable. Mrs. Turner, former landlady, advised that she had some trouble with applicant because he did not like to study and on one or two occasions wished to go out at night, but she suggested that this was a normal outlook of a boy of this age, and affirmed that she believed him to be of fine character.

Born Oct. 5, 1913, East Prairie, Mo. (as on appli.) Records of Harvard University, Golden High School and Selective Service records reflect applicant's date of birth to be the same as on application; however, records of Dallas Technical High School and Southern Methodist University reflect his date of birth to be October 5, 1914. No un-American sympathies disclosed in the investigation.

Languages — Read French fluently; can translate advanced texts in German but has an oral command of only a few phrases and about the same knowledge of Spanish.

Criminal Record - paid several traffic fines for illegal parking but was never arrested. No record at Golden, Colorado, Dallas, Texas or Boston, Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS (Cont'd)

Selective Service Act	Classified 3-A. Applicant has a favorable attitude toward military service.
Indebtedness - $340, Commercial Credit Co., (place not given)	No record of applicant's indebtedness to the Commercial Credit Company in Boston.
Credit Rating	Satisfactory for applicant; however, records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association, Dallas, reflect the credit record of applicant's mother-in-law is slow, she eventually pays.
Personal Interview with Interviewing Official W. J. West 12/17/41.	Advised applicant presents a good personal appearance, approach and personality, is self-confident, tactful, answers general questions definitely, appears to be resourceful, to have executive ability and is likely to develop; however, applicant has not studied Federal Procedure and has had no investigative experience. Interviewing Official West further advised applicant has an excellent education except for lack of law training, has a good appearance, gives a favorable impression, is alert mentally, aggressive, is a good speaker and would develop. Recommendation - Favorable.

OUTSTANDING ENDORSERS AND OTHER INTERESTED PERSONS - None.

Applicant's physical report dated January 14, 1942, reflects his vision as normal without glasses; color vision red-green color blind by Ishihara method; partial obstruction of nose with secretion (cold now); slight flat foot with no impairment of function; and he is recommended for arduous physical exertion. Under remarks examining physician states, "Blood pressure repeated later 135/78."

W. R. Glavin

W. R. Glavin CHK

REL/sw
67-263689

January 29, 1942

Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot
2 Ridgely Court
Harvard Square
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Smoot:

Reference is made to your application as filed by you on November 17, 1941, for the position of Special Agent Accountant.

From a review of your physical report it is noted that you are red-green color blind and, accordingly, no further consideration can be afforded your application inasmuch as all male applicants for positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation must have color vision that is normal for all practical purposes.

Should you disagree with the above findings I shall be pleased to accept any further medical evidence you may have, at which time further consideration may be given to your application.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 29 1942
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 30, 1942

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In your letter of January 29 concerning my application for the position of Special Agent, you stated that applicants "must have color vision that is normal for all practical purposes."

As far as my doctors and I can determine, I have color vision that is normal for practical purposes. That is, I Have no trouble distinguishing the basic colors; I have no difficulty at all with traffic lights; and I have done considerable work (on maps and statistical charts) involving rather complex color combinations without noticing a color deficiency. According to the Ishihara tables, however, my color vision is unquestionably not normal. One doctor who used the tables called me red-green color-blind. Another said, "apparently green-blind."

It occurs to me that, if your requirements mean "normal color vision for all practical purposes" as I have defined it, I may be eligible for a position. If this is so, I should like to come to Washington (at my expense) and be examined by your doctors. If you mean that applicants must have normal color vision as determined by the Ishihara tables, it would, of course, be a waste of time and money for me to make the trip.

I do not want to plague you about my application, and I realize that it would be foolish to ask special concessions, but this application is so important to me that I do not want to leave any possibility untouched. I should deeply appreciate your letting me know whether there is a possibility that I may still be eligible for a position even though the Japanese color chart shows that I am red-green color blind.

Thanks very much for the courtesy of your last letter.

Very truly yours,

H. D. Smoot

H. D. Smoot
2 Ridgely Court
Harvard Square, Cambridge

67-263689-14
Routed... Recorded...
Searched... Checked...
Numbered... Filed...
FEB 22 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 1 1942 RECORDED
X MAR

NPC:lgs
67-263689-14

February 24 1942

Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot
2 Ridgely Court
Harvard Square
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Smoot:

I have your letter of January 30, 1942, concerning your defective color vision. I note that you state your doctors determine your color vision is normal for practical purposes. I wish to advise you before further consideration can be given your application, it is necessary that documentary evidence from a reputable doctor must be furnished to the effect that your color vision is normal for all practical purposes.

Immediately upon the receipt of such evidence, I shall be glad to further consider your application.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL
FEB 27 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED-ROOM 5840
FEB 24 8 44 PM '42

TELEPHONE HANCOCK 89

DR. EDMUND I. WILSON
Optometrist
328-329 LITTLE BUILDING
80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

March 4, 1942

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

This is to certify that I observed Dr. William Smith administer the color perception tests to Mr. Howard D. Smoot.

In my opinion Mr. Smoot has normal color vision.

Yours very truly,

Edmund I. Wilson

EIW:R

APR 6 1942

67-263689-15
Routed.....Recorded
Searched.....Checked
Numbered.....Filed
MAR 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

33

DR. WILLIAM SMITH
OPTOMETRIST
HUBBARD 9862

735 LITTLE BUILDING

80 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

March
4th
1 9 4 2

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to advise you that I have examined the color perception of Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot and found it to be normal by the Ishara and Pseudo-Isochromatic (consisting of Ishara and Stilling plates) tests. I have re-checked this function on a Modified Edridge-Green's Lantern under varying degrees of illumination, and also by the use of a variety of colored papers. All tests corroborate the original findings.

Very truly yours,

William Smith

WS:K

X APR 6 1942

67-263689-16
Routed... Recorded....
Searched 9... Checked.....
Numbered...72 Filed 24
MAR 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Noted 3/11/42

THREE

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

ENGLISH A
WARREN HOUSE

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

March 4, 1942

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of February 26, I am sending you the statement of Dr. William Smith, who examined me today and pronounced my color vision normal.

There is an explanation of this curious alteration in my physical report. Dr. Means, who made the report that you have with my application, is not an optometrist; but, at my request, he borrowed Ishahara plates and checked my color vision. He himself was uncertain what verdict to render, because, although I could readily distinguish all colors and delicate shades, I had misread some of the camouflaged plates; and my misreading indicated, according to instructions, red-green colorblindness. At the time, I did not realize the importance of the color test; and, wanting to be emphatically on the safe side, I did not object to the report that I was color blind. My opinion changed, of course, when I learned that color-blindness is important enough to prevent my appointment.

67-263689-17

I believe that my original, unfavorable report resulted not from defective color vision but from mere color carelessness. At any rate, when I received your letter saying that you might further consider my application if you had a favorable statement from a reputable doctor, I went to Dr. Smith (whom the Massachusetts School of Optometry recommended as one of the most reputable optometrists in Boston). I asked Dr. Smith to give me every color test he knew of. He did so and even called in a colleague to witness the tests. Statements of both doctors are enclosed.

Once more, thanks for the courtesy you have shown me. I shall be very grateful if you will again take my application into consideration.

Sincerely yours,

H. D. Smoot

H. D. Smoot
2 Ridgely Court
Harvard Square Post Office
Cambridge, Mass.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATI

pln

Mr.
Miss
Mrs. _____ Date _____

Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot — March 18, 1942

New appointment [X] Transfer [ ] Promotion [ ] Separation [ ]

PRESENT STATUS

1. Title:
2. Grade:
3. Salary:
4. Seat of Government: [ ]
   Field: [ ]
5. Division:
6. Appropriation:

PROPOSED ACTION

7. Title: Special Agent
8. Grade: CAF 9
9. Salary: $3200 per annum and $6.00 per diem
10. Seat of Government: [ ]
    Field:* [F]
11. Division:
12. Appropriation: "Salaries and Expenses, FBI" (National Defense)
13. Effective: With entry on duty
14. Position: Additional: [ ]
    Vice:
    Identical Russell T. Peterson - transferred 3-16-42
15. Remarks:

Recommended for appointment as a Special Agent in Grade CAF 9, with salary at the rate of $3200 per annum and $6.00 per diem in lieu of subsistence and expenses of travel and operation when absent from official headquarters.

Respectfully submitted,

_____
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation (Title)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Mendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CC: Chief, Audit Section

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 4
MAR 19 1942 A.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PLN
67-263689

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MARCH 18, 1942

Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

MR. HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT
2 RIDGELY COURT, HARVARD SQUARE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

PERSONAL SEND PREPAID

YOU ARE OFFERED APPOINTMENT SPECIAL AGENT THIS BUREAU SALARY THIRTY TWO HUNDRED PER ANNUM ALLOWED SIX DOLLARS DAY LIEU OF SUBSISTENCE WHEN ABSENT HEADQUARTERS WHICH WILL BE FIXED AT WASHINGTON DC EFFECTIVE WITH ENTRY ON DUTY. NOTIFY THIS OFFICE BY WIRE IF THIS APPOINTMENT ACCEPTED. IF YOU ACCEPT PROCEED TO WASHINGTON AT YOUR OWN EXPENSE REPORT TO ROOM FIVE TWO FIVE SIX UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS NORTHWEST AT NINE AM ON MARCH TWENTY-THIRD TO ENTER ON DUTY. RIGID PHYSICAL EXAMINATION MUST BE TAKEN AT WASHINGTON AND IF SAME REFLECTS YOU ARE NOT CAPABLE PERFORMING STRENUOUS DUTIES OR THAT YOUR COLOR VISION OR VISION NOT NORMAL OR THAT YOU HAVE ANY DEFECT WHICH MIGHT INTERFERE WITH YOUR USE OF FIREARMS APPOINTMENT WILL BE CANCELLED. FBI STANDARDS REQUIRE UNCORRECTED VISION NO LESS THAN TWENTY FORTY IN ONE EYE AND TWENTY FIFTY IN THE OTHER EYE CORRECTED WITH GLASSES TO NORMAL VISION OF TWENTY TWENTY. ARRANGE PERSONAL MATTERS THAT YOU MAY ACCEPT ASSIGNMENT WHERE SERVICES NEEDED CONSIDER THIS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND PRESENT WIRE UPON REPORTING. FBI RESERVES RIGHT TO REFUSE ACCEPTANCE OF ANY RESIGNATION OF A SPECIAL AGENT UNLESS AT LEAST THIRTY DAYS NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RESIGN GIVEN. ASSIGNMENT DURING TRAINING WILL BE EITHER WASHINGTON DC OR QUANTICO VIRGINIA. PER DIEM NOT ALLOWED AT WASHINGTON DC IF TRAINING GIVEN AT QUANTICO PER DIEM OF TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS WILL BE ALLOWED. NOT POSSIBLE FOR WIVES OR FAMILIES OF APPOINTEES TO BE DOMICILED AT QUANTICO DURING TRAINING PERIOD.

67-263689-18
Routed
Recorded
Search
Checked
MAR 19 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SENT VIA _____ M Per _____

11:22 A

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 19 1942

TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WH31 14 4 EXTRA

TDB CAMBRIDGE MASS MAR 19 1942 539P

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

CARE FBI WASHDC

I ACCEPT APPOINTMENT WILL REPORT WASHINGTON MARCH 23RD

AS INSTRUCTED

HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT 2 RIDGELY COURT CAMBRIDGE.

MAR 20 1942

67-263689-19
Recorded.
Checked.
Filed.
MAR 20 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

HATTON W. SUMNERS, TEX., CHAIRMAN
EMANUEL CELLER, N. Y.
ZEBULON WEAVER, N. C.
FRANCIS E. WALTER, PA.
CHARLES F. MC LAUGHLIN, NEBR.
SAM HOBBS, ALA.
JOHN H. TOLAN, CALIF.
WILLIAM T. BYRNE, N. Y.
DAVE E. SATTERFIELD, JR., VA.
JAMES M. BARNES, ILL.
ESTES KEFAUVER, TENN.
A. SIDNEY CAMP, GA.
JOSEPH R. BRYSON, S. C.
FADJO CRAVENS, ARK.
WILLIAM R. THOM, OHIO
THOMAS H. ELIOT, MASS.
U. S. GUYER, KANS.
CLARENCE E. HANCOCK, N. Y.
EARL C. MICHENER, MICH.
JOHN M. ROBSION, KY.
CHAUNCEY W. REED, ILL.
JOHN W. GWYNNE, IOWA
LOUIS E. GRAHAM, PA.
RAYMOND S. SPRINGER, IND.
ALBERT L. VREELAND, N. J.
JOSEPH P. O'HARA, MINN.

FRANK CONNELL, CLERK

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 20, 1942.

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you for your letter of the 18th instant, informing me that an appointment to the position of Special Agent in your Bureau has been tendered to Mr. Howard Drummond of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hatton W. Sumners

vs

MAR 23 1942
RECORDED

67-263689-20

MAR 21 1942

PLN

March 18, 1942

Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot
2 Ridgely Court, Harvard Square
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Smoot:

In a separate communication you are being tendered an appointment as a Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In the event your appointment is accepted, it is desired that you read the enclosed letter carefully and closely and, if the conditions set forth therein are thoroughly understood by you, it is requested that you have same notarized and return it to this office immediately.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

AIR MAIL

67-263689-21

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 19 1942
A.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

From: Chief Clerk's Office Room 5513

March 18, 1942

To: Reading Room
Mr. Glavin

FOR APPROVAL TO GO OUT

APPOINTMENT - MR. HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT, Special Agent, Grade CAF 9, $3200 per annum, School of March 23.

Congressman Hatton W. Sumners (D), expressed an interest in the applicant.

A.B. - Southern Methodist University
M.A. - Southern Methodist University
Attending - Harvard Graduate School

Allen Mazwell, editor of the Book Page, Dallas Morning News, was listed as a reference. (The Dallas Morning News is unfriendly toward the Bureau) Applicant was associate editor for Book Page.

SELECTIVE SERVICE - Classified 3-A. Applicant has a favorable attitude toward military service.

Appt. Aff. 3-18-42 wrg-pln

W. R. Glavin

CC-266

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

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 18, 1942

Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

Dear Mr. Smoot:

You are hereby appointed a Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, with salary at the rate of $3200 per annum in Grade CAF-9. You will also be allowed your expenses of travel and operation and per diem in lieu of subsistence in accordance with existing regulations when absent from official headquarters, which are hereby fixed at Washington, D. C., effective upon your entry on duty, to which point you should proceed at your own expense in order to assume your official duties. Your headquarters will thereafter be changed from time to time to such places as may be deemed advisable by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, under whose supervision and instructions you will be employed.

Your salary, expenses, and per diem will be paid from the appropriation for "Salaries and Expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation (National Defense)," FIELD.

This appointment will take effect when you enter on duty at Washington, D. C.

This letter is not to be considered as operating credentials and is not to be so used. Operating credentials are issued separately.

Respectfully,

Francis Biddle

Attorney General.

By the Attorney General:

James V. Bowers, Jr.

The Assistant to the Attorney General.

pln

March 18, 1942

Honorable Hatton W. Sumners
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I am indeed pleased to inform you that an appointment to the position of Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been tendered to Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in whom you have expressed an interest.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

67-
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 20 1942
Recorded ... Indexed
Searched ... Checked
Serialized ... Filed

MAR 19 10 42 AM '42
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 20
MAR 19 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. [illegible] Tamm

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

T-9

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 27, 1942

MEMORANDUM

A search of the files of this Division fails to disclose any record of **Howard Drummond Smoot**, employee, whose fingerprint card has been retained here. The fingerprint classification in this case is 3 0 13 U I00 17 Reference 13 13 13
I 26 T 0I 25 17 18.

Very truly yours,

Q. Tamm

NOT RECORDED

3-30-42

Standard Form No. 47
Approved by the Bureau
of the Budget
May 15, 1941

PERSONNEL AFFIDAVIT

U.S. Department of Justice (Department or agency) F.B.I. (Bureau or division) Washington, D.C. (Place of employment)

Name Howard D. Smoot
(Given name, initial or initials, if any, and last name. Print or type)

Section 9A of Public 252—76th Congress, approved August 2, 1939, otherwise known as the "Hatch Act," provides:

"(1) It shall be unlawful for any person employed in any capacity by any agency of the Federal Government, whose compensation, or any part thereof, is paid from funds authorized or appropriated by any Act of Congress, to have membership in any political party or organization which advocates the overthrow of our constitutional form of government in the United States.

"(2) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be immediately removed from the position or office held by him, and thereafter no part of the funds appropriated by any Act of Congress for such position or office shall be used to pay the compensation of such person;"

It is provided in various appropriation acts that no part of the funds so appropriated shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence, and that an affidavit shall be considered *prima facie* evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence. Such acts provide further that any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any such appropriation, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both, and that the above penalty shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

* * * * * * *

I, Howard Drummond Smoot, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have read and understand the foregoing; that I do not advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; that I am not a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence; and that during such time as I am an employee of the Federal Government, I will not advocate nor become a member of any political party or organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence.

Howard D. Smoot
(Signature of employee)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of March A. D., 19 42

at Washington, D.C.
(City or place) (State)

MAR 25 1942 3-25-42

67-NOT RECORDED

Ira A. Hard
Notary Public

[SEAL]

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1940— O

71

(Place) Cambridge, Mass.

(Date) March 20, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Having filed an application for a position as Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, I hereby agree that in the event of an appointment I will be governed by the following conditions:

1. Upon appointment and within ten days after receipt thereof, I shall be required to proceed at my own expense to Washington, D. C., where I will take the oath of office and enter on duty.

2. That said appointment will be on a probationary basis.

3. That my retention in the Bureau shall be dependent upon the performance of satisfactory services, and if my services are deemed unsatisfactory it is understood that my employment may be discontinued at any time and that I will not receive transportation to my home, or to any other point, at Government expense.

4. That if appointed I may be sent to any part of the continental territorial United States that the exigencies of the Bureau's work may require; that my headquarters may be fixed in some jurisdiction other than that in which I have heretofore resided; that my headquarters may be changed as the work of the Bureau may require; and that no transfer will be made from one station to another for personal reasons.

5. That the confidential character of the relations of the employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with the public is fully understood by me, and that the strictly confidential character of any and all information secured by me, in connection directly or indirectly with my work as a Special Agent, or the work of other employees of which I may become cognizant, is fully understood by me, and that neither during my tenure of service with the Federal Bureau of Investigation nor at any other time will I violate this confidence, and I agree that I will not divulge any information of any kind or character whatsoever that may become known to me, to persons not officially entitled thereto.

I further agree that nothing connected with this certification is to be construed by me as an assurance that an appointment will be tendered me; that I fully understand all of the foregoing and that the conditions specified herein are agreeable to me; that if appointed I will abide by the foregoing conditions, and I am fully cognizant that the provisions mentioned above are to be complied with and they are to be regarded as a part of my appointment if it is subsequently tendered to me and accepted.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

26th day of March, A.D. 1942

Very truly yours,

Howard D. Smoot

Helena R. Harlow
Notary Public

CC-74

APR 2 1942

I, ..HOWARD....D.....SMOOT..... do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of .....Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation,..... .....United States Department of Justice..... on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

(Sign here) Howard D. Smoot

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of ...March... 1942.

.....Ora A. Hard.....
Notary Public

DATE OF ENTRY ON DUTY ..MARCH....23,..1942.....

DATE OF BIRTH ..OCTOBER....5,...1913.....

PLACE OF BIRTH* ..East Prairie,..Mo.....

* If foreign born, date of naturalization .....

LEGAL VOTING RESIDENCE ....Dallas,..Texas.....

67-NOT RECORDED

DO YOU RECEIVE AN ANNUITY UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT?

.....no.....
(Yes or no)

filed 5-27-42

RHL:MEE

April 8, 1942

Local Board Number 8
Selective Service System
Chamber of Commerce Building
Commerce and Martin Streets
Dallas, Texas

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to the Selective Service case of Mr. Howard D. Smoot, who is duly registered at your Board as Order Number 2663. I desire to advise you that Mr. Smoot accepted an appointment as a Special Agent of this Bureau on March 23, 1942, and is still employed in that capacity.

In connection with this matter, I am transmitting herewith, D.S.S. Forms 42-A executed by me under date of March 31, 1942, requesting that occupational deferment in Class II-B be granted to him. It will be noted that Mr. Smoot is presently performing duties in a position which has been listed as critical to the effective functioning of this Bureau by General Hershey of the National Selective Service Headquarters in a bulletin to all local boards under date of December 29, 1941.

I want you to know that it is my desire to cooperate to the fullest extent with your Board and, of course, I shall keep you promptly advised should there be any change whatsoever in the occupational status of this registrant with this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

X APR 10 1942

67-263689-22

John Edgar Hoover
Director

457162

Enclosure
Air Mail
Special Delivery
Registered
Return Receipt Requested

cc: Mr. Clegg

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Henden
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS
RECEIVED
APR 8 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DATE: March 23, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG:

RE: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT

There is being set out below my status with regard to the Selective Service Act:

I did ([redacted]) register for the draft.

If not, why not?

My local board order number is: 2663

My National lottery number is:

Questionnaire received? Yes

Classification Assigned: 3A

Was deferment requested? Yes

If so, by whom requested? By myself

Action taken on request: It was granted

Marital status: Married

Number and address of Local Board: Local Board No. 8, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Commerce & Martin Sts., Dallas, Texas

Very truly yours,

Howard D. Smoot

Special Agent

DSS Form 42A

AFFIDAVIT TO SUPPORT CLAIM FOR OCCUPATIONAL DEFERMENT

INSTRUCTIONS.—This form is to be filled out by an employer or other person who has knowledge of the registrant's eligibility for Class II deferment as a necessary man in his civilian occupation or activity. If the registrant owns and operates his own business, he may fill out this form himself.

All parts except Part E should be filled out for a registrant engaged in a business, occupation, or profession.

Parts A, E, F, G, and H should be filled out for a registrant pursuing a course of instruction in preparation for work necessary to the National Defense.

A. IDENTIFICATION OF REGISTRANT:

1. Local Board No. 8 Dallas (County) Dallas (City) Texas (State)

2. Name of registrant HOWARD D. SMOOT Order No. 2663

B. INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, OR SERVICE IN WHICH REGISTRANT IS ENGAGED:

1. Name of firm, corporation, partnership, etc. Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice

2. Description of industry or other activity See attachment

3. Is the activity seasonal? No If so, what is the season? _____

4. Has your product or service any relationship to the National Defense production program? Yes If so, specify As mentioned under B. 2, the Bureau has investigative jurisdiction over all violations pertaining to the internal security of the United States.

5. Is your product or service necessary to the health, safety or interest of the community or the Nation? Yes If so, specify See attachment

6. (a) Have you any National Defense contracts or subcontracts? _____ If so, specify _____

(b) Do any of the above contracts carry specific priority ratings? _____ If so, specify _____

7. Approximate percentage of product or service currently produced for use of—

(a) The general public _____

(b) The Government _____ See attachment

(c) A primary contractor of the Government _____ Explain item (c) here _____

16—22943

3. If an agricultural pursuit, state:

(a) Size and type of farm _____

(b) Number of acres under cultivation _____ Number of livestock, poultry, etc. _____

_____

(c) Principal product _____

(d) Number of persons employed for wages _____

C. OCCUPATION OF REGISTRANT:

1. What is the title of his present job or position? Special Agent

2. On what date did he enter upon present duties? March 23, 1942

3. What is his weekly rate of pay? $3200 annually (CONFIDENTIAL)

4. Is he a— (Check one)
   - [X] Regular employee.
   - [ ] Seasonal employee.
   - [ ] Temporary or occasional employee.
   - [ ] Other (specify): _____

5. Has he a journeyman rating? _____

6. Is he— (Check one)
   - [ ] Skilled.
   - [ ] Semiskilled.
   - [ ] Unskilled.

   See attachment D. 6. a.

(a) Is he in training as an apprentice or learner? _____ (State which)

(b) How long has he been in such training? _____

(c) On what date will he complete his training? _____

(d) For what work is he preparing? _____

7. (a) Give an ACCURATE and FULL description of his duties. (If possible use United States Employment Service job specifications) See attachments B. 2 and D. 6. a.

(b) On what specific product or service is he primarily engaged? See attachment B. 2

8. Is the registrant trained or experienced in more highly skilled work than that in which he is now engaged? _____

If so, specify _____

D. DATA RELATIVE TO "NECESSITY" OF THE REGISTRANT:

(See last page of this form for definitions of "necessary man" and regulations regarding deferment.)

1. Have you had difficulty in recruiting workers with the registrant's qualifications or skill? Yes If so, explain action taken, and results See attachment

2. Do you anticipate that you would have difficulty in recruiting workers with the registrant's qualifications or skill now or in the future? Yes If so, upon what grounds do you base your anticipation? See attachment D. 1

16—22943

3. Would the registrant's removal cause a material loss of effectiveness in your act[redacted]? Yes If so, upon what grounds do you base your statement? See attachaments D. 1 and D. 5

4. Would the registrant's removal cause such a serious interruption or delay in your activity that it would impede the National Defense program? Yes If so, upon what grounds do you base your statement? See attachments D. 1 and D. 5

5. (*a*) How many persons of similar skill or training do you employ? 3309
(*b*) Are you expanding that part of your business that requires the services of the registrant's special qualifications or skill? Yes If so, specify in detail See attachment

6. (*a*) How long does it take to train a person in the registrant's qualifications or skill? See attachment and remarks
(*b*) How many persons are you now training in these qualifications or skill to replace separated workers? ____
To fill newly created jobs? 300

E. STUDENTS AND OTHERS IN TRAINING:
(To be filled in by appropriate official of school or institution.)

1. Name and type of school or institution ____ (Name) ____ (Type) Location ____ (City) (State)
2. Designation of course pursued by registrant ____
3. For what certificate or license (if any) is he preparing? ____
4. Length of time already spent in course ____
5. How has he progressed to date? ____
6. On what date do you expect the registrant to complete this training? ____
7. Has he offers or contracts of employment after completing the course? ____ If so, specify ____

F. EMPLOYER'S (OR SCHOOL OFFICIAL'S) STIPULATION:

1. Based on the definitions given below in "Excerpts from Selective Service Regulations," I/we recommend classifying this registrant in Class III-B (III-A or III-B)
2. Deferment of this registrant is requested for Indefinite (Length of time)
3. It is agreed that I/we will notify registrant's Local Board of the resignation, dismissal, failure to make progress in training, or a change in the nature of the employment of the above-named registrant.
4. The registrant is not (Is, is not) related to any of the executive officers of this employing unit. The above relationship, if any, is ____

G. REMARKS: It will be noted that this Agent is presently performing duties in a position which has been designated as critical to the effective functioning of this Bureau by General Hershey of the National Selective Service Headquarters in his bulletin of December 29, 1941, to all local boards.

H. JURAT:

I, J. Edgar Hoover (Name) do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am the Director (Official position) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (Name of employing unit, or school or institution) and that the foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

(Signature)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1942.

(Signature of official administering oath)

(Official designation of official administering oath)

THE OATH REQUIRED BY THIS FORM MAY BE ADMINISTERED BY:

1. Any civil or military officer authorized to administer oaths generally or in military administration.
2. Any member of a Local Board or Board of Appeal, or the clerk of such board.
3. Any government appeal agent.
4. Any member or associate member of an Advisory Board for Registrants.
5. Any Postmaster.
6. Any other person authorized by the Selective Service Regulations to administer oaths.

No fee shall be charged by any person for administering the oath required on this form.

EXCERPTS FROM SELECTIVE SERVICE REGULATIONS

351. "Necessary man" defined.—A registrant shall be considered a "necessary man" in industry, business, employment, agricultural pursuit, governmental service, or in any other service or endeavor, including training or preparation therefor, only when all of these conditions exist:

(a) He is, or but for a seasonal or temporary interruption would be, engaged in such activity.

(b) He cannot be replaced satisfactorily because of a shortage of persons with his qualifications or skill in such activity.

(c) His removal would cause a material loss of effectiveness in such activity.

352. Composition of Class II.—(a) In Class II–A shall be placed any registrant found to be a "necessary man" in any industry, business, employment, agricultural pursuit, governmental service, or any other service or endeavor, or in training or preparation therefor, the maintenance of which is necessary to the national health, safety, or interest in the sense that it is useful or productive and contributes to the employment or well-being of the community or the Nation.

(b) In Class II–B shall be placed any registrant found to be a "necessary man" in any industry, business, employment, agricultural pursuit, governmental service, or any other service or endeavor, or in training or preparation therefor, the maintenance of which is essential to the national health, safety, or interest in the sense that a serious interruption or delay in such activity is likely to impede the National Defense program.

353. Length of deferments for Class II–A.—(a) Class II–A deferments shall be for a period not longer than 6 months, at the expiration of which time the deferment shall cease. Upon the expiration of any such period, the case of the registrant shall be reopened and his classification considered anew in the manner provided in Section XXX, and, if the facts warrant, the registrant may again be classified in Class II–A for a further period not to exceed 6 months.

(b) Class II–B deferments shall not be limited as to the period during which they shall be effective. The case of a registrant classified in Class II–B may be reopened and his classification considered anew in the same manner and for the same reasons as any other classification. (See Section XXX.)

16—42043 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been designated as the sole civilian Government investigative agency, having jurisdiction over the investigation of matters pertaining to the national defense, that is, espionage, sabotage, registration of agents of foreign principals and the like. Further, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sole investigative jurisdiction in a great number of other Federal statutes which embrace bank robbery, kidnaping, extortion, white slave traffic, the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, and numerous others. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has also been designated by Congress as the agency officially responsible for the tabulation and dissemination of police statistics for the entire country. Under an Act of Congress these statistics are gathered and are distributed to thousands of interested police and affiliated agencies each quarter so that trends of crime, crime records, and crime control can be known to those to whom it is of most interest. Further than this, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been designated as the agency having jurisdiction over the classification and maintenance of fingerprint records, not only on a national basis, but on an international basis. We have some thirty-one million sets of fingerprints on hand today. We are receiving the fingerprint records of all persons enlisted or being inducted into the Army and enlisted in other military services. Thousands of persons in public utility positions are fingerprinted and the prints are retained in our files. Those working in national defense industries on many occasions are fingerprinted, their prints being included in our files. Our Government employees' prints are included. We are receiving thousands of criminal fingerprints from all police agencies in the country daily and it is essential that we immediately be able to notify the arresting agency of the criminal record of the individual because he may be wanted for more serious crimes in other sections of the country and if he is to be released on a mere vagrancy or other charge, he may be set free to continue his depredations on society. This Bureau, together with many other foreign countries, participates in the international exchange of fingerprints. Hundreds of international crooks are brought to task yearly through the media of this service we have rendered.

Our Criminology Laboratory handles the scientific examination of evidence in cases investigated by the Federal and local law enforcement agencies. A great deal of their work is done in the examination of suspected sabotage cases at the present time. The scientists in that Laboratory have lectured throughout the country on bombs and explosives so that local police agencies may be adequately prepared to handle any such matters which might arise under their jurisdiction.

There are contained in our Files Section the files of hundreds of thousands of individuals whose activities are of the greatest importance to the country today. The work of the Files Section and the records of that section which have to do not only with the investigation of kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, and like cases but also the investigation of our espionage, sabotage, foreign agent cases, and others, are of course accessible to employees working in that unit. It is most essential that only the most trusted employees be so assigned.

B. 5.

The work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is of the utmost importance in the national defense. It is essential that thoroughly qualified personnel of the highest integrity and background be secured for every position in the Bureau. Our work is the guarding of the internal security of the country, not only in national defense matters, but in the control of those criminals who previously had terrorized the country in waves of bank robbery, kidnaping, extortion, white slavery, automobile theft, and numerous other crimes. There is no doubt whatsoever in the minds of law enforcement officials that should any group be permitted to have the assurance that their activities were being minimized during the present national emergency, we would have a tremendous country-wide wave of crime in that particular category in a very short period of time. It is, therefore, essential that from a national defense standpoint and from a public security standpoint the Bureau maintain its qualified staff at an absolute maximum in order to continue to have control of the criminal element under its jurisdiction.

I, J. Edgar Hoover, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that the foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1942

_____

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is primarily a service agency. We serve our Government and the public. We cannot determine the amount of work which is going to be referred to us. If there is a crime wave of local or national significance at any time the work of the Bureau is increased in comparison. Our identification, laboratory, and crime statistics facilities reflect very definitely the trends in the country. We must have available personnel to properly handle the thousands of fingerprint records being received by us daily. We are at the present time receiving approximately thirty-four thousand sets of prints daily. We must have a scientific staff in the laboratory to examine scientific evidence. We must have an investigative force of sufficient size to handle the work being referred to us. We must have a technical and supervisory staff of sufficient size to render the service to our investigative, identification, laboratory, and statistical staffs so that we may have the benefit of the wealth of information in our various files. The work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has increased so tremendously that every employee in the Bureau, regardless of his position, is performing a tremendous amount of overtime service. Our Special Agent investigators are performing no less than four hours a day overtime service. In the present emergency we have found it necessary to curtail leave because of inadequate personnel and many of our men have worked over long periods of time without having any time off for vacation.

D. 1.

The additional duties imposed upon the Bureau since the declaration of the national emergency have made it necessary that our staff be more than doubled. From the information furnished under sub-heading B, it will be seen that it is essential to carefully investigate every employee in the Bureau. All of our employees in the performance of their work at one time or the other has opportunity to observe and note the content of confidential investigative reports, the publication of which would be most detrimental to the national safety. We have had considerable difficulty in securing sufficient employees. We find that out of applicants who file application, we are successful in appointing about one out of every one hundred. It, therefore, means that if we lose an employee after he is fully investigated and is being given training or has been experienced, we must again consider on an average, one hundred persons before he can be replaced. In the accelerated program of the Government it is essential that the Federal Bureau of Investigation work at top speed to keep abreast of its duties and investigation of matters pertaining to national defense, its regular activities, and its most important and essential identification activities at this time.

D. 5.

At the present time the Federal Bureau of Investigation is employing additional qualified persons as rapidly as they can be found. The assembled Congress has in the past several months passed several bills which will increase even to a greater extent our present volume of work. The needs of the service as to employees fluctuate with the periods of stress in the country.

D. 6. a.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are given twelve weeks of training which embraces five hundred and thirty-five hours of study. During that period of time they are trained not only in investigative techniques and procedures but are qualified in the handling of firearms, mechanical devices, and technical devices in use by the Bureau. After entering the field service after training, their skill, of course, increases with their length of service in the field.

I, J. Edgar Hoover, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that the foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 19 42

_____

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
April 20, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hoffman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

RE: HOWARD D. SMOOT SPECIAL AGENT
SELECTIVE SERVICE STATUS

Local Board No. 8, Chamber of Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas, On April 18, 1942, notified agent that he has been put in class 2B until October 10, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

Howard D. Smoot
HOWARD D. SMOOT,
Special Agent, Class #23
3/23/42 - 6/13/42

X APR 25 1942
RECORDED

67-263689-23

APR 23 1942
FEDERAL B... ...TION

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who has contributed to this fund subsequent to February 2, 1942, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - MONEY ORDER) the sum of five dollars ($5), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping, and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $5,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary:

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Address 5913 Llano St. Dallas, Texas

Relationship Wife

Very truly yours,

Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent



CH April 20, 1942

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your $5.00 contribution to the Special Agents' Insurance Fund.

There is attached a new revised beneficiary form and it is desired that you carefully read this form and execute it, giving the full name and address of your beneficiary.

It is requested that this new form be returned to the Bureau promptly.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Attachment

APR 21 1942

RECORDED

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
★ APR 20 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who has contributed to this fund subsequent to April 15, 1941, and who dies from any cause, while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - MONEY ORDER) the sum of five dollars ($5), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping, and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Direcor of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $5,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary:

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Address 5923 Flora, Dallas, Texas

Relationship Wife

Very truly yours,

Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

April 9, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

RE: HOWARD D. SMOOT, SPECIAL AGENT
CLASS #23, 3/23/42 - 6/13/42

This is to certify that the above-named trainee has been afforded an automobile driver's test. During this test, he operated the automobile in a satisfactory manner.

Respectfully,
Frank T. Grassy
Frank T. Grassy
Counselor

This agent has driven a car for about thirteen years.

D. S. S. Form 57
(Rev. 6-30-41)

NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

Registrant: Howell Drummond Smith

Order No. 2063

has been classified by—

Local Board No. 8 — 85
Dallas County — 113
APR 13 1942 — 008
(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Dallas, Texas

Local Board ☒ Board of Appeal, by vote of ____ to ____ ☐

President ☐ In class IIB (Until Oct. 10, 1942).
(Insert date for Class II-A only)

Edward Tuttle
Member of Local Board.

Date of mailing April 13, 1942, 1942

BE ALERT

The laws requires you—

To keep in touch with the local board.

To notify it of any change of address.

To notify it of any fact which might change classification.

NOTE: RIGHT TO APPEAL

Appeal from classification by local board or board of appeal must be made at office of local board, by signing appeal form on back of questionnaire or by filing written notice of appeal, within ten days after the mailing of this notice. *Before* appeal, a registrant may file a written request for appearance within the same ten-day period; and, if he does so, the local board will fix a day and notify him to appear personally before the local board; if this is done, the time to appeal is extended to ten days beyond the day set by the local board for such appearance.

There is a right in certain dependency cases, of appeal from appeal board decision to the President; see Selective Service Regulations, Volume Three.

16—19071 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

(Registrant's right here)

APR

67 263689-24

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid Payment of Postage, $300

Local Board No. 8
Dallas County 115

APR 13 1942 008

Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Dallas, Texas

STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PERSONNEL FILES

APR 24 3 25 PM '42

RECEIVED
F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

PERSONNEL FILES

[redacted]

APR 17 10 42 AM '42

[redacted]

RECEIVED
F.B.I.
[redacted]

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

16—18715

F.B.I.
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

Howard D. Smoak
Major Physical

X MAY 2 1942

RECORDED

67-263689-25

APR 29 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CC-270

RECORD OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NAME Howard DRUMMOND SMOOT AGE 28 YEARS, 6 MONTHS
NATIVITY(state of birth) MO. MARRIED, SINGLE, WIDOWED: MARRIED NUMBER OF CHILDREN NONE
FAMILY HISTORY FATHER- WM. BERNIE SMOOT
MOTHER- DORA ALLBRIGHT SMOOT
BROTHER- JEWELL MARTIN SMOOT; SISTER- VIRGINIA SMOOT WILKISON
HISTORY OF ILLNESS OR INJURY Tonsilectomy, 1920; measles (?) 1919
Appendectomy, 1920.

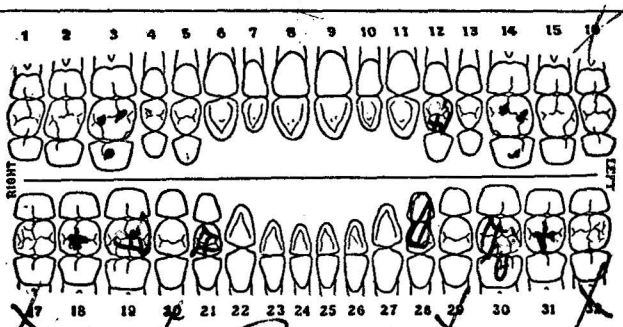
HEAD AND FACE N
EYES: PUPILS (size, shape, reaction to light and distance, etc.) N

DISTANT VISION RT. 20/20, corrected to _____/20
LT. 20/20, corrected to _____/20
COLOR PERCEPTION Normal - 20
(state edition of Stilling's plates or Lamps used)
DISEASE OF ANATOMICAL DEFECTS _____
EARS: HEARING RT. WHISPERED VOICE 15/15' CONVERSATIONAL SPEECH 15/15'
LT. WHISPERED VOICE 15/15' CONVERSATIONAL SPEECH 15/15'
DISEASE OR DEFECTS None.
NOSE _____
(Disease or anatomical defect, obstruction, etc. State degree)
SINUSES _____

REMARKS None.

TONGUE, PALATE, PHARYNX, LARYNX, TONSILS _____

TEETH AND GUMS(disease or anatomical defect):
MISSING TEETH 16-17-20-29-32
NONVITAL TEETH no
PERIAPICAL DISEASE no
MARKED MALOCCLUSION no
PYORRHEA ALVEOLARIS no
TEETH REPLACED BY BRIDGES no
DENTURES no
REMARKS _____



(Signature of Dental Officer)

GENERAL BUILD AND APPEARANCE Slender
TEMPERATURE 98.0 CHEST AT EXPIRATION 34½
HEIGHT 67 CHEST AT INSPIRATION 37
WEIGHT 143 CIRCUMFERENCE OF ABDOMEN AT UMBILICUS 30
RECENT GAIN OR LOSS, AMOUNT AND CAUSE None
SKIN, HAIR, AND GLANDS N
NECK (abnormalities, thyroid gland, trachea, larynx) N

SPINE AND EXTREMITIES (bones, joints, muscles, feet) _____

THORAX (size, shape, movement, rib cage, mediastinum) Normal.

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM (BRONCHI, LUNGS, PLEURA, ETC.) Neg Chest

CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM Negative

HEART (note all signs of cardiac involvement) Regular Rhythm No murmurs

PULSE: BEFORE EXERCISE 78 — BLOOD PRESSURE: SYSTOLIC 130

AFTER EXERCISE 88 — DIASTOLIC 68

THREE MINUTES AFTER 76

CONDITION OF ARTERIES good — CHARACTER OF PULSE Reg

CONDITION OF VEINS — HEMORRHOIDS None

ABDOMEN AND PELVIS (condition of wall, scars, herniae, abnormality of viscera) Normal

GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM Normal

URINALYSIS: SP. GR. 1016. ALB. neg SUGAR neg MICROSCOPICA neg

VENEREAL DISEASE Negative

NERVOUS SYSTEM N

(organic or functional disorders)

ROMBERG N — INCOORDINATION (gait, speech) N

REFLEXES, SUPERFICIAL N — DEEP (knee, ankle, elbow) N — TREMORS None

SEROLOGICAL TESTS Kahn Neg. — BLOOD TYPE "O"

ABNORMAL PSYCHE (neurasthenia, psychasthenia, depression, instability, worries) N

SMALLPOX VACCINATION: DATE OF LAST VACCINATION 1941

TYPHOID PROPHYLAXIS: NUMBER OF COURSES 1

DATE OF LAST COURSE 1935

REMARKS ON ABNORMALITIES NOT OTHERWISE NOTED OR SUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED ABOVE

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS None

CAPABLE OF PERFORMING DUTIES INVOLVING any PHYSICAL EXERTION

IS THIS INDIVIDUAL PHYSICALLY FIT TO PARTICIPATE IN RAIDS AND APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS WHICH MIGHT ENTAIL THE PRACTICAL USE OF FIREARMS yes (yes or no)

(when no is given state cause)

FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMARKS (as per boards, when necessary)

Physically qualified

Typhoid Prophylaxis

H. G. Little

DATE OF EXAMINATION 4/6/42

April 28, 1942 PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smoot:

The Bureau is in receipt of the report of the physical examination afforded you at the United States Marine Hospital, Quantico, Virginia, on April 6, 1942.

This report reflects the following physical defects:

None

The Board of Examining Physicians makes the following recommendations:

Inoculation for typhoid.
Inoculation for tetanus.

It reports that you are capable of performing strenuous physical exertion, and have no physical defects that would interfere with your participation in raids or other work involving the practical use of firearms.

For your information, it was determined during this examination that your blood is International Type "O".

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
APR 28 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC: Mr. Clegg
CC: Field Personnel File

9

NAME - HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT
DATE OF BIRTH - October 5, 1913
MARITAL STATUS - Married
LEGAL RESIDENCE - Dallas, Texas
EDUCATION - A.B.; M.A.
TITLE - Special Agent
PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE - Bookkeeper; credit manager; English Instructor
OFFICES OF PREFERENCE - Honolulu; Juneau; Dallas

Smoot is 29, married and comes from Dallas, Texas. He attended the Southern Methodist University receiving an A.B. degree in 1938 and a M.A. degree in 1940. He taught English at Southern Methodist University for two years and for approximately one year was credit manager for a wholesale house. He entered Harvard University Graduate School in August of 1940 on a teaching fellowship and remained there for one year.

Smoot is above average. He makes a good physical appearance, is mature and well poised. He possesses a pleasant personality, is sincere and should exercise good judgment. With experience he should develop into an above average agent.

It is recommended that he be assigned to an office on the West Coast.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CC-232

GHG

May 13, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Portland, Oregon

Dear Sir:

This is to advise you that Special Agent H. D. Smoot, who entered on duty March 23, 1942, in Grade Caf-9, at a salary of $3,200 per annum, has been directed to report to you for assignment. The training school terminates on June 13, 1942, on which date he will proceed to your division. You should advise the date of his arrival.

You are instructed to continue the training of the Agent so that he may receive experience in all branches of the work of the Bureau. In submitting special efficiency reports, in accordance with the provisions of the Manual of Rules and Regulations, you should include statements as to the kinds of cases on which the employee has been engaged, his ability or lack thereof in any certain phase of the work, and particularly his ability to perform more involved investigations, such as bankruptcy. It is further desired that you give your personal attention to the development of this employee along administrative and executive lines and that any pertinent information indicating possibilities for assignment to such work be reported to the Washington headquarters of the Bureau from time to time.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Holloman
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

TD-1

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Quantico, Virginia
May 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

Re: Special Agent HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT
New Agents Class No. 23
3/23/42 - 6/13/42

I hereby certify that the above-named Special Agent is qualified in the use of all Bureau firearms and that he has made qualifying scores in each required firearms course.

Respectfully,

W H Espey

DO NOT REMOVED

June 26, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Special Agent in Charge
Portland, Oregon

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith the following papers concerning Special Agent Howard Drummond Smoot, who entered on duty in the Bureau on March 23, 1942, as an Agent:

Field vocation record
Personnel status report
Efficiency report
Report of physical examination
Field leave record card
Field firearms record card

The efficiency report is for your confidential information, and may be used by you as a guide in the future training of this employee. The vocation record and the reports on personnel status, efficiency, and physical condition, should be placed in the Agent's Field Personnel File.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

GHH

Standard Form No. 51
Appr. Jan. 5, 1942
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 302

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

REGULAR ( ): INTERIM ( )
PROBATIONARY—1ST ( ) 2D ( )

3-23-42

Classification Symbols
CAF (Service) 9 (Grade) (Class)

As of August 5, 1942 based on performance during period from June 21, 1942 to August 5, 1942

HOWARD D. SMOOT (Name of employee) — Special Agent (Title of position) — Federal Bureau of Investigation (Bureau)

Portland, Oregon (Division) — (Section) — (Subsection or unit) — (Field office)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE
√ if adequate
— if weak
+ if outstanding

1. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
2. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.
   a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.
   b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning employees on all elements pertinent to the position whether in *italics* or not.
3. Before rating, become thoroughly familiar with instructions in the rating manual.

CHECK ONE:
Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☐
All others ☒

(1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
(2) Mechanical skill.
(3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
(4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
(5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
(6) Attention to pertinent detail.
(7) Accuracy of operations.
(8) Accuracy of final results.
(9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
(10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
(11) Industry.
(12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
(13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records?) (Yes or no)
(14) Ability to organize his work.
(15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
(16) Cooperativeness.
(17) Initiative.
(18) Resourcefulness.
(19) Dependability.
(20) Physical fitness for the work.
(21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
(22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
(23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
(24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
(25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
(26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
(27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
(28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
(29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
(30) *Ability to make decisions.*
(31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

67-263689-26
Recorded
Searched ... Checked
Numbered ... Filed
AUG 11 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED
(A)
(B)
(C)

4 AUG

RECORDED

6.21

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective rating	Numerical rating
All underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Excellent	1
A majority of underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Very good	2 or 3
All underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks fully compensated by plus marks, or—a majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks on underlined elements overcompensated by plus marks on underlined elements	Good	4, 5, or 6
A majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks not fully compensated by plus marks	Fair	7 or 8
A majority of underlined elements marked minus	Unsatisfactory	9

	Adjective rating	Numerical rating
Rating official	Good	
Reviewing official		

On the whole, do you consider the conduct of this employee to be satisfactory? Yes (Yes or no) (See back of form)

Rated by J. D. Swenson (Signature of rating official) — Special Agent in Charge (Title) — August 5, 1942 (Date)

Reviewed by (Signature of reviewing official) — (Title) — (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee (Date) — Report to employee (Adjective rating) (Numerical rating)

16—26177-1

CONDUCT REPORT

(This space is to be used in case the question on the face of the sheet regarding the employee's conduct has been answered "No." In such a case give here a full statement of the particulars in which the employee's conduct has not been satisfactory.)

(Signature)

EXPLANATION OF DEVIATIONS FROM STANDARD

(Signature)

FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
AUG 10 3 08 PM '42
F. B. I.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—26177-1

Inasmuch as Agent SMOOT reported to the Portland Office on June 21, 1942, the following special report concerning him is herewith submitted:

Agent SMOOT presents a good personal appearance, is possessed of an average personality, is sincere, quiet and unassuming by nature. He is qualified in the use of firearms, is a willing worker, steady and possessed of good spirit. His work requires no more than average supervision considering his period of service. With respect to dictation he is rated as good.

He needs to develop in force and aggressiveness and also assurance and confidence in the ability which he does possess. Agent SMOOT is making steady progress and will continue to do so.

Read and Initialed

H.A.L.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAC:VH

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NEW SPECIAL AGENTS - EFFICIENCY REPORT

RE: HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT

Date Submitted June 16, 1942

Date of Training School 3-23-42 to 6-13-42 Age October 5, 1913

Legal Residence Dallas, Texas Marital Status Married

Offices of Preference Honolulu; Juneau; Dallas Assigned to Portland

Education: A.B., M.A.

Previous Experience: Bookkeeper; Credit manager; English instructor.

Training School Grades

Examination, Rules & Regulations	98	Auditory Test	Good Minus
Examination, Manual of Instructions	99	Visual Memory Test	Fair Plus
Examination, National Defense	94 3/4	Auto Driving	Satisfactory
Laboratory Examination	95	Moot Court	Good Plus
NMVTA Special Interview Test	Good	Uniform Crime Reporting	100
Searches at Crime Scene	Good	Practical Public Speaking	Good Plus
Fingerprint Identification	98	Practical Photo Problem	Above Average

Firearms Training

Hip Shooting:	98	.30 Rifle:	77
Practical Pistol Course:	87	Machine Gun:	98
Shotgun:	100		

Smoot is 29, married and comes from Dallas, Texas. He attended the Southern Methodist University receiving an A.B. Degree in 1938 and a M.A. Degree in 1940. He taught English at Southern Methodist University for 2 years and for approximately 1 year was credit manager for a wholesale house. He entered Harvard University Graduate School in August of 1940 on a teaching fellowship and remained there for 1 year.

Smoot is above average. He makes a good physical appearance, is mature and well poised. He possesses a pleasant personality, is sincere and should exercise good judgment. With experience he should develop into an above average Agent.

Very truly yours,

H. H. Clegg

RHL:EE

September 25, 1942

Local Board Number 8
Selective Service System
Chamber of Commerce Building
Dallas, Texas

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to the Selective Service status of Mr. Howard D. Smoot who is duly registered at your Board as Order Number 2663. You will recall that under date of March 31, 1942, D.S.S. Form 42-A was furnished to your Board requesting that he be granted occupational deferment, and as a result thereof, he was placed in Class II-B until October 10, 1942.

Mr. Smoot is still employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it has been impossible during the deferment period to effect any replacement for him. As you have been previously advised, he has been employed in this Bureau since March 23, 1942, and is a trained Special Agent. I desire to call your attention to Local Board Release Number 75, issued by General Hershey of National Selective Service Headquarters under date of December 29, 1941, advising your Board that the above listed position is one of the critical positions in this Bureau and requesting your cooperation in granting deferment whenever possible to do so. His removal for induction at this time would cause an impairment of the work we are now performing in order to guarantee the internal security of this country. I desire, therefore, to request that Mr. Smoot be granted additional deferment in Class II-B.

I appreciate your previous cooperation in this matter, and should there be any additional information you may desire with regard to this case, please do not hesitate to call upon me. Of course, I shall keep you promptly advised as to any change in the occupational status of this registrant.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CC: SAC-Portland

67-263689-29

SEP 28 1942

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED
SEP 25 1942 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

Registrant Howard Drummond Smoot Order No. 2663

has been classified in Class IIB (Until 3-6-, 1943)
(Insert Date for Class II-A and II-B only)

by ☒ Local Board
☐ Board of Appeal (by vote of ____ to ____)
☐ President

October 13, , 1942
(Date of mailing)

Tom P. Ellis
Member of Local Board.

NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL

Appeal from classification by local board or board of appeal must be made by signing appeal form on back of questionnaire at office of local board, or by filing written notice of appeal, within ten days after the mailing of this notice.

Before appeal, a registrant may file a written request for appearance within the same ten-day period; and, if he does so, the local board will fix a day and notify him to appear personally before the local board; if this is done, the time to appeal is extended to ten days beyond the day set by the local board for such appearance.

There is a right in certain dependency cases, of appeal from appeal board decision to the President; see Selective Service Regulations.

The law requires you—To keep in touch with your local board. To notify it of any change of address. To notify it of any fact which might change classification.

D. S. S. Form 57 (Rev. 4-13-42) 16—19071-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

67-263689-30

RECEIVED
FBI
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

SELECTIVE SERVICE

Penalty for Private Use to Avoid Payment of Postage, $300

Local Board No. 8 125
Dallas County 113
OCT 17 1942 008
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Dallas Texas

OCT 17 8 44 PM '47

FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED

(Local Board Date Stamp With Code)

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Howard Drummond Smoot

5921 Llano

Dallas, Texas

16—19071-2

JSR:MH September 19, 1942

Special Agent in Charge
Portland, Oregon

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the scientific training record for your division in connection with the training given on September 4, 1942. It is observed that the record card shows that you have rated the following Special Agents as "fair".

J. A. Morris
K. D. Olsen
E. J. Quinlan
H. D. Snoot
M. L. Tegarden
W. E. Watts
T. G. Williams

In view of the indication that these Agents do not have at least an estimated efficiency of "good" in the use of the technical equipment, it is desired that you afford them additional training of a specialized type prior to the next technical training period. The Bureau will then observe the results of the training on the next occasion on which a technical training period is held in order to ascertain whether there has been an improvement in the performance of these Special Agents. Please give this matter your personal attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Nease
Mr. Hollomon
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

☆ SEP

Standard Form No. 51
Apvr. Jan. 5, 1942
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 302

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

REGULAR ( ); INTERIM (X)
PROBATIONARY—1ST ( ) 2D ( )

Classification Symbols
CAF 9
(Service) (Grade) (Class)

As of October 30, 1942 based on performance during period from August 5, 1942 to October 30, 1942

HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT (Name of employee) | SPECIAL AGENT (Title of position) | FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (Bureau)

PORTLAND (Division) | (Section) | (Subsection or unit) | (Field office)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE
√ if adequate
— if weak
+ if outstanding

1. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
2. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.
   a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.
   b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning employees on all elements pertinent to the position whether in *italics* or not.
3. Before rating, become thoroughly familiar with instructions in the rating manual.

CHECK ONE:
Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☐
All others ☒

_____ (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
_____ (2) Mechanical skill.
_____ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
_____ (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
_____ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
_____ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
_____ (7) Accuracy of operations.
_____ (8) Accuracy of final results.
_____ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
_____ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
_____ (11) Industry.
_____ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
_____ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? _____) (Yes or no)
_____ (14) Ability to organize his work.
_____ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
_____ (16) Cooperativeness.
_____ (17) Initiative.
_____ (18) Resourcefulness.
_____ (19) Dependability.
_____ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

_____ (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
_____ (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
_____ (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
_____ (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
_____ (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
_____ (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
_____ (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
_____ (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
_____ (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
_____ (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
_____ (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

67-263689-31

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

_____ (A)
_____ (B)
_____ (C)

NOV 8 '42

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective rating	Numerical rating
All underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Excellent	1
A majority of underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Very good	2 or 3
All underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks fully compensated by plus marks, or—a majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks on underlined elements overcompensated by plus marks on underlined elements	Good	4, 5, or 6
A majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks not fully compensated by plus marks	Fair	7 or 8
A majority of underlined elements marked minus	Unsatisfactory	9

Adjective rating | Numerical rating

Rating official Good

Reviewing official _____

On the whole, do you consider the conduct of this employee to be satisfactory? Yes (Yes or no) (See back of form)

Rated by F. D. Sweman (Signature of rating official) | Special Agent in Charge (Title) | October 30, 1942 (Date)

Reviewed by _____ (Signature of reviewing official) | _____ (Title) | _____ (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee _____ (Date)

Report to employee _____ (Adjective rating) _____ (Numerical rating)

16—26177-1

CONDUCT REPORT

(This space is to be used in case the question on the face of the sheet regarding the employee's conduct has been answered "No." In such a case give here a full statement of the particulars in which the employee's conduct has not been satisfactory.)

(Signature)

EXPLANATION OF DEVIATIONS FROM STANDARD

(Signature)

PERSONNEL FILES
NOV 4 5 13 PM '42
RECEIVED
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—26177-1

Portland, Oregon
October 30, 1942

In view of the transfer of Agent SMOOT to the San Francisco Office, the following report concerning him is submitted:

Agent SMOOT is of good personal appearance, possessed of a good personality. He is enthusiastic about the Bureau and its work, and accepts any assignment given him in the proper spirit. He is a sincere, dependable Agent, and one who devotes himself steadily to his work. By nature he is rather quiet, but is not lacking in assurance in his ability. The work submitted by him has been uniformly good, requiring no more than average supervision considering his tenure of service. He is above average as a dictator, and has shown some improvement in development of force and aggressiveness, which he will continue to do in my opinion.

He is qualified in the use of firearms. He is loyal to the Bureau and making steady progress at this time.

Read and Initialed:

H. W. S.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Portland, Oregon
October 28, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT, SA
SELECTIVE SERVICE STATUS

Dear Sir:

Agent SMOOT has advised me that on October 13, 1942 Local Board No. 8, Chamber of Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas, gave him a 2-B Classification which is effective until March 6, 1943. Agent SMOOT's Order Number is 2663. He reports that he received notice of this classification on October 21, 1942.

Very truly yours,

J. DOUGLAS SWENSON
Special Agent in Charge

HDS:JV

67-263689-32

NOV 4 1942

46

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-287

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

November 23, 1942

MEG:MMH

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Special Agent Howard Drummond Smoot
EOD: 3-23-42

During the inspection of the Portland Office, this Agent requested, during my interview with him that he be considered for assignment on SIS work. He presents a very good appearance, is extremely intelligent and interested in Bureau work. In recognition of his own ability, I believe he will find it difficult to conduct himself at all times in accordance with Bureau policies. He has a tendency to be a little over-confident. Although I think he has the ability to function on SIS work, I cannot recommend his assignment to that work at this time, due to the fact that it would remove him from immediate supervision.

Respectfully,

M. E. Gurnea

M. E. Gurnea

M. M. H.

67-263689-33

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 2 1942



AGENTS' ABILITY TO DICTATE

The following tabulation reflects the relative positions of the agents' ability to dictate as indicated by the stenographers of the Portland Office:

1. J. THEODORE KENNEDY
2. JOHN R. McCULLOCH
3. DONALD A. LADENBERGER
4. MARSHALL I. BARNES
5. ALAN F. DAVIS
6. D. VINCENT HURLEY
7. SAM H. ALLEN, JR.
8. HOWARD D. SMOOT
9. L. RAY MIZE
10. PAUL G. TAYLOR
11. EDWARD J. McGOWAN
12. KENNETH D. OLSEN
13. DAVID A. SILVER
14. WALTER P. GAVIN
15. EDWARD J. QUINLAN

15A. ELVERS B. RINDY

16. J. EUGENE SCHEIB
17. KELLY D. DEADERICK
18. JULIUS H. RICE
19. R. FORBES BARRETT
20. PETER E. SCHRUTH

20A. T. GEORGE WILLIAMS

21. WILLIS F. WOOD
22. JAMES R. GRIFFITH
23. I. J. KENNEDY
24. CECIL C. CEASE
25. JAMES J. HAYES
26. FRANK P. McCRAW

New Agents Not Rated:

WESLEY R. BRINK
BRANTLY P. CHAPPELL
LESLIE WRAY GOULD
R. STUCKELY HARRINGTON
DONALD M. PENDLETON
P. J. REILLY
WENDELL E. WATTS

INSPECTION REPORT
PORTLAND OFFICE
OCTOBER 19, 1942
INSPECTOR GURNEA

HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT	Special Agent
ENTERED ON DUTY:	March 23, 1942
SALARY:	Entrance
OFFICE PREFERENCE:	(1) Honolulu (2) Juneau (3) San Juan

EXAMINATIONS:

Manual of Rules and Regulations	90
Manual of Instructions	80

SAC:

Agent SMOOT is of good appearance and personality. He is very much interested in the Bureau's work. He is intelligent, applies himself well to his assignments, appears rather quiet, and reserved, but attacks his assignments with some force and some initiative. He is acquiring a knowledge of the Bureau's work in general in an average fashion. It is believed that he will make steady progress as he continues with the Bureau.

Inspector GURNEA:

This Agent is above average in intelligence. Although youthful, he presents a good appearance. He is forceful and aggressive and has a tendency to be a little over-confident. I attribute this to his recognition of his own intelligence and ability. For this reason, it will be necessary to rather closely supervise him to keep him in line. He is restless and desires exciting work, rather than the handling of routine matters. If properly supervised, I believe this Agent could be moulded into a very valuable employee. He was rated by the stenographers as being eighth of twenty-six positions in ability to dictate. His overtime has been below average. He should work under a strong Special Agent in Charge.

INSPECTION REPORT
PORTLAND OFFICE
OCTOBER 27, 1942
INSPECTOR GURNEA

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

San Francisco, California

November 23, 1942

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neese
Mr. Candy

PERSONAL

DIRECTOR
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT, SPECIAL AGENT; REQUEST FOR TRANSFER TO THE DALLAS FIELD DIVISION

Sometime ago, I asked Mr. J. DOUGLAS SWENSON, SAC at Portland, to notify the BUREAU of my interest in Special Intelligence Service. The primary reason for my interest in this service is that, in it, I should feel somewhat closer to the war than I do now. I fully realize the importance of my present work in the BUREAU; but I think I should be better satisfied with myself if I were making some of the personal sacrifices that so many of my friends overseas are making.

Since my request to Mr. SWENSON at Portland, my wife has become pregnant and expects to be confined in May, 1943. Her doctor has told her that after January, 1943, it will be unsafe for her to travel.

Although I am still most eager to be called for Special Intelligence Service, I dread the thought of leaving my wife out here on the coast so far from anyone she knows. Consequently, I should deeply appreciate a transfer to Dallas, Texas, where Mrs. Smoot could be with her family and friends if I am called in for special assignment.

I feel presumptuous making this kind of request after having been in the service only eight months; but the matter is of such towering importance to my wife and me that I could not resist the impulse to take advantage of the privilege which you have given all your employees of calling such problems to your personal attention.

ack JM 11/30/42

Respectfully yours,

Howard D. Smoot

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

9 DEC 28 1942

67-263689-34

Recorded
Checked
Filed
DEC 1 1942
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

made a matter of record should consider for special assign. but [illegible] not have [illegible]

JPM:FW

67-263689-34

November 30, 1942

Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Room 1729
One Eleven Sutter Building
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Smoot:

Reference is made to your letter dated November 23, 1942, advising you are still interested in a special confidential assignment. However, in view of your wife's condition you desire a transfer to the Dallas Field Office should you be called on such an assignment.

The information contained in your letter has been made a matter of record, and I wanted you to know at the present time you are not being considered for a special confidential assignment. In the event you are at some time in the future, your request will be carefully considered.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

cc - SAC - San Francisco (P&C)
cc - Mr. Carson

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
NOV 30 1942 P.M
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Re-Training

San Francisco, California
December 18, 1942

ADDENDUM

Re: HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT
SPECIAL AGENT

The attached communication constitutes the 45 day efficiency rating of the above named employee.

Since reporting for duty at this office from the Portland Field Division on November 2, 1942, Agent Smoot has been assigned principally to the investigation of Selective Service cases. He has a good knowledge of the duties he performs and applies to his work the education and training he has received. He uses good judgment and common sense. He analyzes his assignments carefully, organizes his work well and has required but average supervision. His investigations have reflected a satisfactory degree of initiative and resourcefulness, and his reports have been uniformly good. He has proven himself to be a dependable and reliable agent.

Agent Smoot is a neat, conservative dresser and presents a mature, business-like personal appearance. He is rather quiet and reserved but possesses a pleasant personality and has a cheerful disposition. He gets along very well with his fellow employees and others with whom he comes in contact. He possesses self confidence and makes a favorable impression. He is a steady, industrious worker, performs a satisfactory amount of voluntary overtime and is a sincere, conscientious and loyal employee.

Agent Smoot is a competent automobile driver and is a capable typist. His ability in the use of technical equipment is average. He is qualified in the use of firearms, and I would not hesitate to utilize his services on assignments of a limited dangerous nature. I have not yet had an opportunity to personally observe his testimony in court.

Agent Smoot has had but little opportunity to demonstrate any executive, administrative or supervisory ability. His progress and development here have been very steady and encouraging, and I consider his general rating as an agent to be good.

J. L. Pieper

J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

67-263689-35

67-5854
hvp-gws

Mr. Alan
1-9-43

Standard Form No. 51
Appr. Jan. 5, 1942
C.S.C. Dept. Cir. No. 802

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

REGULAR ( ); INTERIM (✓)
PROBATIONARY—1ST ( ) 2D ( )

Classification Symbols		
FIELD	CAF	9
(Service)	(Grade)	(Class)

As of 12-17-42 based on performance during period from 11-2-42 to 12-17-42

HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT (Name of employee) — Special Agent (Title of position) — Federal Bureau of Investigation (Bureau)

(Division) — (Section) — (Subsection or unit) — San Francisco (Field office)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE
✓ if adequate
— if weak
+ if outstanding

1. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
2. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.
   a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.
   b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning employees on all elements pertinent to the position whether in *italics* or not.
3. Before rating, become thoroughly familiar with instructions in the rating manual.

CHECK ONE:
Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☐
All others ☑

_____ (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
_____ (2) Mechanical skill.
_____ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
_____ (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
_____ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
_____ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
_____ (7) Accuracy of operations.
_____ (8) Accuracy of final results.
_____ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
_____ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
_____ (11) Industry.
_____ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
_____ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? _____) (Yes or no)
_____ (14) Ability to organize his work.
_____ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
_____ (16) Cooperativeness.
_____ (17) Initiative.
_____ (18) Resourcefulness.
_____ (19) Dependability.
_____ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

_____ (*21*) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
_____ (*22*) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
_____ (*23*) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
_____ (*24*) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
_____ (*25*) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
_____ (*26*) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
_____ (*27*) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
_____ (*28*) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
_____ (*29*) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
_____ (*30*) *Ability to make decisions.*
_____ (*31*) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

_____ (A) _____
_____ (B) _____
_____ (C) _____

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective rating	*Numerical rating*
All underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Excellent	1
A majority of underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Very good	2 or 3
All underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks fully compensated by plus marks, or—a majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks on underlined elements overcompensated by plus marks on underlined elements	Good	4, 5, or 6
A majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks not fully compensated by plus marks	Fair	7 or 8
A majority of underlined elements marked minus	Unsatisfactory	9

	Adjective rating	*Numerical rating*
Rating official	GOOD	
Reviewing official		

On the whole, do you consider the conduct of this employee to be satisfactory? Yes (Yes or no) (See back of form)

Rated by [signature] (Signature of rating official) — Special Agent in Charge (Title) — 12-18-42 (Date)

Reviewed by _____ (Signature of reviewing official) — _____ (Title) — _____ (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee _____ (Date) — Report to employee _____ (Adjective rating) — _____ (Numerical rating)

16—26177-1

HDS

CONDUCT REPORT

(This space is to be used in case the question on the face of the sheet regarding the employee's conduct has been answered "No." In such a case give here a full statement of the particulars in which the employee's conduct has not been satisfactory.)

(Signature)

EXPLANATION OF DEVIATIONS FROM STANDARD

(Signature)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—26177-1

CC-287

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

JPM:mrm

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
January 9, 1943

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GLAVIN ✓

RE: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

Entered on duty	3-23-42
Reported to field	6-21-42
Present grade and salary	CAF-9 $3200
Last salary change	
Accounting course	Not enrolled.
Marksmanship	Expert.
Qualified in all firearms:	Yes.
Failed to qualify with:	None.

REMARKS

At the conclusion of his training period, Mr. Clegg said he was above average, was mature, well poised, possessed a pleasant personality, should exercise good judgment, and should develop into an above average agent.

On 6-21-42 he was assigned to Portland. On 8-5-42 SAC Swenson rated him as GOOD and said he possessed an average personality, was sincere, quiet, unassuming by nature, qualified in the use of firearms, was a willing worker, steady, his work required no more than average supervision, he was a good dictator, needed to develop in force and aggressiveness and also assurance and confidence in the ability which he possessed, and he was making steady progress and would continue to do so.

On 9-19-42 the SAC was advised that this agent had been rated FAIR in the use of technical equipment. On 10-30-42 SAC Swenson rated him as GOOD and said he possessed a good personality, presented a good personal appearance, was dependable, devoted himself steadily to his work, was rather quiet by nature, but was not lacking in assurance in his ability, his work had been uniformly good requiring no more than average supervision, he was above average as a dictator, had shown some improvement in development of force and aggressiveness, was qualified in the use of firearms, and was making steady progress at that time.

67-263689-36

During an inspection of the Portland Office in October, 1942, Inspector Gurnea said he was above average in intelligence, presented a good appearance, although youthful, was forceful and aggressive, had a tendency to be a little over-confident, which was attributed to his recognition of his own intelligence and ability, for that reason it would be necessary to rather closely supervise him to keep him in line, was restless and desired exciting work rather than the handling of routine matters, however, he could be moulded into a very valuable employee, was rated eighth out of twenty-six in dictation, his overtime had been below average, and he should work under a strong SAC. On 11-23-42 Inspector Gurnea advised that during the inspection of the Portland Office, this agent requested to be considered for SIS work, that although he thought this agent

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

had the ability to function on such work, he could not recommend his assignment to SIS work at that time due to the fact that it would remove him from immediate supervision.

On 11-2-42 he was transferred to San Francisco. On 12-18-42 SAC Pieper rated him as GOOD and said he had been assigned principally to Selective Service investigations, he had a good knowledge of the duties he performed, applied the training he had received to his work, used good judgment and common sense, analyzed his assignments carefully, organized his work well, his investigations reflected a satisfactory degree of initiative and resourcefulness, his reports had been uniformly good, he was dependable and reliable, presented a mature, business-like appearance, was rather quiet and reserved, got along well with his fellow employees, possessed self-confidence, made a favorable impression, performed a satisfactory amount of voluntary overtime, his ability in the use of technical equipment was average, he was qualified in the use of firearms and could be used on assignments of limited danger, and his progress and development had been very steady and encouraging.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended he be reallocated to Grade CAF-10 at $3500 per annum.

Respectfully,

V J P Mohr

J. P. Mohr

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who has contributed to this fund subsequent to September 4, 1942, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - MONEY ORDER) the sum of five dollars ($5), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping, and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $5,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary:

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Address 5923 Llano-Dallas, Texas

Relationship Wife Dated September 10, 1942

Very truly yours,

Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent



mw

January 11, 1943

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

This will acknowledge the receipt of your contribution of $5.00 to the fund to be paid to the designated beneficiary of any participating Special Agent of the Bureau who dies, from any cause except self-destruction, while employed as a Special Agent. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JAN 12 1943 P.M.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JAN 12 1943

CC-275

CR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr.
Miss
Mrs. Mr. Howard D. Smoot

Date January 16, 1943

New appointment [ ] Transfer [ ] Promotion [X] Separation [ ]

PRESENT STATUS

1. Title: Special Agent
2. Grade: CAF 9
3. Salary: $3200 per annum
4. Seat of Government: [ ]
   Field: [ ] F
5. Division:
6. Appropriation: "Salaries and Expenses, FBI," (National Defense)

PROPOSED ACTION

7. Title: Special Agent
8. Grade: CAF 10
9. Salary: $3500 per annum
10. Seat of Government: [ ]
    Field:* [ ] F
11. Division:
12. Appropriation: "Salaries and Expenses, FBI," (National Defense)
13. Effective: January 16, 1943
14. Position: Additional: [ ] Vice: X Identical:
15. Remarks:

Respectfully submitted,

CC: Chief, Audit Section
CCO: Selective Service

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

(Title)
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

67-263689-36

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 5
JAN 18 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JAN 22 1943
67-NOT RECORDED

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NGP:djb

January 16, 1943.

Mr. Howard D. Smoot,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

Dear Mr. Smoot:

You are hereby transferred from one position to another in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as indicated:

From

Position: Special Agent

Assignment:

Grade: CAF-9 Salary: $3200 per annum

Appropriation: "Salaries and Expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, (National Defense)," FIELD.

To

Position: Special Agent

Assignment:

Grade: CAF-10 Salary: $3500 per annum

Appropriation: "Salaries and Expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, (National Defense)," FIELD.

Effective: January 16, 1943.

Respectfully,

Francis Biddle

Attorney General.

By the Attorney General:

(signed) James Rowe, Jr.

The Assistant to the Attorney General.
Additional Position.

emw

February 6, 1943

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Room 1729
One Eleven Sutter Building
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Smoot:

It is with pleasure that I am enclosing a letter from the Attorney General advising you of your promotion from Special Agent, $3200 per annum in Grade CAF 9 to Special Agent, $3500 per annum in Grade CAF 10, effective January 16, 1943.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

67-263689-37
Routed.....Recorded..
Searched.....Checked.....
Numbered.....Filed.....
2 FEB 8 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc:SAC San Francisco
cc-Selective Service

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED 5
FEB 6 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MWK:MB

February 24, 1943

Local Board Number 8
Selective Service System
Chamber of Commerce Building
Dallas, Texas

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to the Selective Service status of Mr. Howard D. Smoot, who is duly registered at your Board as Order Number 2663. You will recall that deferment has been requested for him and as a result thereof, he has been continued in a deferred status.

I desire to advise you that Mr. Smoot is still employed as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and it has been impossible to effect any replacement for him during the deferment period. I thought that your Board would desire to have an appropriate copy of D.S.S. Form 42-A (Revised) for the file in this case and therefore, I am transmitting the above mentioned form which has been executed by me in duplicate under date of February 19, 1943, requesting that additional deferment in Class II-B be granted to him. His removal for induction at this time would cause an impairment of the work we are now performing in order to preserve the internal security of this country. For your further information, Mr. Smoot at the present time in his position as Special Agent possesses the highly specialized training and technical knowledge that make it impossible to effect his replacement at this time.

I want you to know that it is my desire to cooperate with your Board in every possible way and, of course, in connection with my request for deferment for him I shall keep you promptly advised with regard to any change whatsoever in the occupational status of this registrant with this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
FEB 24 1943 P.M.
497381
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 5

67-263689-38

Enclosure
Air Mail
Special Delivery
Registered
Return Receipt Requested

CC: SAC - San Francisco
CC: SAC - Dallas

HOWARD D. SMOOT

2663 29

8 Dallas Dallas Texas

Special Agent

See attachment. It will be noted that this Agent is presently performing duties in a position which has been designated as critical to the effective functioning of this Bureau by General Hershey of the National Selective Service Headquarters in Local Board Release Number 75, which was issued under date of December 29, 1941.

March 23, 1942 March 23, 1942

3500 annually See attachment

A. B. and A. M. Degrees Southern Methodist University.

See attachment

See attachment

COPY
DSS FORM 42-A (Revised)

Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

See attachment

See attachment

See attachment

See attachment

See attachment

Washington, D. C.

J. Edgar Hoover

the Director

19th February 43

COPY
DSS FORM 82-A (Revised)

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been designated as the sole civilian government investigative agency having jurisdiction over the investigation of matters pertaining to national defense such as espionage, sabotage, registration of agents of foreign principals, sedition, treason, and the like, and further, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sole investigative jurisdiction in a great number of other Federal statutes which embrace bank robbery, kidnaping, extortion, white slave traffic, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, and numerous others. This Bureau has also been designated by Congress as the agency officially responsible for the tabulation and dissemination of police statistics for the entire country. Under an act of Congress these statistics are gathered and are distributed to thousands of interested police and affiliated agencies every six months so that trends in crime, crime records, and crime control can be known to those to whom it is of most interest. Further than this, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been designated as the agency having jurisdiction over the classification and maintenance of fingerprint records not only on a national basis but on an international basis. The greatest depository of fingerprint records in the world is maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, D. C. We have over sixty million sets of fingerprints on hand today and are receiving fingerprint records at a rate of approximately 115,000 each day. The military and naval authorities have issued orders that all employees of manufacturing plants operating under contracts with the War Department or Navy Department must be fingerprinted and their fingerprints sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for search against our existing files. Obviously the purpose of such an order is to ascertain the criminal background, if any, of persons who are occupying positions where they have access to confidential information and to eliminate from such positions those persons whose records indicate that their interests are not those of our government.

We are also receiving fingerprint records of all persons enlisting or being inducted into the army and other military and naval services. All employees of the Federal government are fingerprinted and their fingerprints searched through our files for prior criminal records, again for the purpose of guarding against the employment of persons in the Federal government whose backgrounds indicate that they might not function to the best interests of our government. We are receiving thousands of criminal fingerprints from all police agencies throughout the country and it is essential that these fingerprints be handled promptly and the contributing agency advised of any prior record so that justice may be intelligently administered. By means of this procedure the Federal Bureau of Investigation is able to identify thousands of fugitives from justice each year who otherwise might not be identified by local police agencies who do not have the benefit of prior criminal records as reflected on fingerprint cards which were made at the time of some previous arrest. Many such persons are wanted for a previous criminal act by some other law enforcement agency and are presently attempting to disguise their true identity through assuming a fictitious name. This ruse on their part is penetrated through the science of fingerprinting and the Federal Bureau of Investigation is enabled to advise the interested local law enforcement agency of the true identity of the individual and he can be held for appropriate prosecutive action, whereas if not identified, he quite possibly would have been released to continue his depredations against society.

Our criminological laboratory handles the scientific examination of evidence in cases investigated by the Federal and local law enforcement agencies. A very high percentage of the work presently being performed by the Technical Laboratory is in connection with the national war effort. Evidence collected in suspected sabotage cases is examined by the scientists in our laboratory who are qualified to handle examinations of almost any technical nature. The personnel in the Technical

Laboratory have been trained through education and experience to handle such subjects as analytical chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analysis, ballistics tests, microanalysis examinations, spectrographic examinations, cryptograph and cryptanalysis work, and many other highly technical examinations.

The Files Section of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contains files on hundreds of thousands of individuals whose activities are of the greatest importance to the country today. It is highly important that we maintain in the Files Section a nucleus of experienced personnel so that the information contained therein can be made readily available to the supervisory personnel of this Bureau and also be made available to other governmental agencies such as the State Department, Military Intelligence Division, Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Immigration and Naturalization service. It is most essential that only the most trusted employees be assigned to this work because of the highly confidential material that is contained in our files.

All of the functions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are so closely inter-related that it is essential that qualified and experienced personnel be available not only to perform their own work but to train new employees. The Congress of the United States has passed several bills within the past year approving an increase in the personnel. When it is considered that the work of this Bureau is highly confidential it can be appreciated that the selection of personnel must be made with great care. It has been our experience that only one employee is obtained from every one hundred persons who have applied. It is necessary that each employee be investigated thoroughly so that there will be no possibility of having a person in our service who is not loyal to the United States. We have found that it is extremely difficult to secure qualified persons for almost any of the positions that are available. At the present time we have approximately 1,500 employees less than the number that has been authorized by Congress. Every effort is being made to obtain these additional employees as they are badly needed in order for us to properly carry on the work that has been assigned to us. We are endeavoring to obtain these additional persons without interfering in any way with the administration of the Selective Training and Service Act. In all positions where possible we are utilizing the services of female employees. With the exception of Special Agents' and Laboratory Scientists' positions, no appointment of male employees who may be eligible for military service are being made. It is absolutely necessary, however, that our experienced personnel be maintained so that the new personnel can be adequately supervised and trained.

All employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been working at top speed to keep abreast of our duties. The regular work week has been extended to 48 hours, and it has been our experience in the past that an additional amount of overtime will be voluntarily performed by the employees of this Bureau in an effort to properly and expeditiously handle the tremendous volume of important work being referred to us in connection with the war effort. Obviously very little consideration can be given to replacing an experienced employee until such time as we are able to build up our present staff to the number authorized and needed.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are given twelve weeks of training which embraces 535 hours of study. During that period of time they are trained not only in investigative techniques and procedures, but are qualified in the handling of firearms, mechanical devices, and technical devices in use by the Bureau. After entering the Field service which follows their training period, their skill, of course, increases with their length of service in the Field. It would

obviously, therefore, be impossible to adequately replace an experienced Special Agent until the replacement had been in the service an equal length of time.

The science of the classification of fingerprints is one of the most exacting in the world today. Employees in law enforcement organizations handling fingerprint activities are of a profession which demands the utmost skill and honesty in the practice of that profession. In the Federal Bureau of Investigation we train Fingerprint Technicians through classroom and practical study for a period of approximately six months. At the end of that time those employees are qualified to examine sets of fingerprints and to identify like sets. This science cannot be taught overnight and the loss of a fingerprint man at any stage of his training or employment is a severe blow to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at this time when we are receiving thousands of sets of prints from all of the coordinated activities of the Government and from local law enforcement agencies.

The Laboratory Scientists of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, all graduate scientists, are thoroughly schooled in the science of criminology and today are performing duties pertaining to the successful war effort one hundred percent of their time. Their training in this field, embracing all sciences of laboratory examination which includes cryptography, chemistry, ballistics, geology, serology, and many others, has been invaluable in the solving of espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities. It is essential that these scientists many times perform their scientific work in the field under such conditions that they could not be replaced with employees not possessing their physical attributes.

Bureau employees in positions aforementioned and for whom deferments are requested possess technical and scientific skills which renders them irreplaceable to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at this time.

I, J. Edgar Hoover, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that the foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of February 1943

_____

Notary Public

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

One Eleven Sutter, Room 1729
San Francisco, California
March 18, 1943

Director, FBI

Dear Sir: Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT, Special Agent
SELECTIVE SERVICE STATUS

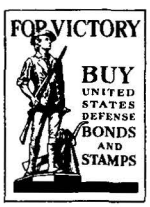
Special Agent SMOOT who is order No. 2663 with Local Board No. 8, Chamber of Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas, advises me that that board mailed him Form 57 on March 3, 1943, notifying him that he has been given a 2-D classification until September 6, 1943.

Yours very truly,

N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

HDS:MB

67-263689-39



WMW:EE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

MARCH 19, 1943

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

SAC SAN FRANCISCO

DESIRED YOU IMMEDIATELY WIRE BUREAU EXACT DATE OF MARRIAGE FOLLOWING EMPLOYEES YOUR OFFICE: JOHN E. SIMON, FORDYCE C. LYMAN, ROBERT E. LANCTOT, ROBERT E. ERSKINE, JESSE R. WAGNER, WILLIAM H. TERRY, JR., GEORGE V. SCHNEIDER, WILLIAM H. WIDENER, JOHN JAMES O'BRIEN, ROBERT E. MAYER, WILLIAM S. HELLYER, GARLAND E. ISAACS, WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN, STANLEY M. BENNETT, CHARLES H. DRUSSEL, EDWIN J. FOLTZ, F. CARTER GLEYSTEEN, WILLIAM F. GIESEN, JOHN A. COST, JOHN B. FRISCH, RONALD A. GEMMELL, CHESTER L. JACOBY, WILLIAM H. CLARK, JR., GWYN B. LYTTON, W. ALBERT STEWART, JR., HOWARD D. SMOOT, JAMES F. SCOTT, JOHN C. NEWELL, JR., WILEY E. MAYNE, E. HUYETT MAGEE, EMMETT J. CHARBONNET, JOHN L. McGEE, EUGENE P. GREER. ALSO DRAFT ORDER NUMBER OF McGEE, GREER, JOHN W. SILER, JR., MERVYN E. HOGAN, EUGENE J. THANEY.

HOOVER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 21 1943

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Blanford
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FBI SAN FRANCISCO 3-21-43 1-15 AM WLJ

DIRECTOR
SHOE

REURTEL MARCH 19, 1943. EXACT MARRIAGE DATES FOR FOLLOWING EMPLOYEES THIS OFFICE--

JOHN E. SIMON	11-20-41	FORDYCE C. LYMAN	9-2-33
ROBERT E. LANCTOT	7-11-42	JESSE R. WAGNER	7-18-41
WILLIAM H. TERRY, JR.	9-10-41	GEORGE V. SCHNEIDER	4-25-40
WILLIAM H. WIDENER	8-15-41	JOHN JAMES O BRIEN	2-28-42
ROBERT E. MAYER	4-19-41	WILLIAM S. HELLYER	11-2-40
GARLAND E. ISAACS	12-9-33	WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN	9-27-41
STANLEY M. BENNETT	5-18-40	CHARLES H. DRUSSEL	4-25-42
EDWIN J. FOLTZ	12-31-41	T. CARTER GLEYSTEEN	5-12-38
WILLIAM F. GIESEN	12-31-41	JOHN A. COST	12-7-41
RONALD A. GEMMELL	6-12-37	CHESTER L. JACOBY	11-26-39
WILLIAM H. CLARK, JR.	12-5-41	W. ALBERT STEWART, JR.	2-1-37
JAMES F. SCOTT	11-19-37	JOHN C. NEWELL, JR.	5-15-42
WILEY E. MAYNE	1-5-42	E. HUYETT MAGEE	7-12-40
EMMETT J. CHARBONNET	10-29-38	EUGENE P. GREER	1-4-41

ROBERT E. ERSKINE AND HOWARD D. SMOOT ARE AT INSERVICE TRAINING AT THE BUREAU.

GWYN B. LYTTON IS AT THE BUREAU ON SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN B. FRISCH IS AT NEW ORLEANS ON TRANSFER.

JOHN L. MC GEE ADVISES HE IS SINGLE.

FOLLOWING ARE REQUESTED DRAFT ORDER NUMBERS FOR FOLLOWING EMPLOYEES--

JOHN L. MC GEE -- 1742
EUGENE P. GREER - 908
JOHN W. SILER, JR. - 2853
MERVYN E. HOGAN - 11651
EUGENE J. THANEY -- 2278

PIEPER

A & H

4-20 AM OK FBI WASH DC MAB

334729-20

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

1200 Tower Petroleum Building
Dallas, Texas
March 8, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: HOWARD D. SMOOT
SELECTIVE SERVICE STATUS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau letter dated February 24, 1943, to Local Board No. 8, Dallas, Texas, relative to the above captioned matter.

Please be advised that LULA BROOKE MORGAN, chief clerk of said board, has advised Special Agent HAROLD B. WRIGHT of this office that Special Agent SMOOT has been continued in a deferred status, classification "2-B," for an additional six months, ending September 6, 1943.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Danner
Special Agent in Charge

MAR 30 1943

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

HBW:umm
66-427

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

C[illegible]287

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

March 26, 1943

RCH:DW

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

(M) Re: Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent

In-Service 3-15 to 3-28-43

Campbell

This agent called upon me during his attendance at In-Service School. He stated that his wife was pregnant and was to give birth to her child during the next few weeks. While at San Francisco, his wife had rheumatism and severe sinus trouble. Her doctor went into the Army but prior to doing so advised Smoot to send his wife out of the San Francisco climate or severe complications might surround the birth of the child. He said that accordingly he had sent his wife to her home in Dallas, Texas. Smoot says that he now has a problem of finances in trying to maintain two separate establishments. He stated that he had sold his car, used his savings and had had to borrow $150 to finance his trip back to Re-Training School. He accordingly requested a transfer to the Dallas Office.

I was very favorably impressed with Smoot. He makes an excellent appearance, has a tremendous amount of poise and a very likeable personality. He is alert mentally, direct and honest in manner and I believe is capable of dealing with all types of people. With further experience he should be an outstanding employee of the Bureau. Smoot indicated that if he were sent to Dallas this would only be a temporary proposition and that as a matter of fact as soon as the baby was born and his wife had recovered he hoped he might receive an SIS assignment. He said if not taken on SIS he would then be willing to accept an assignment any place else in this country.

Respectfully,

Robert C. Hendon

Transfer to Dallas

67-263689-41

Recorded
Checked
Filed
1 APR 5 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Trans 4-2-43

Wrg: alb

THREE

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-09-2011

April 2, 1943

Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
One Eleven Sutter Building, Room 1729
San Francisco, California

Dear Mr. Smoot:

Mr. Hendon has told me of your request for a transfer to the Dallas Field Division for personal reasons.

I am pleased to inform you that I have arranged a transfer for you to the Dallas office and the necessary letters have been written effecting this change.

I hope these arrangements will be most beneficial to you and Mrs. Smoot during her period of confinement.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

67-263689-42

67-263689-42

Routed ..... Recorded .....
Searched 15 Checked .....
Numbered ..... Filed .....
APR 7 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 3 5 1 PM '43

9 APR 1943

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 11
APR 5 - 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-San Francisco

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

JSR:mgc

April 3, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, San Francisco

RE: HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT
SPECIAL AGENT

Dear Sir:

The above-named Special Agent attended an In-Service training course at the Seat of Government from March 15 to March 28, 1943.

He attained the following grades:

Notebook	G
Written Examination	89
Hip Shooting	100
Practical Pistol Course	88
Shotgun	100
.30 Rifle	77
Machine Gun	98

The firearms grades should be entered on the individual field firearms training record card.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc: Howard Drummond Smoot

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

mgc

APR 7 1943

TD-15

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

April 6, 1943

JSR:mgc

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

RE: IN-SERVICE TRAINING COURSE
March 15 TO March 28, 1943
SPECIAL AGENT - HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT
EOD - 3-23-42
GRADE - CAF 10
SALARY - $3500
ASSIGNED TO - San Francisco

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

This Special Agent attended the In-Service Training Course as indicated above, during which peric he was not afforded a physical examination.

This Special Agent attained the following grades:

Notebook	Good
Written Examination	89
Hip Shooting	100
Practical Pistol Course	88
Shotgun	100
.30 Rifle	77
Machine Gun	98
General Firearms Ability	Satisfactory

MAY 8 1943
RECORDED

REMARKS: Interviewing Official - Mr. Robert C. Hendon

"I was very favorably impressed with Smoot. He makes an excellent appearance, has a tremendous amount of poise and a very likeable personality. He is alert mentally, direct and honest in manner and I believe is capable of dealing with all types of people. With further experience he should be an outstanding employee of the Bureau. He said that as soon as the baby was born and his wife had recovered he hoped he might receive an SIS assignment."

Noted in CCO.

Very truly yours,

H. H. Clegg

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

PUBLIC SPEAKING AND TESTIFYING IN COURT

Based upon five minute speech and interrogation.

NAME Howard Drummond Smoot

OFFICE OF ASSIGNMENT Albany

DATE 3/27/43

1. APPEARANCE: Good
2. DELIVERY: Very Good
3. SUBJECT MATTER: Good
4. APPRAISAL OF QUALIFICATIONS:

   A. Bureau Speaker
      1. Fully qualified
      2. Potential Ability ✓
      3. Not qualified

   B. Police Instructor
      1. Fully qualified
      2. Potential Ability
      3. Not qualified ✓

   C. Ability under cross examination Good

5. REMARKS: Southern accent

A. G. Mangan

RE-TRAINING
3-15 Th 3-28-43

San Francisco, California
May 1, 1943

5-23-42

ADDENDUM

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
SPECIAL AGENT

The attached communication constitutes a special efficiency report on the above named employee in view of his recent transfer from this office.

There has been no change in the status of this employee since the submission of his last efficiency report.

N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

NJLP:FL

9 MAY 8 1943

67-263689-43
Recorded
Checked
Filed
MAY 15 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Standard Form No. 51
Appr. Jan. 5, 1942
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 302

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

REGULAR ( ); INTERIM ( )
PROBATIONARY—1ST ( ) 2D ( )

Classification Symbols		
CAF	10	$3500
(Service)	(Grade)	(Class)

As of 4/20/43 based on performance during period from 3/31/43 to 4/20/43

Howard D. Smoot (Name of employee) — Special Agent (Title of position) — Federal Bureau of Investigation (Bureau)

(Division) — (Section) — (Subsection or unit) — San Francisco, Calif. (Field office)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE
√ if adequate
— if weak
+ if outstanding

1. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
2. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.
   a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.
   b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning employees on all elements pertinent to the position whether in *italics* or not.
3. Before rating, become thoroughly familiar with instructions in the rating manual.

CHECK ONE:
Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☐
All others ☑

_____ (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
_____ (2) Mechanical skill.
_____ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
_____ (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
_____ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
_____ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
_____ (7) Accuracy of operations.
_____ (8) Accuracy of final results.
_____ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
_____ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
_____ (11) Industry.
_____ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
_____ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? _____) (Yes or no)
_____ (14) Ability to organize his work.
_____ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
_____ (16) Cooperativeness.
_____ (17) Initiative.
_____ (18) Resourcefulness.
_____ (19) Dependability.
_____ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

_____ (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
_____ (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
_____ (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
_____ (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
_____ (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
_____ (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
_____ (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
_____ (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
_____ (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
_____ (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
_____ (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

_____ (A) _____
_____ (B) _____
_____ (C) _____

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective rating	*Numerical rating*
All underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Excellent	1
A majority of underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Very good	2 or 3
All underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks fully compensated by plus marks, or—a majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks on underlined elements overcompensated by plus marks on underlined elements	Good	4, 5, or 6
A majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks not fully compensated by plus marks	Fair	7 or 8
A majority of underlined elements marked minus	Unsatisfactory	9

	Adjective rating	*Numerical rating*
Rating official	Good	
Reviewing official		

On the whole, do you consider the conduct of this employee to be satisfactory? Yes (Yes or no) (See back of form)

Rated by [signature] (Signature of rating official) — Special Agent in Charge (Title) — 5/1/43 (Date)

Reviewed by _____ (Signature of reviewing official) — _____ (Title) — _____ (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee _____ (Date) Report to employee _____ (Adjective rating) _____ (Numerical rating)

16—26177-1

CONDUCT REPORT

(This space is to be used in case the question on the face of the sheet regarding the employee's conduct has been answered "No." In such a case give here a full statement of the particulars in which the employee's conduct has not been satisfactory.)

(Signature)

EXPLANATION OF DEVIATIONS FROM STANDARD

(Signature)

MAY 14 4 17 PM '43
RECEIVED
MAY 15 5 02 PM '43

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—26177-1

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who has contributed to this fund subsequent to January 15, 1943, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - MONEY ORDER) the sum of five dollars ($5), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $5,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary:

Name Maheth E. Smoot Address 5923 Llano St, Dallas, Tex.

Relationship Wife Dated February 22, 1943

Very truly yours,

Dallas

Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent



FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

ack 5-4-43 Bml

3-9-8

May 4, 1943

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your contribution of $5.00 to the fund to be paid to the designated beneficiary of any participating Special Agent of the Bureau who dies, from any cause except self-destruction, while employed as a Special Agent. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
★ MAY - 5 1943 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

1200 Tower Petroleum Building
Dallas, Texas

May 24, 1943.

Director, FBI.

RE: HOWARD D. SMOOT,
Special Agent.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise of the birth of a son, [redacted] to Special Agent and Mrs. Howard D. Smoot on [redacted] at Dallas, Texas.

b6
b7C

Very truly yours,

R. G. Danner BTL

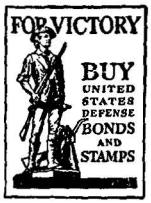
R. G. DANNER
SAC.

67-263689-44

HDS:C

JUN 10 1943

5 JUL 5



dah

typed 6-1-43

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
1200 Tower Petroleum Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Smoot:

I have just learned of the arrival of your baby son and I want to take this occasion to extend to Mrs. Smoot and to you my sincere congratulations on your good fortune.

May the future hold much for [redacted] in the way of good health and happiness.

b6
b7C

Sincerely,

[illegible]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CC-SAC Dallas

JUN 1 6 12 PM '43
RECEIVED READING ROOM
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

67-2636 89-45

33

RE-TRAINING
3-15-43 to 3-25-43

Dallas, Texas
June 22, 1943.

EOD 3-23-42

MEMORANDUM:

RE: HOWARD D. SMOOT, Special Agent;
Special Efficiency Report.

This special efficiency report is being submitted in view of the assignment of the above captioned Special Agent to the Dallas Field Division, where he reported for duty April 23, 1943.

Special Agent SMOOT makes a good appearance. He is slightly below average height, compactly built; moves about quickly; seems to have good muscular coordination. He dresses neatly and in style at all times; expresses himself remarkably well; obviously has a very good command of English. He meets people well, making a rather forceful impression. He is inclined to be rather quiet and at times a bit too curt in his conversation, giving the impression that he is rather opinionated. I believe this is an erroneous impression which Agent SMOOT should diligently attempt to overcome. He should develop more tact and more self control.

Agent SMOOT's work, generally, has been good. He makes a good thorough investigation and submits good reports. He seems to plan his investigations intelligently; follows them through well. I believe he is entirely sincere and honest. He is industrious and does not waste time. He is making satisfactory progress as an Agent.

His firearms ability is average. It is believed he could be utilized on dangerous assignments. I have not heard him testify but I believe he would make a good witness due to his ability to express himself.

I believe ~~that this Agent will in time develop into a good~~ contact man. He could handle business contacts at the present time but will have to develop a little more democratic attitude before he could efficiently handle police contacts.

67-263689-46

He has exhibited no executive, administrative or supervisory ability as yet since his assignment to this office.

Very truly yours,

R. G. DANNER
Special Agent in Charge.

I have read this report:

HDS
Initials of Employee

Standard Form No. 51
Appr. Jan. 5, 1942
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 302

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

REGULAR ( ): INTERIM ( )
PROBATIONARY—1ST ( ) 2D ( )

Classification Symbols		
CAF (Service)	10 (Grade)	$3500 (Class)

As of June 22, 1943, based on performance during period from April 23,1943 to June 22, 1943.

HOWARD D. SMOOT (Name of employee) — Special Agent (Title of position) — Federal Bureau of Investigation (Bureau)

U.S. Department of Justice (Division) — (Section) — (Subsection or unit) — Dallas, Texas (Field office)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE
V if adequate
— if weak
+ if outstanding

1. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
2. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.
   a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.
   b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning employees on all elements pertinent to the position whether in *italics* or not.
3. Before rating, become thoroughly familiar with instructions in the rating manual.

CHECK ONE:
Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☐
All others ☐

_____ (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
_____ (2) Mechanical skill.
_____ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
_____ (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
_____ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
_____ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
_____ (7) Accuracy of operations.
_____ (8) Accuracy of final results.
_____ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
_____ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
_____ (11) Industry.
_____ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
_____ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? _____ (Yes or no))
_____ (14) Ability to organize his work.
_____ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
_____ (16) Cooperativeness.
_____ (17) Initiative.
_____ (18) Resourcefulness.
_____ (19) Dependability.
_____ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

_____ (*21*) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
_____ (*22*) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
_____ (*23*) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
_____ (*24*) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
_____ (*25*) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
_____ (*26*) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
_____ (*27*) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
_____ (*28*) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
_____ (*29*) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
_____ (*30*) *Ability to make decisions.*
_____ (*31*) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

_____ (A) _____
_____ (B) _____
_____ (C) _____

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective rating	*Numerical rating*
All underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Excellent	1
A majority of underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Very good	2 or 3
All underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks fully compensated by plus marks, or—a majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks on underlined elements overcompensated by plus marks on underlined elements	Good	4, 5, or 6
A majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks not fully compensated by plus marks	Fair	7 or 8
A majority of underlined elements marked minus	Unsatisfactory	9

	Adjective rating	*Numerical rating*
Rating official	GOOD	
Reviewing official		

I have read this report:
HDS
Initials of Employee

On the whole, do you consider the conduct of this employee to be satisfactory? Yes (Yes or no) (See back of form)

Rated by R.G. Danner (Signature of rating official) — Special Agent in Charge (Title) — June 22, 1943 (Date)
R.G. DANNER,

Reviewed by _____ (Signature of reviewing official) — (Title) — (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee _____ (Date) Report to employee _____ (Adjective rating) _____ (Numerical rating)

67-3258-

CONDUCT REPORT

(This space is to be used in ca[illegible]e question on the face of the sheet regarding the emp[illegible]e's conduct has been answered "No." In such a case give here a full statement of the particulars in which the employee's conduct has not been satisfactory.)

(Signature)

EXPLANATION OF DEVIATIONS FROM STANDARD

(Signature)

JUL 2 4 03PM '43
RECEIVED
FBI
JUN 30 10 22 AM '43
PERSONNEL FILES

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

1200 Tower Petroleum Building
Dallas, Texas

June 21, 1943.

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI.

Dear Sir:

I am attaching hereto copies of memoranda submitted by Special Agents HOWARD D. SMOOT and PETER A. RIBAR, of this office, concerning an incident occurring June 12, 1943.

As will be noted from a perusal of these memoranda, Special Agent SMOOT while proceeding to the office on the morning of June 12, 1943, jaywalked, which is strictly forbidden in the City of Dallas. When accosted by the traffic officer on the corner he became incensed, with the result an argument ensued, in which Smoot was joined by Agent RIBAR, who arrived on the scene later, and which resulted in some criticism of this office by the Dallas Police Department.

This matter was called to my attention by Special Agent SMOOT during the afternoon of June 12th, at which time I discussed it in detail with him and directed him to prepare a memorandum for my attention. Shortly thereafter while I was absent from the office Assistant Chief of Police DOUG WALSH contacted Assistant Special Agent in Charge WENIG telephonically to relate this incident to Wenig, at which time Mr. Walsh was rather critical of the action of these Agents.

On Monday, June 14, 1943, I contacted DOUG WALSH and Chief of Police J. M. WELCH, at which time I went over the whole incident with them. During our interview it became apparent that their ire was aroused not by the SMOOT incident but by the actions and statements of Special Agent RIBAR, who accused the Police officer of being uncooperative, and including the entire Dallas Police Department in his accusation. 67-263689-47

I interviewed the traffic officer, R. A. FIELDS, and found him to be very reasonable about the entire matter. He attempted to apologize to me for having stopped one of our Agents, stating that the Agent alighted from a streetcar, walked around the rear and crossed in the middle of the block, which is strictly against traffic regulations here; that he, FIELDS, began to whistle at SMOOT but that Smoot continued on his way although numerous other pedestrians stopped to ascertain the cause of the policeman's whistle. He stated this irked him considerably since he felt that SMOOT had heard his whistle and was ignoring him; that he finally caught up with him in the lobby of our building. He stated even then he planned to admonish Smoot but due to Smoot's curt attitude he decided to give him a ticket.

Director, 6/21/43

Officer FIELDS advised that while he was arguing with Agent SMOOT another Agent approached them; that after listening in for a short time this Agent made a remark to the effect that the Dallas Police Department never cooperated with this office anyhow, and created the impression that this incident was just another example of their lack of cooperation.

Officer FIELDS stated he felt this remark was entirely unjustified and reminded me of his conversation with me several weeks previously in which he offered his assistance and cooperation at any time. I recall the incident wherein FIELDS informed me that at any time we wanted to park cars in the No Parking Zone in front of the building for the purpose of loading or unloading guns or individuals that he would be glad to help us, provided we notified him ahead of time and avoided the rush hours of 8:00 to 10:00 A.M. and 4:00 to 6:00 P.M.

This reference to Agent RIBAR'S action, RIBAR being the Agent who approached SMOOT and Officer FIELDS, was the first I knew of his participation, and of course it became necessary for me to apologize to Chief WELCH and Assistant Chief WALSH.

Chief of Police WELCH and Assistant Chief WALSH assured me that they themselves are cognizant of the fact that employees in their department, as well as employees in mine, very often get out of line, and that this should in no way interrupt our friendly, cooperative relations. However, Chief WELCH pointed out that it was unfortunate this incident occurred since members of the police department are prone to gossip and it might arouse some feeling on the part of the officers towards Agents of this Office.

I believe that no strained feelings will result from this incident, although I consider it most unfortunate that it ever occurred.

Upon my return to the office I discussed this matter with Agent RIBAR, since it appeared he was the only Agent in the office who would fit the description furnished by Officer FIELDS. He readily admitted having approached Agent SMOOT and Officer FIELDS and was rather unconcerned about the entire matter, and gave me the impression he was not at all of the opinion he had exercised poor judgment. A review of his memorandum seems to bear out this impression since Agent RIBAR attempts to explain his statement as to lack of cooperation on the part of the Dallas Police Department by citing the fact that their Traffic Officers refused to permit Agents to make left hand turns at intersections where left hand turns are prohibited or parking in No Parking Zones, which obviously is a very lame excuse.

Director, 6/21/43

I feel that Special Agent RIBAR has used poor judgment, and certainly poor tact, in injecting himself into this argument where he had absolutely no business, and a review of his most recent efficiency report reflects that his overly aggressive nature and argumentative attitude has been previously called to his attention.

I would like to recommend that Special Agent SMOOT be in receipt of a letter of censure from the Bureau, admonishing him that such lack of judgment and tact on his part will not be tolerated in the future.

It is further recommended that Special Agent RIBAR be in receipt of a similar letter, and that as soon as conveniently possible he be transferred from this district.

Very truly yours,

R. G. DANNER
SAC.

RGD:C
67-

June 14, 1943
Dallas, Texas

MEMORANDUM FOR THE S.A.C.

RE: HOWARD D. SMOOT, SA.
ENCOUNTER WITH TRAFFIC POLICEMAN.

On Saturday morning, June 12, 1943, while coming to the office, I got off the Belmont streetcar at the corner of St. Paul and Elm, went behind the car and jaywalked across St. Paul Street. I walked to the Tower Pet. Building; and, just as I was getting on the elevator, Officer R. A. Fields, Badge #211, who is stationed as a traffic policeman on the corner of St. Paul and Elm, caught my arm and said, leading me off the elevator: "I want to see you." I asked him what he wanted, and he replied by asking me who I thought I was, whether I thought I owned the town, and whether I did not think myself obliged to stop when a policeman whistled at me, just as any ordinary citizen would. I curtly told the officer I did not know what he was talking about and advised him to complete whatever business he had with me because I was on my way to work. He informed me that I did know what he was talking about and started again lacing me down because of my attitude. While he was lecturing me, the officer remarked that he did not think my jaywalking so bad but that he thought my attitude pretty nasty.

When the officer made this remark, I suddenly realized what the whole scene was about and asked him to give me a ticket. He immediately started writing up my traffic citation. He got my name and address and then asked me for my identification. I then made the mistake of showing him my FBI credentials. As soon as the officer saw my credentials, he stopped making out the citation and began lecturing me again. This time he said: "I think I'll just take you over to the city hall and get this thing straightened out right now. Do you think that just because you are a Federal officer you can get away with breaking our local laws?" I told the officer that I was not going anywhere with him and that if he wanted to give me a citation he had better do so at once. When the officer handed me the citation, he said, again, "I want you to understand that I'm not giving you this ticket because you jay-walked but because of your attitude." I made an effort to explain my attitude but realized before I had spoken half a dozen words that both of us were much too angry to talk things over.

I realized that I was at fault for jay-walking and for showing my FBI credentials. My only alibi is that I did both unwittingly. If I had heard the officer whistling at me on the corner, as he said he did, I would have taken my citation cheerfully and caused no scene; but as the episode transpired both of us were angry and exchanging sharp words before I realized what it was all about. When the officer asked for my identification, I showed the FBI credentials as a matter of habit. I had no idea of obtaining special privilege or of embarrassing the police officer. It was a slip on my part.

I paid my fine on June 14, 1943, and am attaching the receipt.

Respectfully submitted,

HOWARD D. SMOOT, SPECIAL AGENT.

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Dallas, Texas
June 21,1943

PERSONAL

DIRECTOR, FBI

Dea r Sir: Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT, Special Agent;
INTEREST IN S.I.S.

The personal need which occasioned my recent request for a transfer to the Dallas Field Division no longer exists, and I am eager now to accept assignment wherever the Bureau most needs me. I should like to renew my application for an S.I.S. assignment and to repeat that I am keenly interested in this service.

Please permit me an expression of my gratitude to you for transferring me to Dallas at my request. My wife and new baby are both doing well; and I feel that I owe their well-being, in large part, to your generosity in granting the transfer that I requested, because Mrs. Smoot's doctor in San Francisco had warned me that he did not expect her to go successfully through her last two months of pregnancy if I did not move her to a climate more agreeable to her.

I am most grateful for your considerateness and I will always trasure the two letters you wrote me, one advising me that my request was granted and the other expressing your interest in my new baby.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard D. Smoot
HOWARD D. SMOOT

67-263689-48

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This is a good boy who should be able to handle SIS very well.

6-2 JUL 23 1943

order for 7-19-43 school

THREE

Ord for [illegible]

JEE/elg

July 19, 1943

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has been advised of your carelessness in violating a local traffic ordinance in the city of Dallas. From the information submitted, it is apparent that you were negligent in this instance, displayed a lack of self-control in discussing the matter with the local officer, and were indiscreet in exhibiting your credentials.

Derelictions of this nature obviously reflect on your ability to function properly as a Special Agent and a repetition of an incident of a similar nature will necessitate severe administrative action being taken in your case.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc-SAC, Dallas
(Personal and ~~Confidential~~)

67-263689-49

JUL 21 9 15 PM '43

JUL 22 1943
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED READING ROOM
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 21 5 30 PM '43

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 6, 1943

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Acers	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Mumford	
Mr. Starke	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

JEE:FW

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GLAVIN

RE: HOWARD D. SMOOT
PETER A. RIBAR
Special Agents
Dallas Field Division

REMARKS:

SAC Danner by letter dated June 21, 1943, advised the Bureau that an incident occurred involving HOWARD D. SMOOT and PETER A. RIBAR, Special Agents of the Dallas Office, and R. A. FIELDS, a traffic officer of the Dallas Police Department. It appears that on the morning of June 12, 1943, Special Agent SMOOT, while proceeding to the field office, was guilty of jay-walking which is strictly forbidden in the city of Dallas; that when subsequently accosted by the traffic officer, he became incensed with the result that an argument ensued. While the argument was in progress, Special Agent PETER A. RIBAR arrived on the scene, entered into the discussion, and was alleged to have accused the police officer of being uncooperative, including in his comments the entire Dallas Police Department. According to SAC DANNER, some criticism was directed against the Bureau field office by the Dallas Police Department as a result of this incident.

AGENT'S ANSWER:

Special Agent HOWARD D. SMOOT by memorandum dated June 14, 1943, stated that as he was proceeding to the office on June 12, 1943, he got off a street car at the corner of St. Paul and Elm Streets, went behind the car, and jay-walked across St. Paul Street. He continued to the Tower Petroleum Building and just as he was getting on the elevator, Officer R. A. FIELDS, who was the traffic policeman on the corner of St. Paul and Elm Streets, caught his arm and led him off the elevator stating that he wanted to see him. When Agent SMOOT asked him what he wanted, the officer replied by asking him who he thought he was, whether he thought he owned the town, and whether he did not think himself obliged to stop when a policeman whistled at him just as any ordinary citizen would be expected to do. This Agent curtly told the officer he did not know what he was talking about and advised him to complete whatever business he had because he was on his way to work. The officer thereupon told him he did know what he was talking about and started berating him because of his attitude. One of the remarks made by the officer was to the effect that he did not think the Agent's jay-walking was so bad but he thought his attitude was pretty nasty. It was only at this point that Agent SMOOT advised he suddenly realized what the whole matter was about and asked the officer to give him a ticket.

The officer immediately started writing up a traffic citation and after obtaining the Agent's name and address asked him for his identification. Agent SMOOT stated that he then made the mistake of show-

FOR DEFENSE
BUY
UNITED
STATES
SAVINGS
BONDS
AND STAMPS

ing the officer his FBI credentials, whereupon the officer stopped making out the citation and began lecturing him again. This time the officer said, "I think I'll just take you over to the city hall and get this thing straightened out right now. Do you think that just because you are a Federal officer you can get away with breaking the local laws?" Agent SMOOT told the officer he was not going anywhere with him and if he wanted to give him a citation, he better do so at once. When the officer handed this Agent the citation, he again stated, "I want you to understand that I am not giving you this ticket because you jay-walked but because of your attitude." This Agent made an effort to explain his attitude but realized before he had spoken half a dozen words that both he and the officer were much too angry to talk things over.

Agent SMOOT stated that he realized he was at fault for jay-walking and for showing his FBI credentials and his only alibi was that he did both unwittingly. He advised that if he had heard the officer's whistle, he would have taken his citation cheerfully and caused no scene but as the incident occurred, both he and the officer were angry and exchanging sharp words before Agent SMOOT realized what it was all about. Agent SMOOT further advised that he showed his FBI credentials as a matter of habit; that it was a slip on his part but that he had no idea of obtaining special privileges or of embarrassing the police officer. As a result of this traffic violation, Agent SMOOT paid a fine on 6/14/43.

* * * *

Special Agent P. A. RIBAR in a memorandum dated June 20, 1943, advised that at approximately 8:30 AM on June 12, 1943, he entered the lobby of the Tower Petroleum Building on his way to work. At that time he observed Special Agent HOWARD D. SMOOT and a uniformed Dallas policeman engaged in a heated conversation. He stood by merely as an observer for approximately two or three minutes and ascertained that the discussion was concerning the fact that Agent SMOOT had jay-walked and failed to heed the officer's whistle. Finally, Agent SMOOT said, "You don't have to call me a liar," whereupon Agent RIBAR then inquired of Agent SMOOT the reason for this remark and was told that the officer was making Agent SMOOT out to be a liar by insisting that he deliberately ignored the officer's whistle and had refused to stop. SMOOT stated that he did not intend any deliberate violation of the law and did not hear the whistle, otherwise he would have stopped. During this explanation, the officer insisted on several occasions that SMOOT had heard the whistle and deliberately refused to stop. At the conclusion of the explanation Agent RIBAR remarked to the officer, "What is the matter with you officers on this corner - every time one of our Agents makes a left hand turn or parks in front of the Building on official business or something else, you jump all over him," whereupon the officer stated that he was giving SMOOT a ticket not because it was a violation but because of his attitude and the principle of the thing. SMOOT inquired as to what principle he referred to and another discussion ensued concerning his alleged deliberate failure to heed the officer's whistle.

Agent RIBAR stated he heard that other incidents had occurred which indicated that the officers on the particular corner in question seemed to bear some resentment toward Agents of the FBI office; that after Agent SMOOT identified himself the officer became more aggressive and irritated than ever and made a statement to the effect that the fact SMOOT was a Federal officer did not mean he could deliberately violate the local laws. The officer further stated that "he would take Agent SMOOT

right down to the police station and get the matter trashed out right then." SMOOT, however, indicated that he would not go anywhere with him and requested that he be given his ticket.

Agent RIBAR admitted that he was in error in making the remark that he did but felt he had not said anything which indicated dissatisfaction with the cooperation of the Dallas Police Department. As a matter of fact, Agent RIBAR stated that he had in the past enjoyed harmonious relations with that Department; further, that he entered into the discussion with the intention to assist and to end as quickly as possible a highly embarrassing predicament, and he made his questioned remark in an effort to ascertain the basis for the officer's attitude and manner. Agent RIBAR also admitted that he had made a mistake in becoming involved in the incident but assured that he would not allow anything of this nature to recur.

FACTS SHOWN BY INQUIRY:

SAC DANNER stated that the matter was first called to his attention by Agent SMOOT during the afternoon of June 12, 1943, at which time he discussed it in detail with him. Shortly thereafter while he was absent from the office, Assistant Chief of Police DOUG WALSH telephonically contacted Assistant Special Agent in Charge WENIG concerning this incident and at that time Mr. WALSH was rather critical of the actions of the Bureau Agents. On June 14, 1943, SAC DANNER contacted DOUG WALSH and Chief of Police J. M. WELCH, at which time he went over the whole incident with them. During his interview it became apparent that their ire had been aroused not by the SMOOT incident but by the actions and statement of Special Agent RIBAR who accused the police officer of being uncooperative and including the entire Dallas Police Department in his accusation.

SAC DANNER interviewed the traffic officer, R. A. FIELDS, and found him to be very reasonable about the entire matter. Officer FIELDS attempted to apologize to SAC DANNER for having stopped one of the Bureau Agents, stating that the Agent alighted from a street car, walked around the rear and crossed in the middle of the block which was strictly against traffic regulations in Dallas; that he, FIELDS, then began to whistle at SMOOT but he continued on his way although numerous other pedestrians stopped to ascertain the cause of the policeman's whistle. The officer stated that this irked him considerably since he felt that SMOOT had heard his whistle and was ignoring him. However, finally the officer caught up with this Agent in the lobby of the Tower Petroleum Building. The officer stated that even then he planned to admonish SMOOT but due to this Agent's attitude he decided to give him a ticket; that while he was arguing with this Agent another Agent approached them and after listening to the conversation for a short time, this second Agent made a remark to the effect that the Dallas Police Department never cooperated with the Bureau field office and created the impression that this incident was just another example of the Police Department's lack of cooperation. Officer FIELDS stated that he felt this remark was entirely unjustified and the officer reminded SAC DANNER of his actions previously when he offered his assistance and cooperation at any time. SAC DANNER recalled the incident in question wherein FIELDS informed him that at any time Agents wanted to park cars in the No Parking Zone in front of the building for the purpose of loading or unloading guns or individuals, he would be glad to help them provided rush hours of 8 - 10 AM and 4 - 6 PM were avoided and he was notified ahead of time.

Chief of Police WELCH and Assistant Chief WALSH assured SAC DANNER that they themselves were cognizant of the fact that employees in their department as well as the Bureau's employees very often got out of line but that this should in no way in-

terrupt their friendly and cooperative relations. Chief WELCH pointed out, however, that it was unfortunate that this incident occurred since members of the police department were prone to gossip and it might arouse some feeling on the part of the officers toward Agents of the Dallas Field Office. However, SAC Danner stated he did not believe strained relations would result from this incident although it was most unfortunate that it ever occurred.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OF SAC:

SAC DANNER stated that prior to his discussion of this matter with the officers and officials of the Dallas Police Department, he was not aware that RIBAR had participated in this incident. However, when questioned concerning this matter, Agent RIBAR readily admitted his participation in the argument but was rather unconcerned about the entire matter and gave SAC DANNER the impression he was not at all of the opinion he had exercised poor judgment. According to SAC DANNER, a review of his memorandum seemed to bear out this impression since Agent RIBAR attempted to explain his statement as to lack of cooperation on the part of the Dallas Police Department by citing the fact that their traffic officers refused to permit Agents to make left hand turns at intersections where left hand turns were prohibited or parking in No Parking Zones, which obviously was a very lame excuse.

SAC DANNER felt that Special Agent RIBAR had used poor judgment and certainly poor tact in injecting himself into this argument where he had absolutely no business, and a review of his most recent efficiency report reflects that his overly aggressive nature and argumentative attitude has been previously called to his attention. It was recommended that Special Agent RIBAR be censured by letter and as soon as conveniently possible transferred from the district. Concerning Special Agent SMOOT, SAC DANNER stated he should also be censured by letter and advised that such lack of judgment and tact on his part would not be tolerated in the future.

CONCLUSIONS:

From a review of the facts in this matter it appears that Special Agent SMOOT

1. exhibited carelessness in violating a local traffic regulation for which he was subsequently penalized by a fine.

2. displayed a lack of self-control during his discussion of the matter with the traffic officer.

3. was indiscreet in showing his credentials when the matter did not pertain to official Bureau business.

Concerning Special Agent RIBAR, the writer does not fully agree with SAC DANNER relative to this Agent's actions in this matter and does not believe that the explanation as submitted by Special Agent RIBAR creates the unfavorable impression indicated by SAC DANNER. The writer feels that Special Agent RIBAR'S actions of entering into the conversation for the purpose of ending as quickly as possible a highly embarrassing situation was not improper, particularly since another Bureau Agent was involved. However, his indiscreet remark even as quoted by himself was definitely improper and indicative of extremely poor judgment on his part.

It should be noted further that the traffic officer appears to have misquoted

and exaggerated Agent RIBAR'S statement at least to a certain extent and it is also seriously doubted that he exercised any material degree of tact or diplomacy in connection with this incident. It is believed that SAC DANNER should have pointed out this fact to the officials of the Dallas Police Department and not have them to assume that they were entirely blameless in this matter as he appears to have done.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the above information it is recommended that:

1. Special Agent SMOOT be transferred to the Cleveland Field Division and a severe letter of censure be directed to him.

2. Special Agent RIBAR be transferred to the Chicago Field Division and a severe letter of censure be sent him.

3. A letter be addressed to SAC DANNER pointing out the officer's misquoting and exaggeration of Agent RIBAR'S statement and the undesirability of permitting the Dallas Police Department to assume they were entirely blameless in this matter as he appears to have done.

I concur
7-13

Respectfully,

M. W. Acers

M. W. Acers

Mr. Glavin: *From a review of the facts in this case it does appear that certain unwise statements were made by Special Agent Ribar and it is felt that he should be transferred from the Dallas Field Division to Chicago and that he should be severely censured. With reference to Special Agent Smoot who was responsible for the first argument with the policeman, both Mr. Acers and myself know that the particular intersection where this occurred in Dallas is most noisy and Mr. Acers has stated that police whistles are continuously blowing and it is entirely possible that Smoot did not hear the police whistle; however, Smoot was transferred to the Dallas Division in April of 1943 and he undoubtedly knew the traffic regulations of that city and knew he should not have been jay-walking. I feel that he should be censured for his failure to obey the traffic laws in this particular instance. I do not feel that he should be transferred. I further agree with Mr. Acers that SAC Danner did not exhibit much backbone in handling this with the Dallas Police Department since it appears that the officer giving the citation for jay-walking had elaborated upon the statements originally made to him by Special Agent Ribar and that he, the officer, was unreasonable in his discussion of the matter. It is felt that the blame here should have been equally distributed rather than assuming the attitude that we were at fault and they were entirely right. I feel that SAC Danner should be advised of the Bureau's thoughts on this matter.*

Mr. Tolson:

letters as to Ribar not sent in view his injury 7/27

[illegible] Form No. 91
Appr. Jan. 5, 1942
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 302

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

REGULAR (V); INTERIM ( )
PROBATIONARY—1ST ( ) 2D ( )

Classification Symbols		
FIELD	CAF	10
(Service)	(Grade)	(Class)

As of 3-31-43 based on performance during period from 12-17-42 to 3-31-43

HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT (Name of employee) — Special Agent (Title of position) — Federal Bureau of Investigation (Bureau)

(Division) — (Section) — (Subsection or unit) — San Francisco (Field office)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE
V if adequate
— if weak
+ if outstanding

1. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
2. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.
   a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.
   b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning employees on all elements pertinent to the position whether in *italics* or not.
3. Before rating, become thoroughly familiar with instructions in the rating manual.

CHECK ONE:
Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☐
All others ☑

_____ (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
_____ (2) Mechanical skill.
_____ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
_____ (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
_____ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
_____ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
_____ (7) Accuracy of operations.
_____ (8) Accuracy of final results.
_____ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
_____ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
_____ (11) Industry.
_____ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
_____ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? _____) (Yes or no)
_____ (14) Ability to organize his work.
_____ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
_____ (16) Cooperativeness.
_____ (17) Initiative.
_____ (18) Resourcefulness.
_____ (19) Dependability.
_____ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

_____ (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
_____ (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
_____ (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
_____ (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
_____ (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
_____ (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
_____ (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
_____ (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
_____ (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
_____ (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
_____ (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

_____ (A) _____
_____ (B) _____
_____ (C) _____

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective rating	Numerical rating
All underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Excellent	1
A majority of underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Very good	2 or 3
All underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks fully compensated by plus marks, or—a majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks on underlined elements overcompensated by plus marks on underlined elements	Good	4, 5, or 6
A majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks not fully compensated by plus marks	Fair	7 or 8
A majority of underlined elements marked minus	Unsatisfactory	9

	Adjective rating	Numerical rating
Rating official	GOOD	
Reviewing official		

On the whole, do you consider the conduct of this employee to be satisfactory? Yes (Yes or no) (See back of form)

Rated by [signature] (Signature of rating official) — Special Agent in Charge (Title) — 3-31-43 (Date)

Reviewed by [signature] (Signature of reviewing official) — Assistant Director Federal Bureau of Investigation (Title) — JUN 18 1943 (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee _____ (Date) — Report to employee _____ (Adjective rating) _____ (Numerical rating)

10—26177-1

CONDUCT REPORT

(This space is to be used in case the question on the face of the sheet regarding the employee's conduct has been answered "No." In such a case give here a full statement of the particulars in which the employee's conduct has not been satisfactory.)

(Signature)

EXPLANATION OF DEVIATIONS FROM STANDARD

(Signature)

APR 17 9 [illegible]

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—26177-1

RE-TRAINING
3-15 to 3-26-43

Dallas, Texas
August 10, 1943.

MEMORANDUM:

RE: HOWARD D. SMOOT, Special Agent;
Special Efficiency Report.

EOD 3-23-42

Special Agent SMOOT has been transferred to the Cleveland Field Division, in view of which this special efficiency report is being submitted.

His progress since the submission of the last efficiency report under date of June 22, 1943, has been entirely satisfactory. He has been for the most part engaged in road work in the Amarillo resident agency, where he has demonstrated an ability to plan and carry out his assignments without close supervision. He accomplishes a good volume of work; submits prompt, well prepared rough drafts and reports.

I believe that Agent SMOOT has latent supervisory ability capable of being developed. He has not as yet exhibited any administrative or executive ability.

This Agent has, I believe, overcome for the most part any tendency he has to be opinionated, curt, or strained in his attitude. He appears to have relaxed considerably and loosened up in his contacts, exhibiting a much more likeable personality. I believe he is intelligent, and that he will continue to overcome faults as they are called to his attention.

He accepts criticism in the proper spirit, is amenable to discipline, follows instructions well, and, in all, gives promise of developing into a better than average Special Agent.

Very truly yours,

67-263689-51

R. G. DANNER
Special Agent in Charge.

I have read this report:

H.D.S.
Initials of Employee.

Standard Form No. 51
Appr. Jan. 5, 1942
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 302

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

REGULAR ( ); INTERIM ( )
PROBATIONARY—1ST ( ) 2D ( )

Classification Symbols		
CAF	10	$3500.
(Service)	(Grade)	(Class)

As of August 10, 1943, based on performance during period from June 22,1943 to August 10, 1943,

HOWARD D. SMOOT (Name of employee) — Special Agent (Title of position) — Federal Bureau of Investigation (Bureau)

U.S. Department of Justice (Division) — (Section) — (Subsection or unit) — Dallas, Texas (Field office)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE
V if adequate
— if weak
+ if outstanding

1. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
2. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.
   a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.
   b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning employees on all elements pertinent to the position whether in *italics* or not.
3. Before rating, become thoroughly familiar with instructions in the rating manual.

CHECK ONE:
Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☐
All others ☐

_____ (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
_____ (2) Mechanical skill.
_____ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
_____ (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
_____ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
_____ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
_____ (7) Accuracy of operations.
_____ (8) Accuracy of final results.
_____ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
_____ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
_____ (11) Industry.
_____ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
_____ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? _____) (Yes or no)
_____ (14) Ability to organize his work.
_____ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
_____ (16) Cooperativeness.
_____ (17) Initiative.
_____ (18) Resourcefulness.
_____ (19) Dependability.
_____ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

_____ (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
_____ (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
_____ (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
_____ (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
_____ (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
_____ (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
_____ (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
_____ (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
_____ (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
_____ (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
_____ (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

_____ (A) _____
_____ (B) _____
_____ (C) _____

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective rating	Numerical rating
All underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Excellent	1
A majority of underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Very good	2 or 3
All underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks fully compensated by plus marks, or—a majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks on underlined elements overcompensated by plus marks on underlined elements	Good	4, 5, or 6
A majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks not fully compensated by plus marks	Fair	7 or 8
A majority of underlined elements marked minus	Unsatisfactory	9

	Adjective rating	Numerical rating
Rating official	GOOD	
Reviewing official		

I have read this report
HDS
Initials of Employee.

On the whole, do you consider the conduct of this employee to be satisfactory? Yes (Yes or no) (See back of form)

Rated by R.G.DANNER, (Signature of rating official) Special Agent in Charge. (Title) _____ (Date)

Reviewed by _____ (Signature of reviewing official) _____ (Title) _____ (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee _____ (Date) Report to employee _____ (Adjective rating) _____ (Numerical rating)

16—23177-1

Op. C 67-3258-

CONDUCT REPORT

(This space is to be used in case the question on the face of the sheet regarding the employee's conduct has been answered "No." In such a case give here a full statement of the particulars in which the employee's conduct has not been satisfactory.)

(Signature)

EXPLANATION OF DEVIATIONS FROM STANDARD

(Signature)

AUG 16 4 39 PM '43
RECD-CH. CLK. OFF
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

AUG 13 4 48 PM '43
FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED

San Francisco, California
March 31, 1943

ADDENDUM

Re: HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT
SPECIAL AGENT

The attached communication constitutes the regular annual efficiency rating of the above named employee due March 31, 1943.

There has been little change in the status of Agent Smoot since the submission of his last efficiency rating. He has continued to perform good work, applies himself well and is steadily advancing and developing in the service.

I consider his general rating to be good.

N. J. L. PIEPER
Special Agent in Charge

hvp-gws

WMW:kzm

August 11, 1943

Local Board Number 8
Selective Service System
Chamber of Commerce Building
Dallas, Texas

RE: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Order Number 2663

Gentlemen:

The Review Committee of the War Manpower Commission, established under the provisions of Executive Order 9309, has determined the position of Special Agent held by Mr. Smoot to be a key position within the meaning of said Executive Order.

The Agency Committee of this Bureau, which has been established in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 9309, recommends that the attached D.S.S. Form 42-A (Revised) which has been executed by me under date of August 7, 1943, and countersigned by the Chairman of the Agency Committee, be forwarded to you requesting occupational deferment on behalf of Mr. Smoot.

I would appreciate having this affidavit made a part of the file of the above named registrant, and request your consideration of the same when you determine his classification. Should you want any additional information, do not hesitate to call upon me. I shall keep you promptly advised of any change in the occupational status of this registrant.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
CC: Review Committee, War Manpower Commission
CC: SAC Dallas

61-263689-52

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Gandy

HOWARD D. SMOOT

2663 29

8 Dallas County Dallas Texas

Special Agent

See attachment. Mr. Smoot is an investigatory agent charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States, collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, and performing other duties imposed upon him by law.

March 23, 1942 March 23, 1942

3500 annually See attachment

A.B. and A.M. degrees at Southern Methodist University.

See attachment

See attachment

Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

See attachment

See attachment

See attachment

See attachment

See attachment

Washington, D. C.

J. Edgar Hoover

the Director

AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REQUEST

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

7th August 43

Chairman

SPECIAL AGENTS

This position has been designated as a key position by the Review Committee of the War Manpower Commission.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has been designated as the sole civilian government investigative agency having jurisdiction over the investigation of matters pertaining to national defense such as espionage, sabotage, registration of agents of foreign principals, sedition, treason, and the like, and further, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sole investigative jurisdiction in a great number of other Federal statutes which embrace bank robbery, kidnaping, extortion, white slave traffic, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, and numerous others. The investigative work in connection with the above violations is performed by the Special Agent personnel of this Bureau, who are recruited from applicants between the ages of twenty-three and forty. They must be graduates of a law school or an accounting school with the necessary accounting experience, or graduates of a university with extensive investigative experience, or with linguistic qualifications, or have basic educational training and possess satisfactory prior law enforcement experience which will enable them to satisfactorily perform the duties imposed upon them. For certain of the scientific investigative work, Special Agents are secured who primarily are qualified in the sciences, such as ballistics, chemical analysis, spectography, cryptography, mineralogy, metallography, toxicology, and other like sciences. Applicants for appointment to the position of Special Agent must meet the physical standards and requirements for this position, which are exceedingly high. They must have vision of no less than 20/40 in one eye, 20/50 uncorrected, both eyes to be corrected to 20/20. They must have no color deficiency whatever.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation undergo a rigorous training program. All newly appointed Special Agents in the Federal Bureau of Investigation attend training classes for a period of sixteen weeks; the hours of training are from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. daily, which course of study is equivalent to two full years of college study. During this period of training, they are thoroughly instructed in the basic rules and regulations and jurisdictions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They must satisfactorily pass numerous written examinations during their period of training. If a trainee fails to pass any of these examinations, he is dropped from the school.

The duties of a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are most arduous. They must be available at a moment's notice to go to any part of the United States or to any assignment outside the United States. The hours of duty for these employees are such that they must be in excellent physical health. The average work week for a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is no less than seventy hours. The work of a Special Agent, regardless of his particular qualification, is such that he cannot lead a sedentary or well regulated life. Due to the small number of Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation presently handling the work under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation within and without the continental United States, it is necessary that the entire staff be highly mobile.

Special Agents are required to be able to conduct investigations in more than 100 types of cases, including espionage, sabotage, subversive activities, frauds against the government, kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, White Slave

Traffic Act, etc. They are trained in and required to maintain constant skill in the use of highly technical equipment, technical processes, such as those necessary for the development of latent fingerprints, concealed or obliterated numbers upon firearms, to understand the use of code messages, to conduct physical surveillances of subjects of espionage and similar cases, sometimes for periods of many months, and when necessary, to assume a necessary character to enable them to fit in an undercover capacity into the activities and operations of groups such as foreign agents, who are engaged in thwarting the war effort.

The arduousness and importance of the work of Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was readily recognized by the military and naval leaders. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, for the Secretary of the Navy, requested Special Agent employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to submit their resignations from reserve commissions held by them in the naval services because it had been determined that those Special Agents could better serve their country in their present assignments than if they were to be called into active naval service. The Secretary of War, in 1942, addressed personal communications to 168 Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who at that time held reserve commissions in the Army. The Secretary of War at that time advised the Special Agents that their employment in the FBI is of such vital importance to the national defense as to necessitate their remaining at their posts of duty despite the fact that they held reserve commissions in the United States Army, and the request was made that these Agents, through the proper channels, submit their resignations from their commissions.

General Lewis B. Hershey of the Selective Service System pointed out in his Directive to all Local Boards of December 29, 1941, that Special Agent positions of the FBI were most important and essential to the national health, safety, and interests, and that the national defense functions of the FBI should not be impaired by the removal of trained personnel from critical positions in the Bureau.

The position of Special Agent has always been considered the most critical of all positions in the FBI, since, with the tremendous bulk of work placed upon us due to the war emergency, it is essential that a trained qualified staff be available for the handling of this work. If the Federal Bureau of Investigation cannot continue to retain its personnel in this critical position, aid and comfort would most certainly be given to the enemy and others whose interests are inimical to the best interests of the country today. Up to the present time the full complement of Special Agent personnel has not been secured and every effort is being made to secure the necessary additional Special Agent personnel.

I, J. Edgar Hoover, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that the foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of August 1943

_____

Notary Public

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Local Board No. 8
Dallas
113
008
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Dallas, Texas
(STAMP OF LOCAL BOARD)

Dallas, Texas,
August 4, 1943.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: Re: Howard Drummond Smoot
Order 2663

We are writing this with reference to the above named registrant, for whom you filed a form 42-A on February 23rd, 1943.

Selective Service Headquarters in Austin, Texas, in passing on this matter of deferments for F.B.I. employees, has written us as per the copy enclosed.

In accordance with the instructions contained in this letter from Selective Service Headquarters, we are writing this to ask that you kindly let us have a new form 42-A in behalf of the registrant, Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot, this form to comply with the requirements outlined in the Executive Order 9309 referred to in the letter from headquarters.

Thanking you for your cooperation, we are

Very truly yours,

67-263689-53

DALLAS COUNTY LOCAL BOARD NO. 8

BY John E. Mitchell Jr
SECRETARY

AUG 14 1943
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JEM,Jr-cc

Op. 1

THREE



Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice
Cleveland, Ohio

September 10, 1943

hds.mm
IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

DIRECTOR, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT, SPECIAL AGENT
SELECTIVE SERVICE STATUS

Dear Sir:

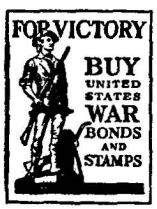
Agent SMOOT has advised me that on August 19, 1943 Local Board #8, Chamber of Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas, classified him in Class 2-B until February 18, 1944.

SMOOT says that he received notice of this classification on September 6, 1943.

Very truly yours,

L. V. Boardman
LELAND V. BOARDMAN
Special Agent in Charge

67-263689-54



App. Not Req.

CLASSIFICATION ADVICE

Dallas County 113

AUG 19 1948

Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Dallas, Texas

(Local Board Date Stamp With Code)

August 19, 1943

(Date of mailing of Notice of Classification to Registrant)

You are advised that—

Howard (First name) Drummond (Middle name) Smoot (Last name)

Order No. 2663 **has been classified in Class** IIB

Until Feb. 18, 1944, 19____
(Insert date for Class II–A and II–B only)

by ☒ **Local Board.**

☐ **Board of Appeal (by vote of _____ to _____).**

☐ **President.**

Appeal from classification by local board must be made by signing appeal form on back of questionnaire at office of local board, or by filing written notice of appeal within 10 days after the above date of mailing of notice to registrant.

If you believe that it is in the national interest or necessary to avoid an injustice that further consideration be given to the registrant's case after classification by the board of appeal, consult the Selective Service Regulations, the Government appeal agent, the occupational advisor, or the State Director of Selective Service.

67-263689-58

L. B. Morgan
(Member or clerk of Local Board)

DSS Form 59
(Revised 11-18-42)

O—494649 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1942

RE-TRAINING
3-15-43 3-28-43

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent
60-Day Efficiency Rating

3-23-43

This agent dresses well, presents a good appearance and has a reserved but pleasing personality. He is assigned to the Communist Squad in this office.

Agent SMOOT is intelligent, conscientious and serious and appears to take pride in his work which is well organized. He performs an average volume of work. He appears to possess aggressiveness and initiative and welcomes constructive criticism.

I consider this agent capable of handling assignments involving potential danger and he has performed creditably on several physical surveillances. He appears able to handle contacts with business men and law enforcement officers in an intelligent and profitable manner.

This agent's reports have been well organized and although they have reflected the average amount of error, they have quickly and steadily improved. He is a good dictator, having his work well organized. Thus far I have observed no latent supervisory ability on the part of Agent SMOOT.

In my opinion, Agent SMOOT should develop into an above-average agent.

67-263689-56

L. V. Boardman
Leland V. Boardman
Special Agent in Charge

I have read this rating

_____

LVB'MC
10-21-43

Agent SMOOT is presently absent from this office on official business. Upon his return, the above rating will be exhibited to him for his initials and the Bureau will be advised.

Standard Form No. 51
Appr. Jan. 5, 1942
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 302

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

REGULAR ( ): INTERIM ( )
PROBATIONARY—1ST ( ) 2D ( )

Classification Symbols		
CAF	10	$3500
(Service)	(Grade)	(Class)

As of October 21, 1943 based on performance during period from August 18, 1943 to October 21, 1943

HOWARD D. SMOOT (Name of employee) | Special Agent (Title of position) | Federal Bureau of Investigation (Bureau)

(Division) | (Section) | (Subsection or unit) | Cleveland, Ohio (Field office)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE
V if adequate
— if weak
+ if outstanding

1. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
2. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.
   a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.
   b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning employees on all elements pertinent to the position whether in *italics* or not.
3. Before rating, become thoroughly familiar with instructions in the rating manual.

CHECK ONE:
Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☐
All others ☒

____ (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
____ (2) Mechanical skill.
____ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
____ (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
____ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
____ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
____ (7) Accuracy of operations.
____ (8) Accuracy of final results.
____ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
____ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
____ (11) Industry.
____ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
____ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? _____ (Yes or no))
____ (14) Ability to organize his work.
____ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
____ (16) Cooperativeness.
____ (17) Initiative.
____ (18) Resourcefulness.
____ (19) Dependability.
____ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

____ (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
____ (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
____ (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
____ (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
____ (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
____ (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
____ (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
____ (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
____ (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
____ (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
____ (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

____ (A) _____
____ (B) _____
____ (C) _____

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective rating	*Numerical rating*
All underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Excellent	1
A majority of underlined elements marked plus, and no element marked minus	Very good	2 or 3
All underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks fully compensated by plus marks, or—a majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks on underlined elements overcompensated by plus marks on underlined elements	Good	4, 5, or 6
A majority of underlined elements marked at least with a check, and minus marks not fully compensated by plus marks	Fair	7 or 8
A majority of underlined elements marked minus	Unsatisfactory	9

	Adjective rating	*Numerical rating*
Rating official	GOOD	
Reviewing official		

On the whole, do you consider the conduct of this employee to be satisfactory? Yes (Yes or no) (See back of form)

Rated by L. V. Boardman (Signature of rating official) | Special Agent in Charge (Title) | October 21, 1943 (Date)

Reviewed by _____ (Signature of reviewing official) | _____ (Title) | _____ (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee _____ (Date) Report to employee _____ (Adjective rating) _____ (Numerical rating)

16—26177-1

CONDUCT REPORT

(This space is to be used in case the question on the face of the sheet regarding the employee's conduct has been answered "No." In such a case give here a full statement of the particulars in which the employee's conduct has not been satisfactory.)

(Signature)

EXPLANATION OF DEVIATIONS FROM STANDARD

(Signature)

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FILES DIVISION
RECEIVED
OCT 23 4 41 PM '43

PERSONNEL FILES
OCT 23 5 12 PM '43
RECEIVED
FBI

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 03-08-2011

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Cleveland, Ohio

LVB'MC

November 26, 1943

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the special efficiency ratings on Special Agents HOWARD D. SHOOT and J. WOODROW GILMORE, dated October 21, 1943 and October 30, 1943 respectively, have been exhibited to them for their initials, as has the 60-Day Efficiency Rating dated November 2, 1943 on Special Agent ROBERT O. FRENCH.

Very truly yours,

Leland V. Boardman
Special Agent In Charge

62-263689-57
1 NOV 29 1943

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Cp. ?

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who has contributed to this fund subsequent to December 18, 1943, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - MONEY ORDER) the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary:

Name MABETH E. SMOOT Address 2793 E. 108 St. Cleveland, O.

Relationship Wife Dated 11-13-43

Very truly yours,

F. D. Smoot

Special Agent

ack. 11-16-43 mjt.

File

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who has contributed to this fund subsequent to August 31, 1943, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - MONEY ORDER) the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary:

Name Naseth E. Smoot Address 5921 Sloane, Dallas, Texas

Relationship Wife Dated August 3, 1943

Very truly yours,

SEP 24 1943

Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent

1-22-43

WMW:BLP

February 16, 1944

Local Board Number 6
Selective Service System
Chamber of Commerce Building
Dallas, Texas

RE: HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT
Order Number 2663

Gentlemen:

The Review Committee of the War Manpower Commission, established under the provisions of Executive Order 9309, has determined the position of Special Agent held by Mr. Smoot to be a key position within the meaning of said Executive Order.

The Agency Committee of this Bureau, which has been established in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order 9309, recommends that the attached Forms 42 and 42 B be forwarded to you requesting occupational deferment on behalf of Mr. Smoot.

I would appreciate having these affidavits made a part of the file of the above-named registrant, and request your consideration of the same when you determine his classification. The principal place of employment of this registrant is Cleveland, Ohio.

Should you want any additional information, do not hesitate to call upon me. I shall keep you promptly advised of any change in the occupational status of this registrant.

Sincerely yours,

67-263689-58

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Candy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
FEB 19 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc: Review Committee, War Manpower Commission
Cleveland

HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT

2663 30

8 Dallas Dallas Texas

Mr. Smoot is a Special Agent and as such holds a key position as designated by the Review Committee of the War Manpower Commission within the meaning of Executive Order 9309. The performance of his duties is essential and critical to the execution of the work assigned by law and Executive Directive to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

To the Federal Bureau of Investigation is assigned the responsibility of investigating all acts of espionage, sabotage and all actions tending to undermine the internal security of the nation. We must also investigate and enforce all those federal statutes assigned to the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau such as: bank robbery, kidnaping, interference with the interstate transportation of goods, National Stolen Property Act, White Slave Traffic Act, etc., the enforcement of which is necessary to the preservation of the national health, safety and interest.

To carry on this work it is necessary to maintain a corps of trained investigators. Mr. Smoot is such a trained investigator. In the attached Form 42 S further information relative to Mr. Smoot is set forth.

J. Edgar Hoover

Washington, D. C.

16th February 44

Notary Public

	HOWARD	DRUMMOND	SMOOT
2663		October 5	1913 30
8	Dallas	Dallas	Texas
	Special Agent	x	
	U. S. Department of Justice		Federal Bureau of Investigation

See attachment. Mr. Smoot is an investigatory agent charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States, collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, and performing other duties imposed upon him by law.

3-23-42	Can be contacted through F. B. I. Headquarters Washington, D. C.	3500
12	2 1	11

Harvard Univ.	Cambridge, Mass.	1941	1942	Teacher Fellow	$1500
Southern Methodist U.	Dallas, Texas	1938	1941	Instructor	$2000
Ben E. Keith Co.	Dallas, Texas	1931	1941	Credit Manager	$3000

Southern Methodist U.	Dallas, Texas	1934	1938	A.B.	French
Southern Methodist U.	Dallas, Texas	1938	1940	A.M.	English
Harvard University	Cambridge, Mass.	1941	1942		Amer. Civilization

AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REQUEST
ACCEPTED COPY
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

See attachment

3-A			
2-B	4-13-42	LB	10-10-42
2-B	10-13-42	LB	3-6-43
2-B	3-3-43	LB	9-6-43
2-B	8-19-43	LB	2-18-44

Yes June 7, 1943

See attachment

See attachment

See attachment

Approximately
4800 150 80

None

See attachment

See attachment

Clyde A. Tolson
xxxx

xxxxx

February 16, 1944

Traffic Act, etc. They are trained in and required to maintain constant skill in the use of highly technical equipment, technical processes, such as those necessary for the development of latent fingerprints, concealed or obliterated numbers upon firearms, to understand the use of code messages, to conduct physical surveillances of subjects of espionage and similar cases, sometimes for periods of many months, and when necessary, to assume a necessary character to enable them to fit in an undercover capacity into the activities and operations of groups such as foreign agents, who are engaged in thwarting the war effort.

Our criminological laboratory handles the scientific examination of evidence in cases investigated by the Federal and local law enforcement agencies. A very high percentage of the work presently being performed by the Technical Laboratory is in connection with national war effort. Evidence collected in suspected sabotage cases is examined by the scientists in our laboratory who are qualified to handle examinations of almost any technical nature. The personnel in the Technical Laboratory have been trained through education and experience to handle such subjects as analytical chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analysis, ballistics tests, microanalysis examinations, spectrographic examinations, cryptograph and cryptanalysis work, and many other highly technical examinations.

The Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who are graduate scientists, are thoroughly schooled in the science of criminology and today are performing duties pertaining to the successful war effort one hundred percent of their time. Their training in this field, embracing all sciences of laboratory examination which includes cryptography, chemistry, ballistics, geology, serology, and many others, has been invaluable in the solving of espionage, sabotage, and other subversive activities. It is essential that these Special Agents many times perform their scientific work in the field under such conditions that they could not be replaced with employees not possessing their physical attributes.

The arduousness and importance of the work of Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was readily recognized by the military and naval leaders. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, for the Secretary of the Navy, requested Special Agent employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to submit their resignations from reserve commissions held by them in the naval services because it had been determined that those Special Agents could better serve their country in their present assignments than if they were to be called into active naval service. The Secretary of War, in 1942, addressed personal communications to 168 Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who at that time held reserve commissions in the Army. The Secretary of War at that time advised the Special Agents that their employment in the FBI is of such vital importance to the national defense as to necessitate their remaining at their posts of duty despite the fact that they held reserve commissions in the United States Army, and the request was made that these Agents, through the proper channels, submit their resignations from their commissions.

General Lewis B. Hershey of the Selective Service System pointed out in his Directive to all Local Boards of December 29, 1941, that Special Agent positions of the FBI were most important and essential to the national health, safety, and interests, and that the national defense functions of the FBI should not be impaired by the removal of trained personnel from critical positions in the Bureau.

Traffic Act, etc. They are trained in and required to maintain constant skill in the use of highly technical equipment, technical processes, such as those necessary for the development of latent fingerprints, concealed or obliterated numbers upon firearms, to understand the use of code messages, to conduct physical surveillances of subjects of espionage and similar cases, sometimes for periods of many months, and when necessary, to assume a necessary character to enable them to fit in an undercover capacity into the activities and operations of groups such as foreign agents, who are engaged in thwarting the war effort.

The arduousness and importance of the work of Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was readily recognized by the military and naval leaders. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, for the Secretary of the Navy, requested Special Agent employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to submit their resignations from reserve commissions held by them in the naval services because it had been determined that those Special Agents could better serve their country in their present assignments than if they were to be called into active naval service. The Secretary of War, in 1942, addressed personal communications to 168 Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation who at that time held reserve commissions in the Army. The Secretary of War at that time advised the Special Agents that their employment in the FBI is of such vital importance to the national defense as to necessitate their remaining at their posts of duty despite the fact that they held reserve commissions in the United States Army, and the request was made that these Agents, through the proper channels, submit their resignations from their commissions.

General Lewis B. Hershey of the Selective Service System pointed out in his Directive to all Local Boards of December 29, 1941, that Special Agent positions of the FBI were most important and essential to the national health, safety, and interests, and that the national defense functions of the FBI should not be impaired by the removal of trained personnel from critical positions in the Bureau.

The position of Special Agent has always been considered the most critical of all positions in the FBI, since, with the tremendous bulk of work placed upon us due to the war emergency, it is essential that a trained qualified staff be available for the handling of this work. If the Federal Bureau of Investigation cannot continue to retain its personnel in this critical position, aid and comfort would most certainly be given to the enemy and others whose interests are inimical to the best interests of the country today.

I, J. Edgar Hoover, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and that the foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

_____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of February 19 44

_____

Notary Public

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Teletype Room

FBI CLEVELAND 2-23-44 6-18 PM EST DC Tolson

4241

WILL

DIRECTOR

SA HOWARD DRUMMONS SMOOT, SELECTIVE SERVICE STATUS, ~~CLASSIFIED~~

ONE A NINETEENTH INSTANT, LOCAL BOARD EIGHT, DALLAS COUNTY, DALLAS, TEXAS.

FLETCHER

AC AND HOLD

7-18 PM OK FBI WASH DC GAC

FEB 26 1944

67-263689-59

Recorded
Checked
Filed
3 FEB 25 1944
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THREE

WMW:EH

February 24, 1944

Local Board Number 8
Selective Service System
Chamber of Commerce Building
Dallas, Texas

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to the Selective Service case of Mr. Howard D. Smoot, who is registered at your Board as Order Number 2663. You will recall that deferment was previously requested for this registrant by reason of the fact that he holds the position of Special Agent. However, you have recently placed him in Class I-A.

Under the provisions of Executive Order 9309, Section II, Paragraphs 2 and 3, the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission has approved a Regional Committee for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This request for occupational deferment by this Bureau has been reviewed and approved by the Agency Committee, and the Agency Committee has approved our request for an appeal of your classification in this case.

In view of the fact that Mr. Smoot occupies a position in this Bureau that has been designated as a key position by the Review Committee on Deferment of Government Employees of the War Manpower Commission and as it is not possible at this time to secure a replacement for him, it is requested that you consider this letter as a formal request for an appeal.

The principal place of employment of this registrant is Cleveland, Ohio.

67-263689-60

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Coffey
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acers
Carson
Harbo
Hendon
Mumford
Starke
Quinn Tamm
Nease
Candy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
FEB 24 1944
P.M.

Chairman
CC-Review Committee, War Manpower Commission
CC-SAC, Cleveland
CC-SAC, Dallas

You are requested to follow this case closely and keep the Bureau advised as to the results.

CC-150

URGENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. FEBRUARY 24, 1944

Transmit the following message to:
LOCAL BOARD NUMBER EIGHT
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING
DALLAS, TEXAS

RE SELECTIVE SERVICE CASE OF SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD D. SMOOT, ORDER NUMBER TWO SIX SIX THREE. SMOOT EMPLOYED IN KEY POSITION, IMPOSSIBLE TO REPLACE HIM. UNDER EXECUTIVE ORDER NINE THREE NAUGHT NINE, AGENCY COMMITTEE OF THIS BUREAU DESIRES TO REQUEST APPEAL. AIR MAIL LETTER FOLLOWS.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

67-263689-61

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Acers
Mr. Carson
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEB 24 1944

SENT VIA [illegible] 3451 M Per

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

1318 Mercantile Bank Building
Dallas (1), Texas
March 3, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
SPECIAL AGENT
SELECTIVE SERVICE STATUS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of February 24, 1944, addressed to Local Board No. 8, Selective Service System, Chamber of Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas, concerning the Selective Service status of Special Agent HOWARD D. SMOOT.

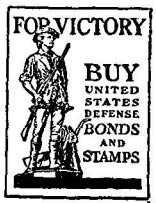
67-263689-62

You are advised that on March 2, 1944, Chief Clerk CURTIS HANCOCK, of Local Board No. 8, advised that Special Agent SMOOT was re-classified 2-B on March 2, 1944, such deferred classification to terminate on August 16, 1944.

Very truly yours,

Dean R. Morley
ABC

DEAN R. MORLEY
SAC



ABC:umm

CC: Cleveland

CLASSIFICATION ADVICE

App. Not Req.

Local Board No. 8 85
Dallas County 113

MAR 6 1944

Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Dallas, Texas

(Local Board Date Stamp With Code)

March 6, 1944
(Date of mailing of Notice of Classification to Registrant)

67-263689-63

Howard Drummond Smoot
(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

TIB 2 MAR 13 1944

You are advised that—

Order No. 2663 has been classified in Class 2-A

until 8-16, 1944
(Insert date for Class II–A and II–B only)

by ☒ Local Board.

☐ Board of Appeal (by vote of ..... to .....).

☐ President.

DSS Form 59
(Revised 3-29-43)

(See other side)

L. B. Morgan
(Member or clerk of local board)

16—33835-1

Appeal Procedure

Any person entitled to do so may take an appeal to the board of appeal within 10 days after the above date of mailing of Notice of Classification to registrant in either of the following ways:

(1) By filing with the local board a written notice of appeal. Such notice need not be in any particular form but must state the name of the registrant and the name and identity of the person appealing so as to show the right of appeal.

(2) By signing the "Appeal to Board of Appeal" on the Selective Service Questionnaire (Form 40).

When an appeal is taken from the classification or reclassification of a registrant and when such appeal is upon the ground that the registrant should have been deferred by reason of his occupation, the appeal shall be transferred to the board of appeal having jurisdiction over the area in which the registrant is employed, provided all of the following conditions are met (but not otherwise):

(1) The first person to appeal from such classification or reclassification files with his appeal a written request for such transfer;

(2) The written request states in what respect an occupational question is involved; and

(3) The written request states the name of the registrant's employer and the street address, county, and State where the registrant is employed.

The person appealing may attach to his notice of appeal or to the Selective Service Questionnaire (Form 40) a statement specifying the respects in which he believes the local board erred, may direct attention to any information in the registrant's file which he believes the local board has failed to consider or give sufficient weight, and may set out in full any information which was offered to the local board and which the local board failed or refused to include in the registrant's file.

Appeal to the President from classification by the board of appeal may be taken at any time within 10 days after the date of mailing of notice to registrant, provided the registrant was classified by the board of appeal in either Class I–A, Class I–A–O, or Class IV–E and one or more members of the board of appeal dissented from such classification. Otherwise, the decision of the board of appeal is final except when an appeal is taken to the President either by the State Director of Selective Service or the Director of Selective Service on the ground that he deems it to be in the national interest or necessary to avoid an injustice.

16—33835–1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

3-23-42

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent
Special Efficiency Rating

Submitted herewith is a special efficiency rating on the above-named agent in response to Bureau teletype of June 8, 1944.

This agent dresses appropriately, presents a neat appearance, possesses a mature, friendly personality and is popular with his fellow employees. He is sincere, serious and conscientious and possesses above-average intelligence, aggressiveness, forcefulness, initiative and resourcefulness. He is enthusiastic about his work and performs an above-average volume.

Agent SMOOT is considered an excellent dictator who has his facts marshalled and dictates rapidly and evenly. He is a good automobile driver and a very good witness in moot court. He is capable of handling dangerous assignments and has operated in above-average fashion upon a number of physical surveillances. He rough drafts adequately, is above average in his knowledge of photography, is an above-average contact man and writes very good reports, reflecting an excellent command of English and less than the average volume of error. He welcomes responsibility and discharges it with less than average supervision.

I believe Agent SMOOT to possess latent supervisory ability but he has been afforded no experience along that line. I consider his performance for the period Excellent for one of his experience.

H. B. Fletcher
H. B. Fletcher
Special Agent in Charge

I have read this rating

HDS

67-263689-64

1 JUN 44

HBF'MC
6-10-44

Standard Form No. 51, Rev.
Approved Dec. 1943
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 458

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 50-R012.
Approval expires Mar. 30, 1945.

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

ADMINISTRATIVE–UNOFFICIAL ( )
OFFICIAL:
REGULAR ( ) SPECIAL (X)
PROBATIONAL or TRIAL PERIOD ( )

As of June 10, 1944 based on performance during period from March 31, 1944 to June 10, 1944

HOWARD D. SMOOT (Name of employee)

Special Agent CAF 10 (Title of position, service, and grade)

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Cleveland, Ohio
(Organization—Indicate bureau, division, section, unit, field station)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE		CHECK ONE:
V if adequate – if weak + if outstanding	1. Study the instructions in the Rating Official's Guide, C. S. C. Form No. 3823A. 2. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position. 3. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position. a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions. b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning functions on elements in *italics*.	Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☐ All others ☒

_____ (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
_____ (2) Mechanical skill.
_____ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
_____ (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
_____ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
_____ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
_____ (7) Accuracy of operations.
_____ (8) Accuracy of final results.
_____ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
_____ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
_____ (11) Industry.
_____ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
_____ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? _____) (Yes or no)
_____ (14) Ability to organize his work.
_____ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
_____ (16) Cooperativeness.
_____ (17) Initiative.
_____ (18) Resourcefulness.
_____ (19) Dependability.
_____ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

_____ (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
_____ (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
_____ (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
_____ (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
_____ (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
_____ (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
_____ (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
_____ (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
_____ (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
_____ (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
_____ (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

_____ (A) _____
_____ (B) _____
_____ (C) _____

STANDARD Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form	*Adjective rating*
Plus marks on all underlined elements, and no minus marks	Excellent
Plus marks on at least half of the underlined elements, and no minus marks	Very good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and any minus marks overcompensated by plus marks	Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and minus marks not overcompensated by plus marks	Fair
Minus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Unsatisfactory

Adjective rating
Rating official EXCELLENT H.W.L.
Reviewing official _____

Rated by W. B. Fletcher (Signature of rating official) Special Agent in Charge (Title) June 10, 1944 (Date)

Reviewed by _____ (Signature of reviewing official) _____ (Title) _____ (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee _____ (Date) Report to employee _____ (Adjective rating)

16—26177-2

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

EPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

: NO. _____

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who had contributed to this fund subsequent to April 15, 1944, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - MONEY ORDER) the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary:

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Address 2793 E. 108th St., Cleveland, O.

Relationship Wife Dated 4-3-44

Very truly yours,

Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent

Ack 4-6-44 mab

67-NOT RECORDED

35 Files

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JWM:MW

TO : Mr. Glavin

FROM : J. P. Mohr

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent
Cleveland Field Division

DATE: June 30, 1944

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

RE: REALLOCATION

This Agent entered on duty 3/23/42, was reallocated to Grade CAF-10, $3500 per annum on 1/16/43, and is now being considered for reallocation to Grade CAF-11, $3800 per annum.

Efficiency report submitted 6/10/44 - EXCELLENT.

A permanent brief of his file is attached.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that he be reallocated to Grade CAF-11, $3800 per annum.

67-263689-65

Rout[illegible]
Se[illegible]

4 JUL 10 1944

FEDER

Rec to Dept.
Letter to Employee
7/6/44 WRR
agt

OK
7-1

TAHEE

Standard Form No. 51, Rev.
Approved Dec. 1943
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 458

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 50-R012.
Approval expires Mar. 30, 1945.

ANNUAL

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

ADMINISTRATIVE-UNOFFICIAL ( )
OFFICIAL:
REGULAR (X) SPECIAL ( )
PROBATIONAL or TRIAL PERIOD ( )

As of March 31, 1944 based on performance during period from April 1, 1943 to March 31, 1944

HOWARD D. SMOOT (Name of employee) — Special Agent CAF 10 3500 (Title of position, service, and grade)

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Cleveland, Ohio
(Organization—Indicate bureau, division, section, unit, field station)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE		CHECK ONE:
V if adequate − if weak + if outstanding	1. Study the instructions in the Rating Official's Guide, C. S. C. Form No. 3823A. 2. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position. 3. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position. *a.* Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions. *b.* Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning functions on elements in *italics*.	Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☐ All others ☒

- ____ (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
- ____ (2) Mechanical skill.
- + (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
- ____ (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
- + (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
- V (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
- ____ (7) Accuracy of operations.
- V (8) Accuracy of final results.
- V (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
- + (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
- + (11) Industry.
- + (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
- V (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? no) (Yes or no)
- + (14) Ability to organize his work.
- + (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
- + (16) Cooperativeness.
- + (17) Initiative.
- + (18) Resourcefulness.
- V (19) Dependability.
- V (20) Physical fitness for the work.
- ____ (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
- ____ (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
- ____ (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
- ____ (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
- ____ (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
- ____ (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
- ____ (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
- ____ (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
- ____ (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
- ____ (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
- ____ (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

- V (A) Ability to direct and lead raids and dangerous assignments.
- ____ (B) ____
- ____ (C) ____

Report requested 6-7-44

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective rating
Plus marks on all underlined elements, and no minus marks	Excellent
Plus marks on at least half of the underlined elements, and no minus marks	Very good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and any minus marks overcompensated by plus marks	Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and minus marks not overcompensated by plus marks	Fair
Minus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Unsatisfactory

Rating official: VERY GOOD (Adjective rating) HDS

Reviewing official: ____

Rated by H. B. Fletcher (Signature of rating official) — Special Agent in Charge (Title) — March 31, 1944 (Date)

Reviewed by R. Glavin (Signature of reviewing official) — Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation (Title) — MAY 8 1944 mht (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee ____ (Date) Report to employee ____ (Adjective rating)

16—26177-2

HDS

3-23-42

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent
Annual Efficiency Rating

This agent dresses well, always presents a good appearance and possesses a quiet but forceful personality. He is intelligent, sincere, serious and conscientious. He has exhibited initiative and resourcefulness far above average and rightly possesses self-confidence. He is aggressive and gives that impression. He appears to be interested in his work of which he performs a good volume, and he uses good judgment in his investigations. He is always ready for after-hour assignments.

Agent SMOOT is a very good dictator who has his work well prepared and dictates at a fast, even tempo. He drives a car well and although he has had no opportunity to testify since assignment to Cleveland, from his carriage, demeanor and enunciation in moot court, it is thought that he would be a very good witness. I consider him able to handle assignments involving potential danger and he handles firearms capably. He has operated with above-average ability upon a number of physical surveillances.

This agent types adequately for rough draft purposes (35 words per minute) but does not take shorthand. He is familiar with most of the Bureau's photographic equipment and will be given more experience in the near future. His reports are well organized and reflect a good command of English. Although his volume of error is below average, I believe he is capable of reducing it still further. I judge that this agent is capable of handling contacts with both business men and law enforcement officers with credit and profit to the Bureau. He organizes and initiates investigations intelligently, accepts responsibility and discharges it with less than average supervision.

Agent SMOOT has worked on most of the more usual types of Bureau cases in both the National Defense and Criminal categories. He is assigned to the Communist Squad of this office. Thus far I have observed no supervisory ability on the part of this agent and he has been afforded no experience in supervisory work.

The above agent has accomplished an excellent piece of investigative work in the case entitled SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY - INTERNAL SECURITY-C. Most of this basically difficult investigation was done under pretext during which the agent managed to have himself elected a delegate without credentials to a closed conference of the organization and so secure literature, get most of the membership list (completed from other sources), all of the officers, and to interview the leaders and so secure all the information regarding the organization which was necessary.

I consider Agent SMOOT's accomplishment to be very good and I feel he is capable of further development.

H. B. Fletcher
Special Agent in Charge

I have read this rating

HBF'MC
3-31-44

Prepared by:
Checked by:
Filed by:

July 7, 1944

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio

Dear Mr. Smoot:

I am indeed pleased to advise you that you have been recommended for promotion from the position of Special Agent, Grade CAF 10, $3500 per annum, to the position of Special Agent, Grade CAF 11, $3800 per annum, effective July 1, 1944.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - SAC Cleveland
CCO - Selective Service

8 JUL 15 1944

67-263689-66

17 73

4 JUL 10

FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAIL ROOM
JUL 14 1944
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Prepared by: [illegible]
Checked by: EB
Filed by:

Mr.
Miss
Mrs. Mr. Howard D. Smoot Date July 1, 1944

New appointment [ ] Transfer [ ] Promotion [X] Separation [ ]

PRESENT STATUS

1. Title: Special Agent
2. Grade: CAF 10
3. Salary: $3500 per annum
4. Seat of Government: [ ] Field: [ ]
5. Division:
6. Appropriation: F "Salaries and Expenses, FBI" (National Defense)

PROPOSED ACTION

7. Title: Special Agent
8. Grade:
9. Salary: $3800 per annum
10. Seat of Government: [ ] Field:* [ ]
11. Division:
12. Appropriation: F "Salaries and Expenses, FBI" (National Defense)
13. Effective: July 1, 1944
14. Position: Additional [ ] Vice: Identical: Frank R. Longo - transferred 5-1-43
15. Remarks:

Respectfully submitted,

(Title)

cc - CCO - Selective Service
Chief, Audit Section

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 3 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 3 1944

NOT RECORDED

DEP TMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Name: MR. HOWARD D. SMOOT Date: July 1,1944

You are advised of the following action concerning your employment in the Department of Justice:

Nature of Action: PROMOTION

Effective: July 1,1944

	FROM	TO
POSITION	Special Agent	Special Agent
GRADE SALARY	CAF 10 $3500	CAF 11 $3800
BUREAU OR DIVISION		
HEADQUARTERS		
APPROPRIATION	S&E,FBI, NATL. DEF.	S&E,FBI, NATL. DEF.
DEPARTMENTAL OR FIELD	Field	Field

REMARKS:

JUL 26 1944

67-

Route

By direction of the Attorney General.

JUL 25 1944

New appointees must take oath of office, enter on duty and execute necessary appointment papers before any payment of salary can be made.

This action invalid without perforated signature.

DEP. .TMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

B122946

Name: MR. EDWARD D. SHOOT

Date: July 1,1944

No.

CIVIL SERVICE OR OTHER LEGAL AUTHORITY

Nature of Action: PROMOTION

Effective: July 1,1944

	FROM	TO
POSITION	Special Agent	Special Agent
GRADE SALARY	CAF 10 $3500	CAF 11 $3800
BUREAU OR DIVISION		
HEADQUARTERS		
APPROPRIATION	SAE,FBI, NATL. DEF.	SAE,FBI, NATL. DEF.
DEPARTMENTAL OR FIELD	Field	Field

NATURE OF POSITION

(a) NEW

P. C. No.

(b) ADDTNL. IDENT.

P. C. No.

(c) VICE

Frank E. Longo

P. C. No.

DATE OF OATH

REMARKS:

file 7-21-44

9. (Bureau)

WMW:CC

HOWARD D. SMOOT

ASSIGNED TO:
Cleveland, Ohio

2665

30

8 Dallas Dallas Texas

OCCUPATION:

The above-named registrant is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and holds a key position within the meaning of Executive Order 9309.

It is requested that the above-named registrant, who is employed by an agency in or under the Federal Government, be classified in Class II-A or Class II-B by reason of the fact that he is regularly engaged in an activity in support of the national health, safety, or interest, or an activity in war production, and is 30 years of age or over; or has been found disqualified for any military service; or qualified for limited military service only.

Registrant's status:

_____ Registrant has reached his 30th birthday

X Registrant has been found disqualified for any military service

_____ Registrant has been found qualified for limited military service only

Agency Stamp:

8 JUL 14 1944

67-263689-67

AUTHORIZED
GOVERNMENT REQUEST
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
F.B.I. REGIONAL
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

7-11-44

J. Edgar Hoover

Date

Clyde A. Tolson, Chairman

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUL 11 6 00 PM '44

Washington, D. C.

11th July 44

Notary Public

COMMUNICTIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
JUL 12 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

olson
. A. Tamm
legg
offey
lavin
ldd
lchols
sen
acy
hr
rson
ndon
nford
es
nn Tamm
se
ndy

CC: Review Committee, War Manpower Commission
SAC - Cleveland

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
900 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

HDS:fah

August 1, 1944

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT, Special Agent
Selective Service Status

Dear Sir:

Special Agent SMOOT on July 20, 1944 was placed in Class 2-A by the Board of Appeals until December 21, 1944, according to a notice he has received from Dallas County, Local Board No. 8, Dallas, Texas.

67-263689-68

Very truly yours,

H. B. Fletcher

H. B. Fletcher
Special Agent in Charge



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Cleveland, Ohio

HBF'MC

August 10, 1944

PERSONAL AND
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: SPECIAL AGENTS FOR SIS ASSIGNMENT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated July 10, 1944 in the above-titled matter. The following Special Agents have indicated an interest in assignment to foreign duty:

JOHN J. BARRETT

Agent BARRETT is not more than 5' 7" in height, of normal weight and is very neat and tidy. He is 26 years of age, appears to be youthful. He has served as a Resident Agent at Akron, Ohio, and indicates he can work without supervision. He is well accepted by persons whom he contacts and appears to be well-mannered, courteous and expresses himself well.

This agent has no special experience or background to particularly qualify him for foreign duty. He is single and in good health. He cannot read, write or speak any foreign language but his education has covered some work on the French and German languages. It is believed that Agent BARRETT could be considered qualified for this work if he is permitted to work with others, as I do not believe he has sufficient education and experience to serve on foreign duty entirely on his own initiative and responsibility.

W. KEITH CASH

This agent is about 6' in height, of normal weight, is neat in dress, mature in action and manner and is serious. He is a Resident Agent at Toledo, Ohio, and is generally regarded capable of handling work on his own initiative without particular supervision. He is always well-mannered and courteous and in his work has made proper contacts. With relation to making contacts, his performance is regarded as above average. He can express himself properly, is conscientious and amenable to discipline. I believe he is adaptable.

I do not know of any special experience or background which would qualify this agent to work undercover other than the

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Director, FBI

fact that he has proven himself to be an above-average agent. He is married, has a wife and a small child, is 30 years of age and in good health. He has no knowledge of any foreign language but he did study the German language in college. This agent is believed qualified for foreign duty.

CRADY C. CLEVELAND, JR.

Agent CLEVELAND is about 5' 10" in height, of slight build, and is neat, courteous and mature. He has served as Resident Agent in Lorain, Ohio, where he was inclined to work on his own initiative and responsibility without supervision. He is well-mannered, is not forward yet he is not the type of person that can be pushed around. He makes friends and keeps them. He has the ability to make contacts and his performance is at least average. He can express himself well and is regarded amenable to discipline. His experience and development as a Special Agent reflects that he is adaptable.

This agent has had no special experience or background that would particularly qualify him to work undercover other than his development as a Special Agent. He is 26 years of age, has no dependents and is in good health. He has been given instruction in the Spanish language at the Bureau and it is believed that he is able to speak it. It is recommended that Agent CLEVELAND be given consideration for this type of work.

CLIFFORD J. CARMODY

Agent CARMODY is not more than 5' 6" in height, of normal weight, is neat and courteous. He is 28 years of age but his small stature does not give him the air of maturity. He serves as Resident Agent at Sandusky, Ohio, and has been making very satisfactory contacts there with police agencies and others. He is inclined to work on his own initiative without any particular supervision. He is always pleasant and courteous and should be able to conduct himself properly on any type of function. He expresses himself rather well and is very amenable to discipline.

This agent has had no special experience or background that would qualify him particularly to work undercover other than his experience as a Bureau Agent. He is married, has one child and is in good health. He has some knowledge of the Spanish language and can

speak it partially. Agent CARMODY earns his rating of Very Good as a Special Agent. It is doubtful that he has sufficient polish and personal appearance to appear properly at formal functions or to meet high diplomatic officials and I believe he serves better with the Bureau in his present capacity than he would on the assignment to foreign duty.

JOHN L. CARROLL

This agent is about 5' 9" in height, of medium weight, is very clean in his dress and tidy. He is 27 years of age, reflects that maturity. He serves as a Resident Agent at Toledo, Ohio, and is capable of working without particular supervision. His personal appearance lends itself well to meeting high ranking officials and attending formal functions. He is properly courteous and pleasant. As Resident Agent, his contacts have been good and he has developed one confidential informant of particular value. He expresses himself clearly and is self-confident.

This agent has had no special experience or background that would qualify him particularly for foreign duty other than his experience as a Special Agent. He is married and has two childdren, is in good health. He has no knowledge of any foreign language. It is believed that this agent could qualify for foreign duty; however, it is noted that he is married and has two childdren as dependents. It is doubtful if it would be to the benefit of the Bureau if he were afforded this type of assignment.

CARTHA D. DeLOACH

Agent DeLOACH is about 5' 11" in height, of athletic build and weight, dresses neatly and is youthful. He is 23 years of age but acts more mature than that. He is conscientious and sincere and has worked as a Resident Agent at Akron, Ohio. He has proven himself adaptable, has made above-average development for an individual of his age and is inclined to work without supervision on his own initiative. He has been more successful than other Resident Agents in contacting persons, gaining their confidence and making personal friends of them. He can express himself properly and is very amenable to discipline.

This agent has had no special experience or background that might qualify him for foreign duty. He is not married, has no dependents and is in very good health. He has some knowledge of the French

language. He is anxious to participate on this type of assignment. It is noted that his age has made him subject to induction under the Selective Service regulations. In this connection, he advises that his Board will grant him further deferment if requested. It is recommended, if consistent with Bureau policy having in mind his age, that he be given consideration.

RICHARD K. GRACE

Agent GRACE is about 5' 10" in height, of normal weight, good personal appearance, is neat and reflects proper maturity for his age. He is 28 years of age. In the past he has served the Bureau on foreign duty and it is noted that the Bureau on his annual rating, based on his work in this field, gave him a rating of Excellent. He is single, has no dependents, is in good health and has some knowledge of the Spanish language. It is recommended that he be given consideration for foreign duty.

CHARLES W. GRUBB

Agent GRUBB is about 5' 10" in height, of normal weight and build, is courteous, neat and of good personal appearance. He has a little knowledge of the Spanish and French languages which he gained while in school. He has no speaking, writing or reading ability in any language. It is noted that this agent has a wife and three children as dependents and he is 32 years of age.

I believe it would better serve the Bureau's interest if this agent were not afforded the opportunity of engaging on foreign duty assignment, having in mind his dependents and the fact that he has just been in the Bureau field work one year.

W. TAYLOR HARDY

Agent HARDY is about 5' 10" in height, of normal weight and is very neat and pleasant. He is but 24 years of age, however, he acts more mature than his age would indicate. He serves as a Resident Agent at Toledo, Ohio, takes an interest in his work, applies himself properly and works generally without any supervision on his own initiative. He has the abilityy to meet people properly and to be accepted by them. He can express himself well and is very amenable to discipline.

This agent has had no special experience or background that would qualify him for foreign duty other than his experience as a Bureau Agent. He has developed a rating as an agent of Very Good. He is married, has one child and is in good health. He has no knowledge of any foreign language, though he studied French and German in school. He indicates that he is very interested in this type of assignment and in view of his particular interest it is recommended that he be given consideration.

JOSEPH C. [redacted]

Agent [redacted], is about 5' 11" in height, of normal weight, is very pleasant, courteous and neat. He is very mature, entered the Bureau as a Special Employee Agent and is a graduate of the National Police Academy. He is 32 years of age and has a wife and three children. He has some knowledge of the German language and is particularly interested in foreign duty in Germany. He is very conscientious and sincere and is very anxious to prove himself with the Bureau but this results in the fact that he ties himself up. He is so anxious to succeed that any small error rattles him.

It is not believed that this agent is of the right temperament nor has he had sufficient background and education to properly serve the Bureau as an employee engaged on foreign duty; further, he has a rather large number of dependents. He is not recommended for foreign duty.

LEO H. [redacted]

Agent [redacted] is about 5' 9" in height, of normal weight and dresses neatly. His personal appearance indicates a lack of maturity, though as a matter of fact he is 27 years of age. He has not had a year in the Bureau field and will not have until October but indicates he is interested in this type of assignment as soon as he is qualified. In the past he has studied French but at present he cannot read, write or speak it. He is married and in good health.

This agent has had no special experience or background that would qualify him to work undercover and he has not had sufficient experience as an investigating Special Agent to prove that he would qualify. It is not presently recommended that this agent be given consideration for foreign duty assignments.

Director, FBI

ROGER W. ROBINSON -

Agent ROBINSON is about 5' 11" in height, of athletic weight and build, is physically strong, neat, pleasant and is capable of making good contacts. He meets people easily, is not forward yet properly aggressive. He expresses himself properly, is self-confident in manner and action and is amenable to discipline. He has qualified in an excellent manner as a Special Agent and should be able to serve properly on foreign duty though he has no special experience or background that particularly qualifies him.

This agent is married and has one child. His health is excellent. He has no knowledge of any foreign language, though he has studied Spanish in college. He has departed this office on transfer prior to the submission of this letter. His name is listed herein to be certain that the fact that he has volunteered for this assignment is known to the Bureau. It is recommended that he be given consideration for this type of assignment, it being remembered, however, that he has as dependents a wife and child.

HAROLD P. SETTLE -

Agent SETTLE is about 5' 8" in height, of normal weight, perhaps a little slender, is neat and pleasant. He is 30 years of age but does not reflect maturity in his actions and manner. He is serving as a Resident Agent at Akron, Ohio, and generally works without particular supervision. His development as a Special Agent in the Bureau is not outstanding, it being noted that he is rated Good as an agent in Grade CAF 11 and has been in the field for almost four years. It is not indicated that he is above average in any manner.

This agent is married and his wife is expecting a child within the next few months. He is in good health and indicates he is capable of reading French fairly well but has no knowledge of any other foreign language. It is not recommended that he be given consideration for foreign duty as his development as a Special Agent has not been of such character to indicate that his development and abilities are above average.

Director, FBI

WILLIAM E. LEA, JR.

Special Agent LEA is above average in personal appearance. He is about 6' 1" in height, weighs around 200 pounds, appears to be well proportioned, very neat in his dress and is well mannered. He should be able to get along easily with any type of person. His approach is easy and pleasant and he has the ability to express himself. He is amenable to discipline.

This agent has had no special experience or background to qualify him particularly for foreign duty. He is presently serving as a Resident Agent at Mansfield, Ohio. His contact work has been good. He is married and has two children, is in excellent health and is from Texas. It is believed he is conscientious. He can read some Spanish and understands a little of it when spoken. He gives the impression of being slow in the manner of a Southerner but he is consistent and steady. He is recommended for this type of assignment but it is noted that he has a wife and two children, that his father was recently deceased and it is necessary for him to handle his father's affairs in behalf of his mother, also that one of his children is not more than three or four months of age. It is recommended, therefore, that if he is considered for this type of assignment, consideration be given to his personal obligations.

HOWARD D. SMOOT

Agent SMOOT is neat, courteous, is about 5' 7" in height, of good, normal, medium build and is most sincere and conscientious. He should be able to get along with and meet any type of person. He can express himself in above-average manner, is very amenable to discipline.

This agent has had no special experience or background to qualify him particularly for this type of assignment except his experience and development as a Special Agent, in which he has proven himself to be above average. He is married, 31 years of age, has one child 15 months old and is in excellent health. He indicates that he is extremely interested in this type of assignment as he reads, writes and speaks French well and can read German and Spanish. He is recommended for this assignment.

PAUL W. THOMPSON

Agent THOMPSON is about 5' 9" in height, of average weight, slight build, is always neatly dressed, mature and well qualified to

work without supervision. He has more initiative than most agents. He is well accepted by all with whom he comes in contact, can express himself properly, is amenable to discipline and is industrious. He serves as a Resident Agent in Toledo, Ohio.

This agent has no special experience or background that would qualify him particularly for this type of work other than his experience and development as a Special Agent. He is married and has no children. He is 29 years of age and in good health. It is believed that this agent is qualified for this type of assignment and it is recommended that he be given consideration therefor. He has no knowledge of any foreign languages though he has studied some Spanish in the past.

JOHN S. P. WILSON, JR.

Agent WILSON is about 5' 11" in height, of slender build, is very neat, tidy and properly mature. He serves as a Resident Agent at Akron, Ohio. It can be generally said that his work is handled without supervision. He should be able to meet persons in any position properly. He can express himself and is amenable to discipline.

This agent has had no special experience or background that would qualify him particularly for foreign duty other than his work as a Special Agent. He is married and has one child. He is in good health and is 28 years of age. He is recommended for consideration but it should be remembered that he is married and has one child dependent upon him.

JOHNNIE W. DYER

Agent DYER is about 6' 1" in height, of slender build, is neat, pleasant and courteous and has a good personal appearance. He should not have any difficulty in making contact with any individual regardless of position. He has had no special experience or background which would particularly qualify him for foreign duty except his development as an agent. He is amenable to discipline, is interested and sincere, has no dependents and is 28 years of age. He is of good health and is regarded qualified. He has no knowledge of any foreign languages. It is recommended that he be given consideration.

Very truly yours,

H. B. Fletcher

H. B. Fletcher
Special Agent in Charge

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who had contributed to this fund subsequent to August 31, 1944, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - MONEY ORDER) the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary:

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Address 2793 E. 108th, Cleveland O.

Relationship Wife Dated 8/22/44

Very truly yours,

Howard D. Smoot

Special Agent

3 AUG 31 1944

File

acn. 8-28-44
mlk

mlk

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 25, 1944

FROM : H. B. FLETCHER, SAC, Cleveland Field Division

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent
SELECTIVE SERVICE STATUS

The Board of Appeals for Local Board No. 8, Chamber of Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas, has classified Special Agent HOWARD D. SMOOT in 2-A until December 21, 1944.

3 SEP 13 1944 67-263689-69

HDS: mh

2 SEP

file
3 [illegible]

noted
[illegible]

COPY cm

O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
PAM:ER

TO : MR. H.H. CLEGG DATE: 9/27/44

FROM : H.A. MEYERS

SUBJECT: DEFENSIVE TACTICS INSTRUCTORS' SCHOOL

In accordance with authority granted, if approved, the following men will be retained at the completion of their respective In-Service classes for the purpose of receiving specialized instruction in Defensive Tactics for a period of one week:

SA J. Thomas Dietz, New Haven Field Division
SA Howard D. Smoot, Cleveland Field Division

These men will be released from this assignment at 4:30 P.M. Saturday, October 7, 1944.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. H. CLEGG

DATE: OCTOBER 3, 1944

FROM: A. ZEISS, PHYSICAL INSTRUCTOR

SUBJECT: DAN SMOOT, SPECIAL AGENT
DEFENSIVE TECHNIQUE INSTRUCTORS' SCHOOL

This is to advise that yesterday Special Agent Dan Smoot who is attending the Defensive Technique Instructors' School informed Mr. Zeiss that he twisted his left ankle while getting up from the mat during class activity. The injury appeared slight and Mr. Smoot was of the opinion that immediate medical attention was not necessary.

This morning Agent Smoot was unable to put his weight upon his foot without assistance and stated that the ankle had caused him some discomfort several hours after the injury occurred. With the assistance of Agent R. G. Barthol also of the Defensive Technique Instructors' School he was immediately taken to the FBI Nurse and then to the Public Health where the injury was diagnosed as a sprain.

It is Agent Smoot's desire that he be permitted to remain in the class taking notes. The examining physician informed that the sprain might clear up at any time.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Agent Smoot be permitted to remain in class taking notes and if his ankle does not clear up before the end of the course he can be given the practical work by Agent Robert G. Barthol of the same class who is also assigned to the same field office as Agent Smoot.

RECORDED 67-263689-70

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Glavin

DATE: October 3, 1944

FROM : Jessie R. Skilling, R. N.

SUBJECT: SMOOT, H. DAN
(In-Training Class)

The above Special Agent reported to the Health Service this morning for Form CA-16. Assistant in gymnasium stated in the Health Service that Mr. Smoot had injured left foot on the 2nd inst. during exercises.

X-ray shows no fracture but foot is very painful, probably due to sprain, which was bandaged and Special Agent given crutches. He is to report back to Public Health the 6th inst.

Respectfully submitted,

Jessie R. Skilling, R. N.

Jessie R. Skilling

CC: Mr. Glavin
Mr. Clegg

File 11/16/44

OFFICIAL SUPERIOR'S REPORT OF INJURY

[To be submitted to UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES' COMPENSATION COMMISSION, Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable after any injury to a civil employee of the United States sustained while in the performance of duty which causes any disability for work beyond the day or shift on which the injury occurred or results in any charge against the Commission for medical expense. This form should be accompanied by C. A. 1.]

Place of employment

1. Department Justice (War, Navy, etc.) 2. Bureau or office F. B. I. (Engineer, Navigation, etc.)
3. Place of employment Field Division (Arsenal, Navy Yard, etc.), Cleveland (City), Ohio (State)
4. Reporting office Cleveland, Ohio (Location of reporting office or division headquarters)
5. Name of superintendent or foreman in charge when injury occurred George Zeiss

The injured employee

6. Name of injured employee David Howard D. Smoot (Give first name in full) 7. Age 31 8. Sex M 9. Race W
10. Home address 2793 East 108 st., (Street and number) Cleveland (City or town), Ohio (State)
11. Occupation and division Special Agent (Give both, as laborer, hull division; helper, machine shop, etc.) 12. Was employee doing his regular work? yes If not, what work?
13. Total length of service with the Government as a civilian? 2 years, 7 months
14. How long at present work in this establishment? 2 years, 7 months
15. Dates of other injuries none
16. Rate of pay on date of injury $3800.00 per annum { and subsistence valued at $..... per ..... / and quarters valued at $..... per .....
17. Employee begins work at 8:30 a.m. (Hour, a. m. or p. m.) 18. Regular day's work ends 5 p.m. (Hour, a. m. or p. m.)
19. Hours worked per day 8 20. Days paid per week 6

The injury

21. Place where injury occurred F.B.I. Basement gymnasium, U.S.Dept.of Justice Bldg (Give exact location, as name or number of building and division, etc.)
22. Date of injury 10/3/44, 19....; day of week Monday; hour of day 3 p.m. (a. m. or p. m.)
23. Date employee stopped work ....., 19....; day of week .....; hour of day ..... m. (a. m. or p. m.)
24. Date employee's pay stopped ....., 19....; day of week .....; hour of day ..... m. (a. m. or p. m.)
25. Has employee returned to work? No absence from duty was necessary (Give date and hour)
26. Will employee receive pay for any portion of above absence on account of:
(a) Annual leave ..... (Give exact dates)
(b) Sick leave ..... (Give exact dates)
(c) Any other reason ..... (Give exact dates)
27. Describe in full how injury occurred During a class of instructions, he sprained an ankle while getting up from a mat in the gymnasium.
28. State part of body injured and nature and extent of injury left ankle sprained; no disability
29. Did injury cause loss of any member or part of member? No If so, describe exactly .....
30. Was employee injured while in performance of duty? yes If not, or in doubt, give detailed statement .....
31. Was injury caused by:
(a) Willful misconduct of the employee? no (b) Intention of employee to bring about injury or death of himself or another? no (c) Employee's intoxication? no
(If any answers to these questions are made in the affirmative, the reporting officer should attach an additional statement giving the reason for his conclusion)
32. Was written notice of injury given within 48 hours? yes If not, did immediate superior have actual knowledge of injury? .....
(Answer to question 5, Form C. A. 1, must be complete if notice was not given within 48 hours)
33. Names and addresses of witnesses to injury
Robert G. Barthol, 900 Standard Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio
(If disability will continue for more than one day, have statements of witnesses made on reverse side of this form)
34. Was injury caused by a third party other than a Government employee or agency? no If so, has employee been instructed in procedure under commission's regulations? .....
(A detailed statement should be forwarded with this report)

Medical attendance

35. Name and address of physician who first attended case Examination at U.S.Public Healhh Service
36. How soon after injury? 17 hours
37. To what hospital sent? none Location .....
38. Name and address of physician now attending case .....

Signed this ..... day of ....., 19.... .....
(Signature of reporting officer)
at ....
(Title)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1929

STATEMENT OF WITNESSES

[The statement of witness should tell just what the witness saw personally, or, if he did not see the injury occur, just what he knows about it and when and by whom the information was given him.]

Signed this _____ day of _____, 19____

_____
(Signature of witness)

Signed this _____ day of _____, 19____

_____
(Signature of witness)

STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENT MEDICAL OFFICER OR PHYSICIAN WHO FIRST EXAMINED CASE

I CERTIFY that _____ (Name of employee) was given first-aid treatment, or examined, on _____, 19____, at _____m., and _____ (Was or was not) disabled for work. Probable length of disability will be _____ In my opinion disability _____ (Was or was not) due to injury on _____, 19____

Nature of injury as found on examination _____

Hospitalized _____ Will return for further treatment _____

Discharged _____ Other disposition _____

Remarks _____ Statement of Government medical officer submitted to Commission on Form C.A. 20 or reverse Spacial C.A. 16 or C.A. 17 on December 21, 1944

Signed this _____ day of _____, 19____

at _____

_____
(Signature of medical officer)

_____
(Title)

c9—585

EMPLOYEE'S NOTICE OF INJURY AND ORIGINAL CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION AND MEDICAL TREATMENT

(To be submitted to the official superior by every employee injured in the performance of his duty, or some one on his behalf, within forty-eight hours after the injury. This notice shall be given by delivering it personally to the official superior or by depositing it in the mail properly stamped and addressed to the official superior. It should be retained by the official superior unless the injury causes disability for work beyond the day or shift in which the injury occurred, or results in any charge against the Commission for medical expense, when it should be forwarded to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission with report of injury, Form C. A. 2.)

Washington (City or town), D.C. (State)

(Street and number)

October 3, 1944 (Date of this notice), 19

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I was injured in the performance of my duties on October 2 (Date), 1944

Monday (Day of week), 3:00 (Hour, a. m. or p. m.) P m.

1. The injury occurred at F.B.I. Basement Gymnasium, U.S.Dept.ofJustice Bldg (Give name of establishment where employed)

in the following manner: During a class of instruction,I was getting up from a mat and accidentally twisted my ankle (left).

2. Cause of injury Accidental sprain

3. Nature of injury My left ankle was sprained

4. Names of witnesses to injury:

Robert G. Barthol, Special Agent, F.B.I.

5. If this notice was not given within 48 hours after the injury, explain failure to give notice and state the name of the person to whom first notice was given and date:

The injury did not disable me and no claims were made. Accident reported to George Zeiss, F.B.I. athletic instructor on 10/3/44.

This injury was not caused by my willful misconduct, intention to bring about the injury or death of myself or of another, nor by my intoxication, and I hereby make claim for compensation and medical treatment to which I may be entitled by reason of the injury sustained by me.

(Name) Howard D. Smoot

Before compensation is paid, written claim on Form C. A. 4 must be submitted to the Commission

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1929 9—584

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LAH:imc

TO : CLYDE A. TOLSON

FROM : H. H. CLEGG

DATE: October 7, 1944

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SPECIAL AGENT - HOWARD D. SMOOT
IN-SERVICE TRAINING COURSE NO. 6
FROM 9/18/44 TO 9/30/44
EOD - 3-23-42
GRADE - CAF-11
SALARY - $3,800
ASSIGNED TO - CLEVELAND

MOOT COURT TRAINING

ABILITY TO TESTIFY:

QUALIFIED XXXX

NOT QUALIFIED _____

REMARKS: _____

George H. Treadwell
INSTRUCTOR

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION AFFORDED: Yes

GRADES ATTAINED:

NOTEBOOK	- Good
WRITTEN EXAMINATION	- 87
HIP SHOOTING	- 96
PRACTICAL PISTOL COURSE	- 92
SHOTGUN	-100
.30 RIFLE	- 93
MACHINE GUN	- 95
GENERAL FIREARMS ABILITY	- Very Good

TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT QUALIFICATIONS:

Good

REMARKS: Interviewing official - George H. Treadwell

Smoot is of average height and build. He has dark hair, a ruddy complexion and presents a very good appearance.

Upon introduction, Smoot is rather formal but loosens up considerably when engaged in conversation. He appears to be mature and to have an abundance of self-confidence and poise. He has a positive type of personality, and it is believed that upon some occasions he might be somewhat lacking in diplomacy. This Agent is definitely above average in mentality. He is alert, energetic, and interested in his work, and it is believed that with proper supervision he will develop supervisory and perhaps administrative ability.

Smoot had no personal problems or suggestions to offer. He did state, however, that he was sincerely interested in an SIS assignment. He is married and has one child, 15 months of age. He stated that he intended to talk to someone in Mr. Carson's Section while attending In-Service.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Tumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

LAH:CL

October 10, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, Cleveland

RE: HOWARD D. SNOOT
SPECIAL AGENT

Dear Sir:

The above-named Special Agent attended an In-Service training course at the Seat of Government from September 18 to September 30, 1944.

He attained the following grades:

Notebook	Good
Written Examination	87
Technical Equipment Qualifications	Good
Hip Shooting	96
Practical Pistol Course	92
Shotgun	100
.30 Rifle	93
Machine Gun	95

The firearms grades should be entered on the individual field firearms training record card.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

cc: Howard D. Snoot
Cleveland

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
★ OCT 10 1944 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JMO:id

October 14, 1944 PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio

Dear Mr. Smoot:

The Bureau is in receipt of the report of the physical examination afforded you at the United States Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, on September 28, 1944.

This report reflects the following physical defects:

None.

The Board of Examining Physicians makes the following recommendations:

Inoculation for typhoid.
Inoculation for tetanus.

It reports that you are capable of performing strenuous physical exertion, and have no physical defects that would interfere with your participation in raids or other work involving the practical use of firearms.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 14 1944
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 OCT 1 [illegible]

CC: SAC Cleveland

67-263689-71

Kmf

CC-270

RECORD OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NAME Howard D. Smoot AGE 30 YEARS, 11 MONTHS
NATIVITY(state of birth) Missouri MARRIED, SINGLE, WIDOWED: married NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1
FAMILY HISTORY Father died with tuberculosis in 1923.

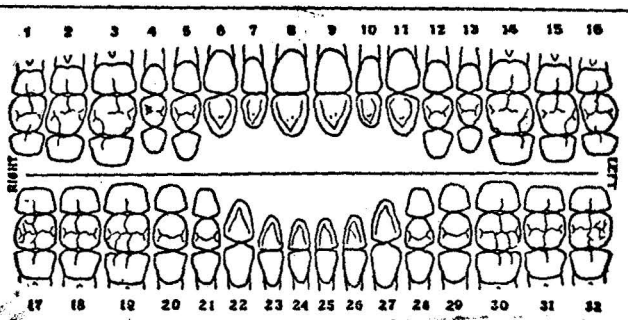
HISTORY OF ILLNESS OR INJURY
Chronic P-N drip
otherwise none

HEAD AND FACE n
EYES: PUPILS (size, shape, reaction to light and distance, etc.)
DISTANT VISION RT. 20/ 20 , corrected to 20/
LT. 20/ 20 , corrected to 20/ Review of systems negative
COLOR PERCEPTION normal
(state edition of Stilling's plates or Lamps used)
DISEASE OR ANATOMICAL DEFECTS n
EARS: HEARING RT. WHISPERED VOICE 15 /15' CONVERSATIONAL SPEECH /15'
LT. WHISPERED VOICE 15 /15' CONVERSATIONAL SPEECH /15'
DISEASE OR DEFECTS n
NOSE n
(Disease or anatomical defect, obstruction, etc. State degree)
SINUSES n

TONGUE, PALATE, PHARYNX, LARYNX, TONSILS n

TEETH AND GUMS(disease or anatomical defect):
MISSING TEETH 17-20-29
NONVITAL TEETH none apparent
PERIAPICAL DISEASE none apparent
MARKED MALOCCLUSION no
PYORRHEA ALVEOLARIS no
TEETH REPLACED BY BRIDGES none

DENTURES none
REMARKS



J. N. Lan 263689-91
(Signature of Dental Officer)

Lehsenb Smoot 10-14-44 S Moid

GENERAL BUILD AND APPEARANCE stocky
TEMPERATURE 98. CHEST AT EXPIRATION 37
HEIGHT 67½ CHEST AT INSPIRATION 40½
WEIGHT 146½ CIRCUMFERENCE OF ABDOMEN AT UMBILICUS 31
RECENT GAIN OR LOSS, AMOUNT AND CAUSE no change
SKIN, HAIR, AND GLANDS n
NECK (abnormalities, thyroid gland, trachea, larynx)
n
SPINE AND EXTREMITIES (bones, joints, muscles, feet)
n

THORAX (size, shape, movement, rib cage, mediastinum) _____

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, BRONCHI, LUNGS, PLEURA, ETC. n

Photo-Fluorograph of chest is negative

CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM n

HEART (note all signs of cardiac involvement) _____

PULSE: BEFORE EXERCISE 72 BLOOD PRESSURE: SYSTOLIC 128

AFTER EXERCISE 26 } 64 DIASTOLIC 60

THREE MINUTES AFTER 38

CONDITION OF ARTERIES n CHARACTER OF PULSE n

CONDITION OF VEINS n HEMORRHOIDS n

ABDOMEN AND PELVIS (condition of wall, scars, herniae, abnormality of viscera) n

GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM n

URINALYSIS: SP. GR. 1.015 ALB. n SUGAR n MICROSCOPICAL n

VENEREAL DISEASE n

NERVOUS SYSTEM n

(organic or functional disorders)

ROMBERG n INCOORDINATION (gait, speech) n

REFLEXES, SUPERFICIAL n DEEP (knee, ankle, elbow) n TREMORS n

SEROLOGICAL TESTS n BLOOD TYPE -O-

ABNORMAL PSYCHE (neurasthenia, psychasthenia, depression, instability, worries) n

SMALLPOX VACCINATION: DATE OF LAST VACCINATION 1943

TYPHOID PROPHYLAXIS: NUMBER OF COURSES None in five years

DATE OF LAST COURSE None in five years

REMARKS ON ABNORMALITIES NOT OTHERWISE NOTED OR SUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED ABOVE _____

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS none

CAPABLE OF PERFORMING DUTIES INVOLVING strenuous PHYSICAL EXERTION

IS THIS INDIVIDUAL PHYSICALLY FIT TO PARTICIPATE IN RAIDS AND APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS WHICH MIGHT ENTAIL THE PRACTICAL USE OF FIREARMS yes (yes or no)

(when no is given state cause) _____

FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMARKS (as per boards, when necessary) _____

Typhoid Prophyalxis

Tetanus Toxoid

Benjamin V. White
Lieut. (MC) U.S.N.R.

DATE OF EXAMINATION 9/28/44

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMBER

TO : MR. H. H. CLEGG DATE: 10/9/44

FROM : H. A. MEYER

SUBJECT: DEFENSIVE TACTICS INSTRUCTORS' SCHOOL
OCTOBER 1 - 7, 1944

This is to advise that Special Agent Howard D. Smoot of the Cleveland Field Division has completed one week of specialized instruction in Defensive Tactics (Jiujutsu and Disarming Methods) and has qualified as a Bureau instructor in same.

67-263689-72

RECORDED

OCT 1

NHM/ja

RECORDED

SAC, CLEVELAND

OCTOBER 16, 1944

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEFENSIVE TACTICS INSTRUCTORS' SCHOOL
OCTOBER 1, 1944 - OCTOBER 7, 1944

Please be advised that Special Agent Howard D. Smoot of your Division has completed a one-week course of specialized instruction in Defensive Tactics (Jujitsu and Disarming Methods) and has qualified as a Bureau instructor in same.

NOV 1944 RECORDED 67-263689-73

1 OCT 28

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
OCT 16 1944
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI
RECEIVED-MAIL

OCT 17 1944

HOWARD D. SMOOT

ASSIGNED TO
CLEVELAND, OHIO

2663

31 (October 5, 1913)

8 Dallas Dallas Texas

OCCUPATION Mr. Smoot is a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and holds a key position within the meaning of Executive Order 9309.

It is requested that the above-named registrant, who is employed by an agency in or under the Federal Government, be classified in Class II-A or Class II-B by reason of the fact that he is regularly engaged in an activity in support of the national health, safety, or interest, or an activity in war production, and is 30 years of age or over; or has been found disqualified for any military service; or qualified for limited military service only.

Registrant's status:

____XX____ Registrant has reached his 30th birthday

_____ Registrant has been found disqualified for any military service

_____ Registrant has been found qualified for limited military service only

AUTHORIZED
GOVERNMENT REQUEST

Agency Stamp:

11/27/44
Date

Clyde A. Tolson, Chairman

J. Edgar Hoover

67-263689-74

8 DEC 1944

Washington, D. C.

November 27th 44

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
VALUED
NOV 28 1944
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

cc - Review Committee, War Manpower Commission
SAC, Cleveland

Notary Public

NBF'HC

Cleveland, Ohio
December 27, 1944

MEMORANDUM FILE:

Re: HOWARD D. SHOOT
Special Agent

This agent testified in moot court on December 20, 1944. He obviously is above average. He understands the questions, cannot be hurried, reflects intelligence, self-confidence and is mentally alert and sincere.

H. B. Fletcher
SAC

67-2955-30
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DEC 27 1944
CLEVELAND FIELD OFFICE
ROUTED TO FILE

FROM FIELD FILE

CLASSIFICATION ADVICE

App. Not Req.

DEC

(Local Board Date Stamp With Code)

Dec. 28, 1944

(Date of mailing of Notice of Classification to Registrant)

1945

67-263689-75

You are advised that—

Howard (First name) Drummond (Middle name) Smoot (Last name)

Order No. 2663 has been classified in Class II-A 71 38

until May 27, 1945, 19

(Insert date for Class II-A and II-B only)

by ☒ Local Board.

☐ Board of Appeal (by vote of ..... to .....).

☐ President.

Julia Williams

(Member or clerk of local board)

DSS Form 59
(Revised 12-10-43)

(See other side)

16—37588-2

Appeal Procedure

Any person entitled to do so may take an appeal to the board of appeal within 10 days after the above date of mailing of Notice of Classification to registrant in either of the following ways:

(1) By filing with the local board a written notice of appeal. Such notice need not be in any particular form but must state the name of the registrant and the name and identity of the person appealing so as to show the right of appeal.

(2) By signing the "Appeal to Board of Appeal" on the Selective Service Questionnaire (Form 40).

The person appealing may attach to his notice of appeal or to the Selective Service Questionnaire (Form 40) a statement specifying the respects in which he believes the local board erred, may direct attention to any information in the registrant's file which he believes the local board has failed to consider or give sufficient weight, and may set out in full any information which was offered to the local board and which the local board failed or refused to include in the registrant's file.

Appeal to the President from classification by the board of appeal may be taken at any time within 10 days after the date of mailing of notice to registrant, provided the registrant was classified by the board of appeal in either Class I–A, Class I–A–O, or Class IV–E and one or more members of the board of appeal dissented from such classification. Otherwise, the decision of the board of appeal is final except when an appeal is taken to the President either by the State Director of Selective Service or the Director of Selective Service on the ground that he deems it to be in the national interest or necessary to avoid an injustice.

16—37588-1 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: January 1, 1945

FROM : SAC, Cleveland, Ohio

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
SPECIAL AGENT

This is to advise that Special Agent HOWARD D. SMOOT has been classified II-A until May 27, 1945 by Local Board 8, Dallas County, Chamber of Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas.

67-263689-76

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Cleveland, Ohio
March 6, 1945

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT, Special Agent

Dear Sir:

I have heard that the Bureau is organizing a class to train agents for service in Europe. I am very much interested in an assignment of this kind and would appreciate an appointment.

Very truly yours,

Howard D. Smoot

8 MAR 27 1945

67-263689-77

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who had contributed to this fund prior to February 10, 1945, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK ~~- MONEY ORDER~~) the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary for F. B. I. Agents' Insurance Fund:

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Address 10602 Shaker Blvd - Cleveland, O.

Relationship Wife Dated 1-16-45

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary under the Chas. S. Ross Fund providing $1500-death benefit to beneficiary of agents killed in line of duty.

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Address 10602 Shaker Blvd - Cleveland, O.

Relationship Wife Dated 1-16-45

Very truly yours,

Howard Drummond Smoot
Special Agent

Rec'd 1-19-45

Ack. 1-19-45 mbb

COPY vs

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Cleveland, Ohio

HBF'MC

February 7, 1945

PERSONAL AND
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: POLICE INSTRUCTORS SCHOOL

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau Letter No. 17, Series 1945, dated January 30, 1945, and to Paragraph C thereof relating to the titled matter.

It is respectfully recommended and suggested that the following personnel presently assigned to this field division be considered for attendance at a police instructors school so that they might receive specialized training to permit them to appear as instructors before police schools and law enforcement conferences:

ARTHUR W. PEJEAU
CLARENCE J. OVIATT
HOWARD D. SMOOT

Very truly yours,

/s/ H. B. FLETCHER
SAC

4 MAR 13 1945

copy fl

GOLDEN UNDERWOOD
MAYOR

CITY OF PARKERSBURG
Police Department
PARKERSBURG, W. VA.

March 9th, 1945.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This letter will express to you the thanks of this Department for your cooperation in connection with the Police School recently held in this City.

Special Agents H. D. Smoot and Clyde E. Smith of the Cleveland Field Office, and Leon H. Rumans of the Washington Field Office, with out exception presented their subject in an extremely interesting and helpful way, and their lectures and demonstrations were well received and greatly appreciated by all of the officers in attendance.

All of us regretted very much that flood conditions in Parkersburg and vicinity not only made necessary the use on extra duty of all of our officers, but also made impossible the attendance of numerous officers from surrounding communities on March 7th and 8th, when Special Agent Watson of the New York Field Office was scheduled to speak on Traffic. It was necessary, because of the emergency, to cancel those sessions, but we hope that within the near future it will be possible for us to re-schedule that subject and have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Watson or Mr. Kunz, who was originally scheduled to speak.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ C. W. Hylbert
Chief of Police.

cc: Special Agent in Charge, Huntington, W. Va.
Special Agent in Charge, Cleveland, Ohio.
Special Agent in Charge, New York City.

9 APR 12 1945

copy fl

CMM:md

March 12, 1945

Mr. C. W. Hylbert
Chief of Police
Parkersburg, West Virginia

My dear Chief:

I wish to thank you for your letter of March 9, 1945. It was a real pleasure to learn that the Police School in your city was so successful and the FBI is happy to have been a part of this fine endeavor. We, of course, will be pleased to be of further assistance when the course is resumed.

The comments you made concerning Special Agents H. D. Smoot, Clyde E. Smith and Leon H. Rumans were most gratifying and it is always encouraging to know that the work of our representatives is well received.

With best wishes and kink regards,

Sincerely yours,

cc: Huntington
cc: Training Division - Attention Mr. Rogers

9 APR 12 1945

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Cleveland, Ohio

HBF'MC

March 19, 1945

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the annual efficiency rating of the above-named employee and it is noted that he is superior and outstanding. He is decidedly above average and gives every indication of being capable in every respect. It is believed he could serve as a supervisor in a highly creditable manner and could possibly be developed into some executive position with the Bureau.

Agent SMOOT is above average in intelligence. He has been encouraged to submit a speech transcript so that he can be qualified to appear before various groups and organizations as a Bureau representative. He should be able to handle such assignments very creditably.

It is recommended that Agent SMOOT be afforded a promotion in grade at this time.

Agt. last reallocated on 7-1-44 and under the present system of promotion is not due for reallocation until 1-1-46 JEE/rm.

Very truly yours,

H. B. Fletcher

H. B. Fletcher
SAC

Letter to Sac, Cleveland
4-2-45
JEE-JB

67-263689-78

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

3-



HLE/wma

March 20, 1945

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio

Dear Mr. Smoot:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 6, 1945, wherein you advised me of your desire to be considered for an SIS assignment.

Your interest in the furtherance of the Bureau's SIS program is indeed appreciated and you may be assured that your qualifications have been carefully noted and made a matter of record in our files to be given consideration as additional assignments of this nature are made in the future.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc: SAC, Cleveland

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 21 1945
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

67-263689-179

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lad
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Standard Form No. 51, Rev.
Approved Dec. 1943
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 458

ANNUAL

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 50-R012.
Approval expires Mar. 30, 1945.

ADMINISTRATIVE-UNOFFICIAL ( )
OFFICIAL:
REGULAR (X) SPECIAL ( )
PROBATIONAL or TRIAL PERIOD ( )

As of March 31, 1945 based on performance during period from April 1, 1944 to March 31, 1945

HOWARD D. SMOOT (16)
(Name of employee)

Special Agent CAF 11
(Title of position, service, and grade)

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Cleveland, Ohio
(Organization—Indicate bureau, division, section, unit, field station)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE
√ if adequate
− if weak
+ if outstanding

1. Study the instructions in the Rating Official's Guide, C. S. C. Form No. 3823A.
2. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
3. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.
   a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.
   b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning functions on elements in *italics*.

CHECK ONE:
Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☐
All others ☒

---- (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
---- (2) Mechanical skill.
+ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
---- (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
+ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
+ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
---- (7) Accuracy of operations.
+ (8) Accuracy of final results.
+ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
+ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
+ (11) Industry.
+ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
+ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? No (Yes or no))
+ (14) Ability to organize his work.
+ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
+ (16) Cooperativeness.
+ (17) Initiative.
+ (18) Resourcefulness.
+ (19) Dependability.
+ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

---- (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
---- (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
---- (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
---- (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
---- (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
---- (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
---- (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
---- (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
---- (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
---- (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
---- (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

+ (A) Ability to direct and lead raids and dangerous assignments.
---- (B)
---- (C)

STANDARD Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form	*Adjective rating*
Plus marks on all underlined elements, and no minus marks	Excellent
Plus marks on at least half of the underlined elements, and no minus marks	Very good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and any minus marks overcompensated by plus marks	Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and minus marks not overcompensated by plus marks	Fair
Minus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Unsatisfactory

Rating official EXCELLENT HAJ

Reviewing official ----

Rated by H. B. Fletcher (Signature of rating official) Special Agent in Charge (Title) March 13, 1945 (Date)

Reviewed by ---- (Signature of reviewing official) ---- (Title) 3-31-45 (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee ---- (Date) Report to employee ---- (Adjective rating)

16—26177-2

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent
Annual Efficiency Rating

This agent dresses neatly, always presents an appearance in accord with Bureau standards, possesses a friendly, pleasing mature personality and is popular with fellow employees. He is far above the average in intelligence, initiative and resourcefulness and is thoroughly aggressive, forceful and self-confident. He is sincere, very conscientious and industrious, is interested in his work and performs an above-average volume in a very thorough and accurate fashion. He is always cheerfully available for after-hour assignments.

Agent SMOOT is an excellent automobile driver, a very fast rough-draft typist but has no knowledge of shorthand. His ability to use all Bureau cameras is above average and he has an excellent knowledge of French and can read Spanish and German. He is an approved Bureau instructor in Defensive Tactics. His firearms scores are very good and I am confident of his ability to handle dangerous assignments. He has operated on a large number of physical surveillances with excellent results, which reflected abundance of ingenuity on his part.

Although this agent has had no opportunity to testify in Federal Court, his performance in moot court has been observed and it is believed he would be an excellent Bureau witness as he has a good voice and exhibited poise, alertness and confidence upon the witness stand. He organizes and initiates complicated investigations efficiently and effortlessly, welcomes responsibility and discharges his duties with almost no supervision. He is an excellent dictator, having a large vocabulary, a good command of English, thorough preparation, clear enunciation and dictating at a rapid, even tempo. His reports are well organized and worded and reflect a minimum of error.

During the past year, this agent has investigated cases in the following categories: National Defense - 65, 100, 101; General Investigative - 9, 77, 91 and Plant and American Legion contacts.

This agent has supervisory ability and has been afforded experience in supervisory work, which he performed very capably. He enjoys excellent health and physical condition.

Agent SMOOT's performance I consider to be excellent and I believe he will continue to develop.

I have read this rating

HDS

HBF'MC
3-13-45

H. B. Fletcher
H. B. Fletcher
Special Agent in Charge

Letter to SAC, Cleveland
3-29-45
JEE-ajg

7-1-44 Cof-11 3800

3

JEE:ojg ~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Cleveland April 2, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

Reference is made to your letter of March 19, 1945 to the Bureau, wherein you recommend that the captioned Agent be afforded a promotion in grade.

It is noted that Agent Smoot was reallocated to Grade CAF-11 $3800 per annum on July 1, 1944 and a review of his record does not reflect that he is deserving of special consideration in the form of an additional increase in salary at this time.

However, the comments in his annual efficiency report to the effect that he has operated on a large number of physical surveillances with excellent results which reflected an abundance of ingenuity on his part may entitle him to such consideration. In the event you feel his participation on these surveillances has been outstanding you should furnish the Bureau with more specific and detailed information. Upon receipt thereof, further consideration will be given to reallocating Agent Smoot to Grade CAF-12 $4600 per annum.

67-263689-80

27

3 APR 6 1945

3 APR 3 1945

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
★ APR 3 - 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

ojg

OFFICE MEMORANDUM COPY JAC UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI DATE: March 21, 1945

FROM: SAC, Huntington

SUBJECT: POLICE SCHOOL
Parkersburg, W. Va.

For the information of the Bureau, there were approximately 45 officers representing various Police Departments and Sheriffs' offices who attended sessions of the Parkersburg Police School. The average attendance for the first week was approximately 12 at each of the sessions, or 24 in attendance each day.

During the first part of the second week, attendance dropped off due to flood conditions which prevented officers from surrounding communities from reaching Parkersburg. As the Bureau is already aware, it was necessary to cancel the last three days of the school entirely inasmuch as the flood conditions required the use of all the Parkersburg Police officers and completely out off those from the surrounding communities.

I have been informed that Special Agents H. D, SMOOT and CLYDE E. SMITH of the Cleveland Office and Special Agent LEON H. RUMANS of the Washington Field Office without exception presented their subjects in a most helpful and interesting way. A number of the officers in attendance remarked about this to our Agents. One officer from a town near Parkersburg advised that he had to attend only the first session on Defensive Tactics, but that he found this course and the succeeding courses so interesting and instructive that he attended every session. An officer of the West Virginia State Police who had previously had training in Judo and Defensive Tactics informed me that Agent SMOOT's demonstration was one of the most practical that he had ever seen. Other officers commented very highly on Agent SMITH's lectures and demonstrations and also on the instruction given by Agent RUMANS.

Chief of Police C. W. HYLBERT has indicated that he would like to re-schedule the sessions on Traffic as soon as conditions will permit. He also thought he might schedule one or two additional subjects to be discussed. No particular date has been set.

JLD:VW

67-263689-81

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Cleveland, Ohio

HBF'MC

April 14, 1945

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

PERSONAL ~~AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from this office dated March 19, 1945 and your letter of April 2, 1945 which relate to the recommendation that the above-named agent be afforded a promotion in grade.

Agent SMOOT has been particularly effective on all physical surveillances and it is customary to assign him to physical surveillances of above-average importance. For the most part, these have related to matters of Internal Security - C and he has participated in practically all of such surveillances conducted in this field division. He has handled them all in a creditable manner and has kept the desk informed of the developments and the results obtained have always been good.

Agent SMOOT has demonstrated a capacity to handle detail beyond the average and in this connection reference is made to his report of February 24, 1945 in the matter titled COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF UNITED AUTOMOBILE AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, CIO, INTERNAL SECURITY - C (Bureau File 100-26844), to his report of March 14, 1944 in the case titled SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA, INTERNAL SECURITY - C (Bureau File 100-53918), and to his report of December 30, 1943 in the matter titled YETTA ABRAMSON LAND, WITH ALIASES, INTERNAL SECURITY - C (Bureau File 100-9380).

In view of the fact that during the past year, this agent's principal activity has been in connection with activities of the Communist Party, it is difficult to indicate outstanding ability but it has been found that his performance has been such that he is considered very reliable, intelligent and practical, his volume is always proper and he can be entrusted with the preparation and development of all investigative matters and it is customary for him to be assigned to matters of more than average importance because of his generally

67-263689-82

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

APR 17 1945

Director, FBI

recognized ability.

I believe there are few, if any, agents of equal ability in Agent SMOOT's present grade and recommend his promotion in grade.

Very truly yours,

H. B. Fletcher
SAC

WRG/lvw

HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT

2663 October 5, 1913 (31)

8 Dallas Dallas Texas

Title: Special Agent Annual Salary $4428.32

Date Employed March 23, 1942 Date Entered Present Position March 23, 1942

Marital Status: Single ____ Married x No. of Children One

Duties: See attachment.

Employment History: Credit Manager, Ben E. Keith Company, Dallas, Texas, Instructor, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas; Teacher Fellow, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Agency Stamp

AUTHORIZED
GOVERNMENT REQUEST
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
F.B.I. RECORDS COMMITTEE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON

It is requested that the above-named registrant who is employed by an agency in or under the Federal Government, be classified in Class II-A or II-B by reason of the fact that he is "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest.

67-263689-83

Date 4-19-45 Clyde A. Tolson

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice
900 Standard Building
Cleveland Ohio

J. Edgar Hoover, Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 7
APR 1945 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

April 19, 1945

CC: Review Committee, War Manpower Commission
SAC-Cleveland

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

mlw

TO : Mr. Glavin

FROM : J. P. Mohr

DATE: 5/3/45

SUBJECT: Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent - Cleveland

RE: MERITORIOUS INCREASE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

This employee entered on duty as a Special Agent on 3/23/42 and was last reallocated to CAF-11, $3800 per annum on 7/1/44. In March 1945, SAC Fletcher recommended that Agent Smoot be afforded a promotion in grade calling attention to his annual efficiency report in which it was pointed out that this Agent has operated on a large number of physical surveillances with excellent results which reflected an abundance of ingenuity on his part. SAC Fletcher was therefore requested to furnish more detailed information concerning his ingenuity at which time further consideration would be given to his recommendation that Agent Smoot be reallocated.

SAC Fletcher has since advised that Agent Smoot had been particularly effective on all physical surveillances and it was customary to assign him to physical surveillances of above-average importance and for the most part these have related to matters of Internal Security-C and he has handled them all in a creditable manner. He said Agent Smoot had demonstrated a capacity to handle detail beyond the average. SAC Fletcher said that in view of the fact that during the past year, this Agent's principal activity has been in connection with activities of the Communist Party, it is difficult to indicate outstanding ability but it has been found that his performance has been such that he is considered very reliable, intelligent and practical; his volume is always proper and he can be entrusted with the preparation and development of all investigative matters and it is customary for him to be assigned to matters of more than average importance because of his generally recognized ability.

By memorandum dated 4/30/45, Mr. J. C. Strickland of the Security Division advised that Agent Smoot in recent months has submitted several reports in cases supervised in the Internal Security Section. He said an excellent report was prepared by him on 2/24/45 in the case entitled "Communist Infiltration of United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO". The investigation reported which necessitated extensive review of files in the Cleveland Office and ran to more than 200 pages, was accomplished, according to the period for which made, in 19 days. As for the report itself, although long, it contained no extraneous material, was well organized and presented; it brought the investigation to a current status with regard to the separate locals covered and clearly indicated in the undeveloped leads the balance of the inquiry to be performed. Mr. Strickland said that from the investigation conducted and reported in this case, Agent Smoot appears to be doing excellent work and to be deserving of a promotion in grade.

67-203689-84

For your information under the procedure presently being followed by the Bureau Agent Smoot would not be eligible for reallocation [redacted] consideration until January 1946.

A PERMANENT BRIEF OF THIS AGENT'S FILE IS ATTACHED.

RECOMMENDATION

Although the information submitted indicates that Agent Smoot is performing his duties in a very capable manner, it is not felt that he should be reallocated to Grade CAF-12, $4600 per annum since he has only been in his present grade approximately ten months. However, in view of his excellent status it is recommended that he be reconsidered in August 1945.

[signature]
Jee

I recommend reallocation now. It appears he is handling most important work very efficiently and earning $4600. [illegible] 5-4

on 5/23 V.

Prepared by: ems
Checked by: MW
Filed by:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr.
Miss
Mrs. Mr. Howard B. Smoot Date May 25, 1945

New appointment ☐ Transfer ☐ Promotion ☒ Separation ☐

PRESENT STATUS

1. Title: Special Agent
2. Grade: CAF 11
3. Salary: $3800 per annum
4. Seat of Government: ☐
   Field: ☒
5. Division:
6. Appropriation: "Salaries and Expenses, FBI" (National Defense)

PROPOSED ACTION

7. Title: Special Agent
8. Grade: CAF 12
9. Salary: $4600 per annum
10. Seat of Government: ☐
    Field:* ☒
11. Division:
12. Appropriation: "Salaries and Expenses, FBI" (National Defense)
13. Effective: June 1, 1945
14. Position: Additional: ☒X
    Vice:
    Identical:
15. Remarks:

Respectfully submitted,

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

CC: CCO-Selective Service

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAY 26 P.M.
MAILED

NOT RECORDED

JUN 4 1945

May 26, 1945

Mr. Howard D. Scott
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio

Dear Mr. Scott:

I am indeed pleased to advise you that you have been recommended for promotion from the position of Special Agent, Grade CAF 11, $3600 per annum, to the position of Special Agent, Grade CAF 12, $4600 per annum, effective June 1, 1945.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC: SAC, Cleveland
CCO-Selective Service
Mr. J. E. Edwards - eod 3-23-42
Miss Eitel

MAY 31 1945
RECORDED

67-263689-85
Indexed..... Recorded.....
Searched..... Checked.....
Serialized 21 Filed 48
MAY 28 1945
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

B

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
★ MAY 26 P.M. ☆
P. M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

CHD:IGS

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: April 30, 1945

FROM : J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
SPECIAL AGENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to Cleveland letter dated April 14, 1945, captioned as above recommending the promotion in grade of Special Agent Smoot and to the attached note from the Personnel Unit requesting comments as to the Agent's work.

Special Agent Smoot in recent months has submitted several reports in cases supervised in the Internal Security Section. An excellent report was prepared by him on February 24, 1945, in the case entitled, "Communist Infiltration of United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO." The UAW has seventy-four locals in the Cleveland Field Division covering 211 plants with a total membership of nearly 75,000. The investigation covered in this report was long and unusually complicated by the fact that the Cleveland territory includes portions of three separate UAW regions, each under individual regional directors, two of whom have close connections with the Communist Political Association. The investigation reported, however, which necessitated extensive review of files in the Cleveland Office and ran to more than 200 pages, was accomplished, according to the period for which made, in nineteen days (not successive.)

As for the report itself, although long, it contained no extraneous material; it was well organized and presented; it brought the investigation to a current status with regard to the separate locals covered; and it clearly indicated in the undeveloped leads the balance of the inquiry to be performed.

From the investigation conducted and reported in this case, Special Agent Smoot appears to be doing excellent work and to be deserving of a promotion in grade.

RECORDED

67-263689-86

CLASSIFICATION ADVICE

App. Not Req.

Local Board No. 8 85
Dallas County 113
MAY 24 1945 008
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Dallas, Texas

(Local Board Date Stamp With Code)



May 24, 1945

(Date of mailing of Notice of Classification to Registrant)

You are advised that—

Howard (First name) Drummond (Middle name) Smoot (Last name)

Order No. 2663 has been classified in Class IIA

67-263 689-87

until 10-19 (Insert date for Class II–A and II–B only), 1945

by ☒ Local Board.

☐ Board of Appeal (by vote of ..... to .....).

☐ President.

Julia Williams
(Member or clerk of local board)

DSS Form 59
(Revised 12-10-43)

(See other side)

16—37588-2

Appeal Procedure

Any person entitled to do so may take an appeal to the board of appeal within 10 days after the above date of mailing of Notice of Classification to registrant in either of the following ways:

(1) By filing with the local board a written notice of appeal. Such notice need not be in any particular form but must state the name of the registrant and the name and identity of the person appealing so as to show the right of appeal.

(2) By signing the "Appeal to Board of Appeal" on the Selective Service Questionnaire (Form 40).

The person appealing may attach to his notice of appeal or to the Selective Service Questionnaire (Form 40) a statement specifying the respects in which he believes the local board erred, may direct attention to any information in the registrant's file which he believes the local board has failed to consider or give sufficient weight, and may set out in full any information which was offered to the local board and which the local board failed or refused to include in the registrant's file.

Appeal to the President from classification by the board of appeal may be taken at any time within 10 days after the date of mailing of notice to registrant, provided the registrant was classified by the board of appeal in either Class I–A, Class I–A–O, or Class IV–E and one or more members of the board of appeal dissented from such classification. Otherwise, the decision of the board of appeal is final except when an appeal is taken to the President either by the State Director of Selective Service or the Director of Selective Service on the ground that he deems it to be in the national interest or necessary to avoid an injustice.

16—37588–1 ☆☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE O—1944

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Cleveland, Ohio

HBF'MC

May 29, 1945

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

Dear Sir:

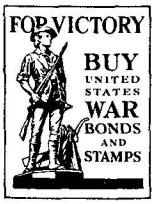
For your information, please be advised that the above-named agent has received Notice of Classification, mailed May 24, 1945, from Local Board No. 8, Dallas County, Chamber of Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas, to the effect that he has been classified by his Local Board in Class II-A until October 19, 1945. His Order Number is 2663.

67-263689-88

Very truly yours,

W. B. Fletcher

H. B. Fletcher
SAC



DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Date: May 26, 1945

Name: MR. HOWARD D. SMOOT

You are advised of the following action concerning your employment in the Department of Justice:

Nature of Action: PROMOTION

Effective: June 1, 1945

	FROM	TO
POSITION	Special Agent	Special Agent
GRADE SALARY	CAF 11 $3800	CAF 12 $4600
BUREAU OR DIVISION		
HEADQUARTERS		
APPROPRIATION	S&E,FBI, NATL. DEF.	S&E,FBI, NATL. DEF.
DEPARTMENTAL OR FIELD	Field	Field

REMARKS:

New appointees must take oath of office, enter on duty and execute necessary appointment papers before any payment of salary can be made.

By direction of the Attorney General.

JOHN C. CANNON

PRINTED BY THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON 1, O[illegible] U. S. A

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Date: May 26, 1943

No.

Name: MR. EDWARD D. SMOOT

CIVIL SERVICE OR OTHER LEGAL AUTHORITY

Nature of Action: PROMOTION

Effective: June 1, 1943

	FROM	TO	NATURE OF POSITION
POSITION	Special Agent	Special Agent	(a) NEW
GRADE SALARY	CAF 11 $3800	CAF 12 $4600	P. C. No.
BUREAU OR DIVISION			(b) ADDTNL. IDENT. P. C. No.
HEADQUARTERS			(c) VICE
APPROPRIATION	S&E FBI, NATL. DEF.	S&E FBI, NATL. DEF.	P. C. No.
DEPARTMENTAL OR FIELD	Field	Field	DATE OF OATH

REMARKS:

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Cleveland, Ohio

HDS:MC

June 2, 1945

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have received your letter notifying me that I have been recommended for promotion. I am indeed very grateful for this raise and hope that my services will continue to merit the Bureau's approval.

I would like very much to receive your autographed picture.

Sincerely yours,

Howard D. Smoot

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: July 6, 1945

FROM : SAC, Cleveland

HBF'MC

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

E.O.D. 3-23-42

NOTE

Transmitted herewith is a manuscript prepared by Special Agent HOWARD D. SMOOT and if this speech meets with Bureau approval, it is recommended that Special Agent SMOOT be designated an approved Bureau speaker.

It is noted that this agent's background experience lends itself well to his making appearances in behalf of the Bureau, he formerly having taught school. He makes a good personal appearance, is mentally alert and can express himself well.

8 JUL 30 1945

67-263689-89

Enclosure

This Agent is quite short but has a favorable appearance. He has A.B. and M.A. degrees from Southern Methodist and also did work at Harvard. In 1943, he was rated good on appearance and subject matter and very good on delivery and described as having potential speaking ability. His work has been rated as excellent.

Recorded

5 JUL 16 1945

M.A. Notes

N. Chols

Le to Sac 7-13-45 maj

SPEECH MANUSCRIPT OF
SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD D. SMOOT
CLEVELAND, OHIO

GENTLEMEN: It is a pleasure for me to be here for a brief discussion of some of our activities.

The basic work of the FBI is investigating reported violations of approximately 57 of the principal laws of the United States. Included among the violations which the FBI handles are such crimes as kidnaping, bank robbery, extortion, killing federal officers, crimes on the high seas, and so on.

The agents who handle these investigations are carefully selected. They are thoroughly investigated and given a rigid physical examination when they report for duty at Washington, D. C. On the Marine Corps base at Quantico, Virginia, the FBI has its own training academy with dormitories, gymnasium, class rooms and out-of-door firearms ranges. Here the agents are given a course in physical training and are taught jiu jitsu and disarming. They are schooled in the use of firearms until every agent can shoot a qualifying score with any type of gun the FBI uses. Each agent is issued a firearm which he is authorized to carry at all times for his own protection. This firearms training is not intended to make agents quick-draw artists or two-gun men but to give them at least an even chance against skilled gunmen who always have the advantage of a first move in a gun battle.

The agent's training is completed at Washington, D. C., where he is taught some of the intricacies of fingerprint classifi-

cation, is familiarized with the facilities of the FBI Laboratory, and is taught all the scientific investigative techniques known to the FBI.

Mr. Hoover has tried to make crime detection and law enforcement a science. I haven't the time for much detail about our laboratory but I would like to indicate the kind of work it does by citing some actual cases.

Sometime ago in Tacoma, Washington, there was a rape case. A man enticed a young girl into his car, drove into a woods at the edge of town and criminally assaulted her. The girl, of course, was hysterical and could not give investigating officers much help but she was able to lead them to the scene of the crime. The officers did not find very much that was helpful until they searched the narrow lane that led back to the spot where the crime occurred. On the edge of the lane they found a freshly broken twig on which was a fleck of paint. They sent this twig to the FBI Laboratory and in a matter of hours received a reply. The paint on the twig had come off a 1938 Plymouth Coach which had been originally painted battleship gray but recently repainted blue. Officers immediately started checking all auto paint and repair shops in Tacoma. Before long in one shop they found a blue 1938 Plymouth coach. On inquiry, they learned that this automobile had originally been painted a battleship gray but fairly recently had been repainted in that shop. The day the officers found the auto-

mobile the owner had left it in the shop to have certain brush scratches on the fender respotted. The officers picked up the owner. The girl identified him and he confessed.

There was another case in one of Kaiser's shipyards at Richmond, California. One day during a lunch hour there was a violent explosion in the hold of a victory ship about ready to launch. The management and the plant police were mystified as to the cause and so were the FBI agents. At the scene they found enough metal fragments to conclude that a cylinder of highly compressed and inflammable torch gas had exploded. But there had to be a reason. Before the search of the area had ended, one of the agents found on the deck of the ship about two feet from an open hatch a burned and discarded paper match. Circumstances were involved which made the presence of a burned match in that area suspicious so the agents sent the match to the FBI Laboratory in Washington. The laboratory gave an analytical description of the match and named the company in New York which had made it. Fortunately the company was able, from the laboratory's description, to identify the match as having come from a kind of advertising match booklet recently put on the market. The company records revealed only three customers in the vicinity of the Richmond Shipyard who had bought this kind of match. One of the customers turned out to be a tourist home where ten shipyard workers lived as permanent guests. When questioned in the shipyards, three of

these ten men had in their possession match booklets which bore the advertising of the tourist home. One of the three on further questioning admitted causing the explosion.

In Tulsa, Oklahoma, not long ago there was a case involving a man who was arrested for murdering a woman in Little Rock. The man alibied that he had never been in the state of Arkansas in his life. Officers removed some dried mud from the cuffs of his trousers and sent it to the laboratory together with specimens of the soil at the scene of the murder. The laboratory's Petrographic examination disclosed that the two soil specimens were identical. This man confessed too.

In another similar case at Dallas, the murderer took the precaution of having his clothes cleaned and pressed. The laboratory broke his alibi by identifying the cleaner.

Another suspect burned his clothing and the laboratory identified the charred remains - all of which sounds a little as if crime doesn't pay.

You have probably gathered that the FBI Laboratory is readily accessible to local law enforcement officers all over the nation. It is. Making the FBI facilities available to other law enforcement officers, free of charge, has been a conscientious part of Mr. Hoover's program to increase the spirit of cooperation between law enforcement agencies in this country and to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement generally.

The Identification Division is one of the FBI's valuable facilities which is even more widely used by outside law enforcement officers than the Laboratory. In this Division the FBI has on file approximately 95 million fingerprint cards. At present this number is increasing at the rate of 25 thousand a day. The cards are so classified and so filed, however, that our technicians can search through them in three minutes and determine whether one of them is identical with a new set of fingerprint cards just received.

The Identification Division's record of achievement has been astonishingly good. Last year, for example, it located on an average one thousand fugitives a month. The list of interesting cases in the fingerprint files is almost endless.

One that I remember originated sometime ago at Bangor, Maine, where a man was arrested for armed robbery. At the time of his arrest his fingerprints were sent to Washington. Before his trial, however, he broke jail and escaped. The Bangor police had no clue as to his whereabouts but they notified Washington and requested that a stop be placed against his fingerprints. Several months later this same man, under a different name, was arrested by the San Diego police on a charge of drunkenness and vagrancy. Within 24 hours after the San Diego police fingerprinted the man, a wire went out from FBI headquarters in Washington notifying the Bangor police that their man was in custody at San Diego. This is a part of the daily routine of the Identification Division. It is

like hunting through the files for dangerous criminals and finding them.

In cases of this kind, where no federal laws were involved, the FBI's function is purely cooperative and usually ends when wires go out to the two police departments advising them that one has a man the other wants. Sometimes, however, as it actually happened in this case, the man denies his identity. When this happens the FBI sends a fingerprint expert to testify in State Court as to the fingerprint identification. The cost of this service also comes out of our own budget.

I haven't time to discuss satisfactorily the many other ways in which the FBI cooperates with local agencies all over the nation, but I would like to remark that the practice has paid high dividends, particularly during the war.

When this war began, the FBI was given the job of guaranteeing security on the home front. We kept the same responsibilities for law enforcement that we always have. In addition, we were expected to combat the intelligent and highly trained secret agents of our national enemies. To do a job of this magnitude, we had to have the help and cooperation of everybody.

Obviously I cannot say much about the counter-espionage and anti-sabotage work that the FBI has done because it is still being done.

The widely publicized DUQUESNE and LUDVIG cases, however, illustrate the basic technique of counter-espionage which we have used. In these cases the FBI painstakingly collected at Washington headquarters fragments of information that sifted in from all over the nation - actually from all over the world. These odds and ends of facts were assimilated, studied and investigated until one member of the spy ring had been identified. Investigation then was intensified for the purpose of identifying associates and to determine definitely the means of transmitting information. An FBI employee became a member of one of the spy rings and helped in the construction and operation of a secret short-wave radio station so as to assist in definitely identifying members of the spy group and also to gather as much information as would be of value to this country. Both of these cases were solved and the members of the spy groups were arrested prior to December 7, 1941 and all have been sentenced to serve penitentiary terms. Their activity was confined to that period when the United States was not at war and the penalties now applicable to espionage were not then in effect.

Our anti-sabotage work has not fallen into any definite pattern. Since the war began we have investigated over 18 thousand cases of reported sabotage but no two cases have been very much alike. Out of these investigations, we have obtained 575 separate convictions but we have not yet found a single instance of successful foreign-inspired sabotage.

Among the persons who have been convicted under the sabotage statutes were men who deliberately damaged machinery because they wanted to harm someone else; some were men making illegal profits by having faulty equipment delivered to the armed forces. Among them were men who called themselves practical jokers.

Enforcing the Selective Service Act has been a very important part of our wartime activity. We have investigated nearly half a million Selective Service cases. This is a great volume of men but when you consider the vast numbers of men registered under the Act and the number of cases we might have had you realize that a half million is not relatively very many. Our statistics indicate that an overwhelming majority of American men have fulfilled their obligations under our draft laws.

Since the first registration in 1940, more than 11 thousand men have been convicted of wilfully violating the Act, but the figure which we consider more important is the large number of men located and made available to the armed forces by our investigations. We have had over 169 thousand cases of men whose draft boards could not find them or could not get them to report for induction. After we had located them and investigated them, they were allowed to go into the army rather than stand trial as criminals because it was felt that their violations were not wilful.

Many were delinquent through ignorance. Last winter, for example, there was a man in California who showed up for induction as ordered but did not stay to be processed. When the Recruiting Sergeant called his name, he was gone. After he was reported to us, we immediately found him back in the hills on his ranch, herding his sheep. He said when he got his notice to report for induction, he figured something was going on but when he arrived and saw no fighting and heard no guns he decided it was all a hoax. To avoid further confusion, we gave him an escort back to the San Pedro Recruiting Station and he apparently went into the army willingly. That man probably was not a draft dodger. He just did not know there was a war going on.

The FBI has always kept full and minute records on its operating statistics so that Mr. HOOVER - and Congress - will know where the taxpayers' money is going. The figures are rather interesting. During five of the FBI's most active pre-war years - that is the period 1935 through 1939, when we had to cope with heavily armed bank robbery gangs, professional kidnappers and highly organized rings of desperadoes of all kinds - the total operating cost of the FBI was a little over 28 million dollars. During that period we returned to the taxpayers, in fines, savings and recoveries, approximately 169 million dollars - a ratio of about $6.00 returned for every $1.00 spent.

When we were given our heavy wartime responsibilities, we were curious to see how the picture would change. How would

our record look after we had taken on a multitude of extensive and expensive wartime investigations in which there were no fines, recoveries or savings? From 1941 to the present we have returned to the taxpayer approximately $8.00 for every dollar spent.

We naturally feel that this record is enviable but we are fully aware that our achievements during this war would have been negligible without the wholehearted cooperation which we have received from the public and from local law enforcement agencies all over the nation. We hope that we can keep that cooperation and good will for the duration and for whatever lies ahead of us in the post-war world.

HDS:HC
7-6-45

MAJ:JW:NR

67-263689-89

RECORDED

8 JUL 28 1945

July 14, 1945

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Cleveland

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the communication from your office of July 6, 1945, submitting a speech manuscript prepared by Special Agent Howard D. Smoot. The material is generally satisfactory but several changes of a minor nature should be called to Special Agent Smoot's attention.

In connection with the second paragraph on page one it might be noted that it is generally indicated that over one hundred various investigative matters are in the Bureau's jurisdiction. On this same page it is suggested that the last sentence in the third paragraph be deleted.

In the first paragraph on page five it might be noted that approximately 98,000,000 fingerprint cards are on file at the present time.

In connection with the discussion of the Duquesne and Ludwig cases on page seven it is suggested that the reference to a Bureau Agent's becoming a member of the spy ring be deleted inasmuch as this actually did not occur. Bureau Agents did, of course, work closely with Harry Sawyer who was posing as a member of the spy ring.

In the last paragraph on page seven it is suggested that the term "foreign-inspired" be changed to "foreign-directed" inasmuch as some of the sabotage committed during the current war has been due to foreign inspiration. It is believed better to indicate that convictions resulted from Bureau investigations rather than to say that convictions were "obtained."

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Carnes
Hendon
Mohr
Nease

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 1 1945

7/14 SAC O'Connor has not

SAC, Cleveland July 14, 1945

At the top of page ten the manuscript indicates that since 1941 the Bureau has returned to the taxpayer approximately eight dollars for every dollar spent. This is entirely inaccurate and should be deleted from the manuscript. In view of the large wartime appropriations received by the Bureau you will realize, of course, that the amount of money returned to the taxpayers through fines, savings and recoveries has been less than the expenditures for all of our activities.

In your letter of transmittal you did not indicate whether you have heard Special Agent Smoot deliver a speech. If you have not done so, you may desire to arrange to have him address a conference of some type in your office. Upon receiving detailed observations from you as to his speaking ability further consideration will be given to approving him for this type of activity.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who had contributed to this fund prior to July 30, 1945, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - ~~MONEY ORDER~~) the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary for F. B. I. Agents' Insurance Fund:

Name MABETH E SMOOT Address 1060 ~ Shaker Blvd, Cleveland O.

Relationship Wife Dated 7-13-45

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary under the Chas. S. Ross Fund providing $1500-death benefit to beneficiary of agents killed in line of duty.

Name Same as above Address _____

Relationship _____ Dated _____

ack 7-17-45 jf

Very truly yours,

Howard D. Smoot Ree

Special Agent

file wrg

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Cleveland, Ohio

HGM'MC

July 25, 1945

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

NOTED

Director, FBI

Re: SPEECH MANUSCRIPT SUBMITTED BY SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD D. SMOOT

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of July 14, 1945 requesting my observations as to Agent SMOOT's ability as a speaker.

Please be advised that Agent SMOOT is a qualified Bureau instructor in Defensive Tactics and has lectured at police schools in connection with the aforementioned subject matter. He has likewise appeared before the personnel of this office at a recent Agents Quarterly Conference. His discussion concerning Defensive Tactics was clear, concise, well prepared and well executed.

This agent makes an excellent appearance, has an excellent command of the English language and he enunciates clearly and distinctly.

The suggested changes in Agent SMOOT's manuscript have been discussed with him and it is again recommended that this agent be designated a qualified Bureau speaker.

Very truly yours,

H. T. O'Connor

H. T. O'Connor
SAC

4 AUG 21 1945

RECORDED 67-263689-90

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

MAJ:SL

PERSONAL
AND
CONFIDENTIAL

August 2, 1945

67-263639-90

RECORDED

4 AUG 21 1945

Mr. H. T. O'Connor
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

With reference to your communication of July 25, 1945, concerning the speaking ability of Special Agent Howard D. Smoot of your office, you are advised that in view of the comments set forth, it will be satisfactory to utilize him for speaking engagements under the existing Bureau regulations.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - Movement Section
Special Agent Howard D. Smoot is an approved Bureau speaker.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
AUG 1 1945
FBI

NOTED

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Hamilton
Miss Quinn Tamm
Mr. Keane
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Cleveland, Ohio

HTO'MC

October 16, 1945

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT
Special Agent
SELECTIVE SERVICE STATUS

Dear Sir:

For your information, please be advised that the above-named agent has received Notice of Classification, mailed October 11, 1945, from Local Board Number 8, Dallas County, Chamber of Commerce Building, Dallas, Texas, to the effect that he has been classified by his Local Board in Class IV-A. His Order Number is 2663.

Very truly yours,

67-2 63689-91

H. T. O'Connor
SAC



HOWARD D. SMOOT — Special Agent

ENTERED ON DUTY: March 23, 1942

SALARY: $5180

OFFICE PREFERENCE: BOSTON

EXAMINATION: SET #10 - 88%

SAC O'Connor: Special Agent Smoot presents a good personal appearance and has a mature, friendly personality. He is conscientious, industrious, dependable and capable. This agent's investigations are well conducted and his paper work has required a minimum amount of supervision. His attitude is excellent and it is very obvious that he has the Bureau's best interests at heart. He is a qualified Bureau speaker and is also qualified to appear before police groups to demonstrate defensive tactics. This agent's work is very satisfactory.

Status: VERY GOOD

INSPECTOR CONNELLEY: This agent presents a good personal appearance. He has a friendly positive personality and the ability to meet people well. The agent has been in this office over two years. His work has been principally confined to Selective Service and Communist matters. He should receive training in general criminal work. The agent appears very interested in the Bureau's work and its problems. He is a satisfactory, capable employee.

Inspection Report
Cleveland Office
Inspector CONNELLEY
October 18, 1945
(JOHN C. BILLS)

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

LAH:pam

TO : CLYDE A. TOLSON

DATE: 11-19-45

FROM : H. H. CLEGG

SUBJECT: IN-SERVICE MEMO

SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT

IN-SERVICE TRAINING COURSE NO. 31
FROM 11-5-45 TO 11-16-45
EOD DATE -- 3-23-42
GRADE -- CAF--12
SALARY -- $5180
ASSIGNED TO -- CLEVELAND

Mr. Tolson
Mr. L. B. Nichols
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

GRADES ATTAINED:

NOTEBOOK	: Very Good
EXAMINATION	: 96
HIP SHOOTING	: 100
PRACTICAL PISTOL COURSE	: 97
SHOTGUN	: 90
.30 RIFLE	: 78
MACHINE GUN	: 100
GENERAL FIREARMS ABILITY	: Good

FIREARMS INSTRUCTOR'S COMMENTS: This Agent has a good knowledge of weapons, is average emotionally and in demeanor, interested, tries hard, does his share of work, is attentive, strict in observance of safety rules; and good in marksmanship, general ability, knack and skill. He is Qualified to go on Raids and Special Details.

RECORDED 9 DEC 7 1943

67-263689-92

Routed.....Recorded.....
Searched.....Checked.....
Numbered.....Filed.....
6 NOV

REMARKS: Interviewing Official: H. Edwards

This Agent presents an above average appearance and has a very pleasant although somewhat reserved personality. He has been in Cleveland, his fourth office, since August 1943. He is well satisfied with his work there which includes now some Selective Service, some general investigating, and some police schools. He would like to remain in Cleveland largely because of the expense of transferring at this particular time. It is noted that his work there has been reported as highly satisfactory.

This Agent appears to be interested in the Bureau.

November 19, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, Cleveland

RE: HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT
SPECIAL AGENT

Dear Sir:

The above-named Special Agent attended an In-Service training course at the Seat of Government from November 5, to November 16, 1945.

He attained the following grades:

Notebook	
Examination	Very Good
Hip Shooting	96
Practical Pistol Course	100
Shotgun	97
.30 Rifle	90
Machine Gun	78
	100

The firearms grades should be entered on the individual field firearms training record card.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1945

John Edgar Hoover
Director

LAH:MAD

cc: Howard Drummond Smoot
Cleveland

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Neese
Miss Gandy

SAC, Cleveland

December 18, 1945

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

During a recent inspection of the Cleveland Office, the comment was made that the captioned Agent's work had been principally confined to Selective Service and Communist matters. The Inspector believed that he should receive training in general criminal work.

The Bureau desires to be advised at this time as to the possibility of assigning this Agent to general criminal investigations in order to round out his development. Your prompt reply is desired.

67-263189-93
Recorded
10 JAN 3 - 1946
19

JEE:rkm

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DEC 18 2 48 PM

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Cleveland, Ohio

December 29, 1945

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter of December 18, 1945, inquiring concerning the possibility of assigning Special Agent HOWARD D. SMOOT to general criminal investigations in order to round out his development.

It appears from the tenor of this communication that the Inspector who interviewed Agent SMOOT gained an erroneous impression of this agent's experience. He has had considerable work in the general criminal field not only in the Cleveland Office but in two previous offices of assignment where his work was exclusively of the general type.

While this agent is assigned principally to Selective Service work here, nevertheless from time to time his services have been utilized in connection with criminal investigations. In my opinion, this agent is well rounded from an experience standpoint and is capable as a result thereof of conducting almost any type of investigation falling within the Bureau's jurisdiction.

I desire to further state that it is the policy of this office to rotate agents pursuant to Bureau instructions. You may rest assured that the assignments of this agent, as well as others in the Cleveland Division, will be so arranged as to develop them as fully qualified to handle any of the Bureau's investigative work.

Very truly yours,

H. T. O'Connor
SAC

67-NOT RECORDED
67-
Recorded
6 JAN 4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Cleveland, Ohio

January 14, 1946

PERSONAL ~~AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: PERSONNEL

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to SAC Letter Number 108, Series 1945, dated November 28, 1945, in the above-captioned matter. In connection therewith, I desire to submit the names of the following agents who on a long range basis are likely to develop as Special Agents in Charge.

HOWARD D. SMOOT

This agent presents a very fine personal appearance. While short of stature, he is particularly well built and makes an excellent impression from his manner and dress. He is very intelligent, has an outstanding knowledge of the English language, has a fine personality and in my opinion he has very good judgment. This agent has the unusual capacity to adjust himself to the level of the person whom he contacts, obtaining maximum results in keeping with the purpose of the interview.

Agent SMOOT is definitely above average in ability and I know that he is available to serve in any type of territory or office. With additional experience, particularly along administrative lines, I believe he will develop rapidly in the field of Bureau administration. In order to afford Agent SMOOT administrative experience, it is requested that Bureau authority be granted to utilize him in the capacity of relief supervisor in the Cleveland Field Division.

FREDERICK H. SCHMIDT

Special Agent SCHMIDT has been an approved relief supervisor in the Cleveland Office for some time. At present he is assigned to the desk of the Assistant SAC. He makes a very presentable appearance from the standpoint of dress and physical makeup, has a good personality, a fine understanding of Bureau policies

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

JAN 8 1946
JAN 1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

and procedures and has the intelligence to grasp quickly and readily new procedures, as well as to apply those now in effect. His judgment in a supervisory capacity has been very good. He organizes the work of the agents assigned to his desk well and follows closely the detail which is so important in the efficient functioning of a Bureau office.

Agent SCHMIDT has the ability to make contacts in all fields. He is available for assignment in any type of territory or office and is one whose undivided attention is given to his work. He is extremely loyal and dependable.

This agent requires additional administrative experience for further development. I intend to afford him every opportunity presented in this direction.

Very truly yours,

H. T. O'Connor
SAC

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who had contributed to this fund prior to February 28, 1946, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - ~~MONEY ORDER~~) the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary for F. B. I. Agents' Insurance Fund:

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Address 10602 Shaker, Cleveland, O

Relationship Wife Dated 2-25-46

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary under the Chas. S. Ross Fund providing $1500-death benefit to beneficiary of agents killed in line of duty.

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Address 10602 Shaker, Cleveland, O

Relationship Wife Dated 2-25-46

Very truly yours,

H. D. Smoot
Special Agent

Ack
2/28/46
jc

Files
Urg: Ref

67-NOT RECORDED

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : CLYDE A. TOLSON

DATE: April 15, 1946

FROM : H. H. CLEGG

SUBJECT: POLICE INSTRUCTORS TRAINING COURSE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

SPECIAL AGENT H. D. SMOOT

FROM 4-1-46	TO	4-12-46
EOD DATE	--	3-23-42
GRADE	--	CAF--12
SALARY	--	$5180
ASSIGNED TO	--	CLEVELAND

GRADES ATTAINED:

VOCATIONAL TRAINING DEMONSTRATION: Very Good
LECTURE DEMONSTRATION: Excellent
SPEECH MAKING: Very Good

ABILITY AS INSTRUCTOR:

QUALIFIED X
NOT QUALIFIED

REMARKS: Agent Smoot spoke on "Social Changes Affecting Juvenile Delinquency." He is rather young in appearance but this fades very soon with his mature manner. He has an excellent vocabulary, a good speaking voice, and articulates clearly. His illustrations were very good, and his talks were well organized and constructively given.

10 APR 30 1946

67-263689-94

Searched
Numbered
Filed
1 APR 24 1946
FEDERAL BUREA

Noted
VC Rucks
4-23-46
rpl

Standard Form No. 51, Rev.
Approved Dec. 1943
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 458

ANNUAL

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 50-R012.
Approval expires Mar. 30, 1945.

ADMINISTRATIVE-UNOFFICIAL ( )
OFFICIAL:
REGULAR (X) SPECIAL ( )
PROBATIONAL or TRIAL PERIOD ( )

As of March 31, 1946 based on performance during period from April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946

HOWARD D. SMOOT (Name of employee)

Special Agent CAF 12 (Title of position, service, and grade)

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Cleveland, Ohio
(Organization—Indicate bureau, division, section, unit, field station)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE		CHECK ONE:
√ if adequate − if weak + if outstanding	1. Study the instructions in the Rating Official's Guide, C. S. C. Form No. 3823A. 2. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position. 3. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position. *a.* Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions. *b.* Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning functions on elements in *italics*.	Administrative, supervisory, or planning ..... ☐ All others ..... ☒

_____ (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
_____ (2) Mechanical skill.
+ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
_____ (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
+ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
+ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
_____ (7) Accuracy of operations.
+ (8) Accuracy of final results.
+ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
+ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
+ (11) Industry.
+ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
+ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? _____) (Yes or no)
+ (14) Ability to organize his work.
+ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
+ (16) Cooperativeness.
+ (17) Initiative.
+ (18) Resourcefulness.
+ (19) Dependability.
+ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

_____ (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
_____ (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
_____ (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
_____ (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
_____ (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
_____ (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
_____ (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
_____ (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
_____ (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
_____ (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
_____ (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

+ (A) Ability to direct and lead a group of Agents on raids and dangerous assignments
+ (B) Capability for Additional Responsibility

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective rating
Plus marks on all underlined elements, and no minus marks	Excellent
Plus marks on at least half of the underlined elements, and no minus marks	Very good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and any minus marks overcompensated by plus marks	Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and minus marks not overcompensated by plus marks	Fair
Minus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Unsatisfactory

Adjective rating

Rating official EXCELLENT HAL

Reviewing official _____

Rated by _____ (Signature of rating official) Special Agent in Charge (Title) March 31, 1946 (Date)

Reviewed by _____ (Signature of reviewing official) Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation (Title) 4-16-46 (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee _____ (Date) Report to employee _____ (Adjective rating)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—26177-2

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent
Annual Efficiency Rating

This is an annual efficiency rating submitted on Special Agent HOWARD D. SMOOT, who entered on duty as a Special Agent on March 23, 1942, and who reported to the Cleveland Office for assignment on August 17, 1943.

Agent SMOOT presents a very fine personal appearance, an excellent personality and a mature, businesslike manner and approach. He is extremely well liked by his fellow employees. He exceeds by far the average in intelligence, initiative and resourcefulness and is very aggressive, forceful and self-confident. In addition thereto, his interest in his work and in the Bureau is most sincere. He is most conscientious and industrious, as well as dependable. Agent SMOOT is a tireless worker, to whom time is immaterial when considering the work of the Bureau.

This agent is outstanding in dictation from a standpoint of organization of material, delivery and vocabulary. He has had no difficulty in the handling of Bureau automobiles, is a qualified Bureau witness and is available for dangerous assignments. He is definitely above average in his use of the Bureau's firearms. He has had Bureau instruction in defensive tactics. All of this, in my opinion, thoroughly qualifies him for assignment to work of a dangerous nature. He has operated very successfully on physical surveillances, having been used to the extent of ten days during the period in question.

Agent SMOOT can type, using the touch system, at a limited rate of speed but he does not take shorthand. The reports submitted by this agent require practically no supervision. They are very well organized and reflect a fine working knowledge of the Bureau's manuals and policies and a constant application thereof. They come closely to the Bureau standard as set forth in the Handbook. Agent SMOOT is extremely well liked by law enforcement officials and business men in this district. The impression which he makes in this field is a credit to the Bureau. He organizes his work very efficiently with a minimum of lost action and initiates investigations voluntarily and promptly.

This agent accepts responsibility without any hesitation and discharges it without supervision. He appears to enjoy good health and to be in good physical condition.

Agent SMOOT has had the following types of assignments:

National Defense - 57, 65, 98, 100, 101

Criminal Investigations - 1, 7, 9, 15, 25, 26, 31, 42, 43, 46, 47, 52, 66, 67, 71, 73, 76, 77, 80, 87, 88, 91

This agent has been utilized on a technical surveillance for a very short period, during which his services were very satisfactory. He is a qualified Bureau speaker and has made an excellent impression on all groups before which he has appeared. He is outstanding in this respect. He has talked before police training schools with the same reaction. He has given demonstrations of defensive tactics in connection with police schools, law enforcement conferences and recently as a part of the program for juveniles sponsored by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, with the cooperation of the FBI. His knowledge and ability to demonstrate defensive tactics in my opinion is above average.

Agent SMOOT has been assigned to supervisory work occasionally in the absence of the regularly designated supervisor and has demonstrated his ability along supervisory, administrative and executive lines. He is definitely capable of accepting this type of responsibility. In my opinion, he is potential agent in charge material.

Agent SMOOT is rated Excellent in Grade CAF 12.

H. T. O'Connor
Special Agent in Charge

I have read this rating

HTO'MC
3-31-46

SAC, Cleveland

April 25, 1946

DIRECTOR, FBI

SA H. D. SMOOT
POLICE INSTRUCTOR

This is to advise that Special Agent H. D. Smoot of your office satisfactorily completed the police instructors' course recently held at the Seat of Government and is qualified as a general police instructor.

RECORDED & INDEXED
10 MAY 1

67-263689-95

1 Apr 29 1946

APR 25 4 12 PM '46

LB:WL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

HLS:kjs

TO : MR. CLEGG

DATE: April 19, 1946.

FROM : H. L. SLOAN

SUBJECT: H. DAN SMOOT
ADMINISTRATIVE FIREARMS TRAINING

This is to advise that the above named Special Agent received Administrative Firearms Training at Quantico, Virginia, from April 13, through 18, 1946.

Based upon the manner in which he handles firearms, his mechanical knowledge of same, and his ability to run a firing line. I recommend that he be authorized to conduct Field Office Firearms Training.

RECEIVED 10 MAY 17 1946

67- 263689-96

Searched
Numbered
Filed
2 MAY 14 1946
FEDERAL BUREAU OF

DEFERRED PERSONNEL DATA

1. Name of Employer. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

2. Registrant's Name. HOWARD D. SMOOT

3. Age 29

4. Address. San Francisco

5. Marital Status; if married, give date. Married, 8/12/33

   Number of children. Number of other dependents.

6. Title of Position. Special Agent

7. Date of Appointment. 3/23/42

8. Vocation or type of work for past five years. Investigator; Teacher; Credit Manager

9. Brief background which qualifies registrant for present duties. (See attachment)

10. Annual Salary - as of date of deferment. CAF 10

11. Original Draft Classification. 2-B Changed to. Date.

12. Local Board Number and Location. #8, Dallas, Texas

13. Order Number. 2663

14. By whom was deferment requested? John Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation.

15. Reason given for deferment; if indispensability claimed. Why? (See attachment)

16. Length of deferment. Not stated

17. How many renewals of deferment. Two Dates. 9/25/42; 2/19/43

18. What attempts at replacement have been made. (See attachment)

Address: H. Ralph Burton, General Counsel, #519 Old House Office Building

SAC, CLEVELAND

May 10, 1946

DIRECTOR, FBI

SPECIAL AGENT H. DAN SMOOT
ADMINISTRATIVE FIREARMS TRAINING

In confirmation of the firearms status of the above-named Agent, please be advised that he was afforded specialized firearms training at Quantico, Virginia, and is now authorized to conduct field office firearms training.

cc: Miss Eitel
Room 4712

JSR:eg

67-263288-99
MAY 14 1946

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Cleveland, Ohio

August 1, 1946

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that the above-named agent has requested that his offices of preference be changed to the following:

1. Denver
2. Dallas

67-263689-98

Searched .....
Indexed .....

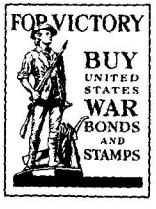
AUG 6 1946

Very truly yours,

H. T. O'Connor
SAC

HDS:LC

THREE



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 8/19/46

FROM : R. C. HENDON

SUBJECT: H. DAN SMOOT
Special Agent

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

SAC O'Connor of the Cleveland Office advised me on August 16 that Special Agent H. Dan Smoot should be borne in mind for future development.

He stated that Smoot was capable and intelligent. He pointed out that he had been on the faculty of Southern Methodist University and had later been on the Harvard staff. He is an excellent speaker, has a nice personality, learns quickly and his production is well above average. He is a qualified police instructor and although physically below average in size, O'Connor feels that he has distinct possibilities.

RCH:DW

61-263689-99

Searched
Indexed
Filed

1 SEP 4 194

FEDERAL ... ON

HOWARD D. SMOOT	Special Agent
ENTERED ON DUTY:	March 23, 1942
SALARY: $5905.20	
OFFICE PREFERENCE:	(1) Denver (2) Dallas

SAC O'CONNOR:

Special Agent SMOOT presents a very good personal appearance, an excellent personality and a mature, businesslike manner and approach. He is most conscientious and industrious in his application, a tireless worker and one whose knowledge of Bureau regulations and policies is definitely above average. His volume of work likewise exceeds by far the average. He is capable of performing practically any type of an investigative assignment. He has had Bureau instruction in defensive tactics, is a qualified Bureau speaker, a qualified police school instructor and is authorized to conduct field firearms training. He has been used occasionally as a relief supervisor and has demonstrated his ability along these lines. He is definitely capable of accepting further responsibility and in my opinion is potential Agent-in-Charge material. He is rated Excellent in Grade CAF 12.

Status: EXCELLENT

Inspection Report
Cleveland Office
Inspector H. T. O'Connor
August 29, 1946

67-NOT RECORDED

October 8, 1946

Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Smoot:

You are hereby directed to proceed to Washington, D. C., public business permitting and report to the Chief Clerk's Office, Room 5517, U. S. Department of Justice Building for assignment.

In the event any expenses will be incurred by you in the transfer of your household furniture and personal effects in connection with this transfer, it is desired that the Bureau be furnished immediately with the approximate cost involved. This information is essential for budget and appropriation purposes.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

7 OCT 10 1946

67-263689-100

Searched
Numbered
Filed

CC Cleveland Expedite transfer and advise Bureau by letter within 48 hours earliest date of departure.

Mr. Ladd
Chief Clerk's Office This Agent is to be assigned to Division Five.
Mr. Jackson
Miss Trantham
Mrs. Wackerman
Mr. Callahan

emp

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm

OCT 8 1 09 PM '46

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 10/2/46

FROM : R. C. HENDON

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

In contemplation of the additional supervisory work in the Security Division as a result of the Atomic Energy Bill, I suggest the transfer from Cleveland of Special Agent Howard D. Smoot as a Supervisor in that division.

Smoot is 32 years of age, married, has one child, was born in Missouri and has A.B. and A.M. degrees from Southern Methodist University. He later attended Harvard. His offices of preference are Denver and Dallas. He has served in several offices and it has been stated that he makes an excellent appearance, has a positive type of personality and has very effectively handled his work, displaying supervisory ability. SAC O'Connor recently stated he should be borne in mind for future development since he was capable and intelligent. He was on the faculty of Southern Methodist University and later served on the Harvard staff. He is an excellent speaker, learns quickly and his production is well above average. In addition he is a qualified police instructor and all in all he is a well-rounded and capable Agent.

A permanent brief is attached.

RCH:DW

Transfer letters prepared 10-8-46

OR 1074

7 OCT 1946

67-263689-101

Searched
Numbered 6
Filed
3 OCT 10 1946

October 23, 1946

Chief Clerk
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am an agent in the Cleveland office and have been transferred to the Bureau. I expect to arrive there about October 31.

I shall greatly appreciate anything you can do for me in the way of providing leads on houses or apartments in or near Washington. I have a wife and one three-year-old child, and we own our furniture. Hence, we need a two-bedroom, unfurnished place. We will, of course, take either a larger or a smaller place, if conditions necessitate.

I should also appreciate any leads on immediately available rooms in a private home or rooming house where I can live with my family until we find permanent quarters.

Thanks very much.

Very truly yours,

H. D. Smoot

H. D. Smoot
900 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

OCT 8 1946

(Home: 1060 Shaker Blvd.
Cleveland 4 Ohio)

67-263689-102
Searched
Numbered
Filed
1 OCT 30 1946
FEDERAL BU

Ans'd 10-25-46 emt
cc Sac, Clev.

67-263689-102

October 25, 1946

Mr. H. D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
900 Standard Building
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. Smoot:

I have received your letter dated October 23, 1946, in which you advise of your anticipated arrival in Washington under transfer about October 31 and the housing needs for your family.

For your information, the general housing shortage is strongly felt in Washington, D. C., and it is only through diligent efforts that living quarters are obtained in apartments within a period of months. In view of the present hotel workers' strike, there are only limited temporary hotel accommodations available, and in the past difficulty has been experienced in securing rooms for families in private homes and tourist homes.

The Bureau maintains a Housing Unit, which is ready to assist you in any way possible in your search for quarters and it is suggested that you call at Room 4306, Department of Justice Building, for lists of apartments and realtors with whom your application for tenancy might be filed.

In the meantime, to assure you of immediate housing for your family, a reservation has been made at the Dodge Hotel, 20 E Street, N. W., beginning October 31. Please advise by wire if this is satisfactory and more definite information relative to the date and time of your arrival.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CC SAC, Cleveland

EMT

HTO'MC

Re: DICTATION ABILITY OF
SPECIAL AGENTS

With the aid of the stenographic personnel of the Cleveland Field Division, each Special Agent was rated as to his ability to dictate based on the experience of the stenographers who have taken dictation from him. The following tabulation resulted:

Name of Employee	Rating	Number of Stenographers to whom dictated
Ernest T. Bird	Excellent	5
Edwin B. Birney	Excellent	5
Earl E. Brown	Excellent	6
Thomas M. Corbett	Excellent	5
Anthony S. Fernandez	Excellent	1
Robert M. Kehres	Excellent	7
B. Paul Kotowicz	Excellent	1
Lorenz H. Martin	Excellent	6
Arthur W. Pejeau	Excellent	5
Eugene F. Rinta	Excellent	6
Frederick H. Schmidt	Excellent	7
William F. Smith	Excellent	6
Howard D. Smoot	Excellent	7
William W. Stickle	Excellent	2
Fern C. Stukenbroeker	Excellent	5
Paul W. Thompson	Excellent	7
Chester J. Willett	Excellent	5
Wilbert Z. Blenkhorn	Excellent Minus	5
William V. Broe	Excellent Minus	3
Edward J. Dowd	Excellent Minus	5
Edward P. Ferris	Excellent Minus	4
James H. Gale	Excellent Minus	6
Carl A. Herring	Excellent Minus	7
David A. Shapiro	Excellent Minus	5
Alvin J. Sutton	Excellent Minus	5
David A. Byrnes	Very Good	4
Clare F. Carter	Very Good	5
Cartha D. DeLoach	Very Good	2
Ralph O. Dunker	Very Good	5
Joseph L. Finlinson	Very Good	4
W. Eugene Hubbard	Very Good	2
Edward L. Hughes	Very Good	6

Name of Employee	Rating	Number of Stenographers to whom dictated
John P. Hyland	Very Good	6
Edwin C. Jones	Very Good	4
John P. Manton	Very Good	2
Robert G. Pumphrey	Very Good	1
Edward L. Timmerman	Very Good	2
William E. Tootell	Very Good	4
Kirby A. Vosburgh	Very Good	6
David A. Wible	Very Good	6

Special Agent in Charge Harry T. O'Connor, Assistant Special Agent in Charge Ewell C. Richardson and Special Agent Clyde E. Smith are not included in the above list.

Special Agents Harold E. Duncan and Dwight B. Ellis were not rated (newly arrived).

Special Agent Robert D. Kinsey was not rated in view of the fact that his dictation is practically all done by Ediphone records, and in this he is considered above average..

Inspection Report
Cleveland Office
SAC H. T. O'Connor
August 22, 1946

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
November 15, 1946

Prepared by: eb
Checked by:
Filed by:

NO. FBI 16470 16479
CIVIL SERVICE OR OTHER LEGAL AUTHORITY

Name : MR. HOWARD D. SMOOT
Mr. Howard D. Smoot

Nature Of Action : PERIODIC PAY INCREASE

Effective : December 1, 1946

	FROM	TO
Position	Special Agent	
Grade Salary	CAF 12 $5905.20	CAF 12 $6144.60
Bureau or Division		
Headquarters		
Appropriations	S&E, FBI (Natl. Def.)	
Departmental Or Field	☐ DEPT. FIELD ☐	☐ DEPT. FIELD ☐

NATURE OF POSITION

a NEW

P. C. No.

b ADDITIONAL IDENTICAL

P. C. No.

c VICE

P. C. No.

REMARKS:
Prom. under Auto. Prom. Bill, Public Law #200 as amended 6-30-45. Resl. from CAF 11, $3800 to CAF 12, $4600 eff. 6-1-45. BSI to $5180 eff. 7-1-45; BSI to $5905.20 eff. 7-1-46.

DATE OF OATH

DATE OF BIRTH

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent
Special Efficiency Rating

The comments of SAC H. T. O'Connor contained in the annual efficiency rating dated March 31, 1946 on the above-named agent are applicable at this time and this rating is being submitted in view of his transfer to the Seat of Government.

Since the rendition of the annual efficiency rating, Agent SMOOT has continued his excellent performance. He showed special initiative and resourcefulness in the investigation of bank robberies in this division during recent months and through his efforts RAYMOND PERKS, one of the bandits involved in three bank robberies, was identified.

During recent law enforcement conferences held in this division, Agent SMOOT discussed foreign firearms. He has a forcible delivery and is a very effective speaker before police groups. His discussion before the seven police conferences was well received and this was exhibited by frequent questions from the police officers as well as their comments thereafter.

Agent SMOOT satisfactorily completed a police instructors' course held at the Seat of Government and he is qualified as a general police instructor. He was also afforded specialized firearms training at Quantico, Virginia, and is authorized to conduct field office firearms training.

This agent has been assigned on occasion to supervisory work in the absence of a regularly designated supervisor and his performance in this capacity has definitely indicated that he has supervisory, administrative and executive ability. He is willing and able to assume responsibility.

This agent is entitled to a rating of Excellent in Grade CAF 12.

62-263689-103

E. C. Richardson

I have read this rating

HDS

E. C. Richardson
Special Agent in Charge

ECR:MC (10-30-46)

Standard Form No. 51, Rev.
Approved Dec. 1943
C. S. C. Dept. Cir. No. 458

Form approved
Budget Bureau No. 50-R012.
Approval expires Mar. 30, 1945.

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

ADMINISTRATIVE-UNOFFICIAL ( )
OFFICIAL:
REGULAR ( ) SPECIAL (X)
PROBATIONAL or TRIAL PERIOD ( )

As of October 30, 1946 based on performance during period from April 1, 1946 to October 30, 1946

HOWARD D. SMOOT (Name of employee)

Special Agent CAF 12 (Title of position, service, and grade)

Federal Bureau of Investigation, Cleveland, Ohio
(Organization—Indicate bureau, division, section, unit, field station)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE
V if adequate
− if weak
+ if outstanding

1. Study the instructions in the Rating Official's Guide, C. S. C. Form No. 3823A.
2. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.
3. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.
   a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.
   b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning functions on elements in *italics*.

CHECK ONE:
Administrative, supervisory, or planning ..... ☐
All others ..... ☒

..... (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
..... (2) Mechanical skill.
..... (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
..... (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
..... (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
..... (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
..... (7) Accuracy of operations.
..... (8) Accuracy of final results.
..... (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
..... (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
..... (11) Industry.
..... (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
..... (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? ..... (Yes or no))
..... (14) Ability to organize his work.
..... (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
..... (16) Cooperativeness.
..... (17) Initiative.
..... (18) Resourcefulness.
..... (19) Dependability.
..... (20) Physical fitness for the work.

..... (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
..... (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
..... (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
..... (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
..... (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
..... (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
..... (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
..... (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
..... (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
..... (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
..... (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED.

..... (A) .....
..... (B) .....
..... (C) .....

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective rating
Plus marks on all underlined elements, and no minus marks	Excellent
Plus marks on at least half of the underlined elements, and no minus marks	Very good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and any minus marks overcompensated by plus marks	Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and minus marks not overcompensated by plus marks	Fair
Minus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Unsatisfactory

Adjective rating

Rating official EXCELLENT HWS

Reviewing official .....

Rated by E. C. Richardson (Signature of rating official) Special Agent in Charge (Title) October 30, 1946 (Date)

Reviewed by ..... (Signature of reviewing official) ..... (Title) ..... (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee ..... (Date) Report to employee ..... (Adjective rating)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—26177-2

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Cleveland, Ohio

October 30, ~~1946~~

Inspector
Wackerman
Leave
Property
Movement
Payroll

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

Dear Sir:

There are submitted herewith the following items referring to the above-named Special Agent who was recently transferred to the Seat of Government:

1. Personnel file
2. Leave record card and leave slips det Insp
3. Field firearms and technical training record card det Trg Div
4. Duplicate property record

Very truly yours,

E. C. Richardson

E. C. Richardson
SAC

ECR'MC

Enclosures 4

REGISTERED MAIL
Return Receipt Requested

67-263689-104

Searched
Numbered 21
Filed
1 NOV 4 1946
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : Mr. Callan

DATE: 11/1/46

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent
EOD Division 6 11/1/46 from Cleveland Division

This is to advise that Mr. Smoot was assigned to Selective Service - Civil Section on November 1, 1946. He is located temporarily in Room 4643, Extension 2152.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

3 DEC 3 1946

67-263689-105

GCC:MCM

November 15, 1946

Local Board Number 8
Selective Service System
Chamber of Commerce Building
Dallas, Texas

RE: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Order Number 2663

Gentlemen:

I want to advise you that the needs of this service make it necessary to transfer Special Agent Smoot to Washington, D. C.

This information is furnished to you in order that your records will correctly reflect the principal place of employment of this registrant.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

67-263289-106

2

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. McGuire
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

WRG:met

November 15, 1946

Mr. Howard D. Snoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Snoot:

In connection with the Uniform Promotion Act, I am indeed pleased to advise you that you have been recommended for promotion from $5905.20 per annum to $6144.60 per annum in Grade CAF 12, effective December 1, 1946.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

67-263689-107
Searched
Numbered
Filed
NOV 18 1946
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CC-Mr. Ladd
CCO-Selective Service
Movement Section
Mr. J. E. Edwards-EOD SA 3-23-42

JW:id

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 11/5/46

FROM : H. D. Smoot

SUBJECT: HOUSING NEEDS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Agent has managed to get an application for apartments accepted by the Parkfairfax Apartments in Alexandria and the Falkland Apartments, 16th Street, Maryland.

It would be very much appreciated if a letter could be sent to these two places over the Director's signature.

67-263689-108

HDS:MCM

November 15, 1946

Parkfairfax
3360 Gunston Road
Alexandria, Virginia

Gentlemen:

I am writing in behalf of Mr. Howard D. Smoot, who upon a recent visit to your office spoke with Miss Reed.

It has been expedient to call Mr. Smoot to the Seat of Government in Washington in a supervisory capacity and it is my earnest desire to assist him in any way possible in establishing a home here for his wife and young son.

The Smoot family is presently housed in only temporary quarters and it is imperative that more adequate facilities be located in the near future. Mr. Smoot is exerting diligent efforts in his search for housing and would like to file an application for a two bedroom apartment.

I appreciate the very many appeals you must handle daily in view of the continued housing shortage in this vicinity, but I did want to bring to your attention this employee's present urgent need in the hope that his case might receive favorable consideration in connection with future vacancies.

NOV 25 1946

67-263689-109

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOV 15

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
NOV 15 2 48 PM '46

CC: Mr. A. Rosen
Mr. H. D. Smoot, Room 4645

emt/wk
67-263689

NOV 15 1946

07 PM '46

November 15, 1946

Falkland Apartments
8305 16th Street
Silver Spring, Maryland

Gentlemen:

I am writing in behalf of Mr. Howard D. Smoot, who recently contacted your office.

It has been expedient to call Mr. Smoot to the Seat of Government in Washington in a supervisory capacity and it is my earnest desire to assist him in any way possible in establishing a home here for his wife and young son.

The Smoot family is presently housed in only temporary quarters and it is imperative that more adequate facilities be located in the near future. Mr. Smoot is exerting diligent efforts in his search for housing and would like to file an application for either a two or one bedroom apartment.

I appreciate the very many appeals you must handle daily in view of the continued housing shortage in this vicinity, but I did want to bring to your attention this employee's present urgent need in the hope that his case might receive favorable consideration in connection with future vacancies.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Searched
Numbered
Filed

1 NOV 19 1946

FEDERAL BU...

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
NOV 15 2 46 PM '46
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED READING ROOM
NOV 15 2 35 PM '46

CC: Mr. A. Rosen
Mr. H. D. Smoot, Room 4645

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

emt/wk
67-263689
NOV 15 1946 P.M.

December 11, 1946

Brentwood Village Corporation
1313 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to the application for tenancy filed with your office on December 4, 1946, by Mr. Howard D. Smoot, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It has been necessary to bring Mr. Smoot to Washington for service at the Seat of Government and I am anxious to assist him in obtaining living accommodations for his family, which consists of his wife and one child. He desires preferably a two-bedroom unit, but one bedroom will be acceptable. Mr. Smoot's family is presently housed in temporary quarters which must be vacated in the near future and he has been exerting diligent efforts to secure the necessary facilities.

My earnest desire to aid this family in the establishment of a home in Washington prompts this liberty, and any consideration you may be able to afford Mr. Smoot's application will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

67-263689-111

CC Mr. A. Rosen
Mr. Howard D. Smoot, Room 4641

EHT/wk
67-263689

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Leaco
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. [redacted]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : R Mr. Rosen

DATE: 12/5/46

FROM : Mr. Howard D. Smoot

SUBJECT: Howard D. Smoot
HOUSING NEEDS

On 12/4/46, Agent filed application for an apartment at the Brentwood Village, 1313 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E.

It would be appreciated if a letter were sent to this firm, over the Director's signature on Agent's behalf.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

67-263689-112

HDS:MCM

let. to Brentwood
12/11/46
[illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : R. C. HENDON

SUBJECT:

DATE: 1/10/47

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

There is presently a vacancy in the Crime Records Section for a Supervisor. It is recommended, and Mr. Nichols agrees, that Supervisor Howard D. Smoot be transferred to the Crime Records Section from the Investigative Division.

Smoot has a very excellent background and graduated with honors from Southern Methodist University, later receiving an M.A. Degree from the same institution. He was an instructor of English for two years at Southern Methodist and later attended Harvard University one year on a teaching fellowship. His possibilities for advancement are exceptionally good, he is a qualified police instructor and an excellent speaker. Mr. Rosen does not have any objection to this move.

To replace Smoot, it is recommended that Special Agent Andrew M. Dinsmore of the Birmingham Office be transferred to the Investigative Division.

Mr. Dinsmore is 33 years of age, married and has two children. He is a native of Alabama and has an LL.B. Degree. He entered on duty as an Agent in October 1940 and has served at St. Paul and Birmingham. He has been a Resident Agent at Selma, Alabama since August 1946. While at St. Paul, SAC Rhodes stated he was an outstanding Agent with ability to develop into an SAC. SAC Abbaticchio has likewise indicated that he has possibilities of such development and comments upon him have been uniformly excellent. It is stated that he makes an excellent appearance, is a fine contact man, has a well-rounded background, exhibits excellent judgment, has a pleasing personality and all-around good qualifications.

67-263689-113

RCH:DW

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent - CAF 12, $6144.60
EOD - March 23, 1942
Assigned - Division Six

This Special Agent is 33 years of age. He has an excellent personal appearance, weighing approximately 160 pounds and being about 5'8" in height. After leaving Training School, he was assigned to the Portland Office on June 21, 1942, and in November of the same year he was transferred to San Francisco. He went to Dallas in April, 1943, and to Cleveland in August of the same year. He was transferred to Division Six on October 31, 1946.

Special Agent Smoot was graduated with honors from Dallas Technical High School in Dallas, Texas, and graduated from Southern Methodist University in Dallas in 1938 with honors, receiving the B.A. degree. He received the M.A. degree from the same institution in 1940. He was an instructor of English for two years in this University and later attended Harvard University one year on a teaching fellowship.

In commenting on this Special Agent in March, 1943, Inspector Hendon stated that he made an excellent appearance, had a tremendous amount of poise and a very good personality. It was pointed out that with additional experience he should make an outstanding Bureau employee.

In July, 1943, Smoot was censored by the Bureau while assigned to the Dallas Office because of his carelessness in violating a local traffic ordinance. He was negligent, displayed a lack of self-confidence and was indiscreet when exhibiting his credentials.

Smoot's 1946 annual efficiency report was Excellent. He is a qualified police instructor and is an excellent speaker. His offices of preference are Denver and Dallas.

In October, 1946, SAC Richardson of Cleveland advised that Smoot had displayed supervisory ability and should be borne in mind for further development since he is capable and intelligent.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 1/24/47

FROM : H. D. Smoot

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR TELEPHONE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

On 1/16/47, I moved from 203 E. Glendale, Alexandria, to 1677 Preston Road, Parkfairfax, Alexandria. At my former address, I had a telephone, OVerlook 0854. When I first asked the telephone company to transfer my phone to 1677 Preston Road, I was advised that the transfer would be made immediately. Today, I was advised that there will be a delay of approximately two months, inasmuch as there are several hundred people on the list ahead of me.

I should appreciate assistance from the Bureau in getting a telephone installed.

FEB 13 1947

HDS:MCM

97-NOT RECORDED

January 29, 1947

The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia
301 King Street
Alexandria, Virginia

Gentlemen:

Mr. H. D. Smoot, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is requesting that a telephone be installed at his residence, 1677 Preston Road, Parkfairfax, Alexandria.

Inasmuch as Mr. Smoot is connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and his services are necessary for the public safety, it is necessary that telephone service be afforded him. This letter, therefore, should be considered as a certificate of necessity.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. A. H. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Miss Gandy

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 2, 1946.

CIRCULAR NO. 3959

TO ALL EMPLOYEES:

Subject: Affidavit regarding membership in organizations which assert the right to strike against the Government.

Appropriation bills for the fiscal year 1947 provide that no part of the appropriation shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States. It is provided that for the purpose of this legislation an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this law engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States and is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States.

All employees must execute the affidavit on the other side of this circular. When you have signed the affidavit it should be returned promptly to your immediate supervisor who will forward it through regular channels (for noting against payroll records) to the Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General.

Certifying Officers shall not release salary checks until this affidavit has been prepared and forwarded.

S. A. Andretta

S. A. ANDRETTA
Administrative Assistant
to the Attorney General

AFFIDAVIT

STRIKING AGAINST THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Dept. of Justice (Dept. or Estab.) F. B. I. (Bureau or Office)

Cleveland Ohio (Place of Employment)

I, Howard W. Smoot, do hereby swear (or affirm) that I am not engaged in any strike against the Government of the United States and that I will not so engage while an employee of the Government of the United States; that I am not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, and that I will not while a Government employee become a member of such an organization.

Howard W. Smoot (Signature of employee or appointee)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, 1946 at Cleveland, State of Ohio

Hal D. Robinson (Signature of Officer)

Chief Clerk, Designated by Act of June 6, 1939 (Title)

SEAL

(Not needed where none available)

NOTE: Any officer or employee of a department or establishment who is designated in writing by the head thereof to administer oaths in connection with employment as required by law is authorized to administer the affidavit required incidental to the foregoing and such affidavit must be administered without charge or fee and has the same force and effect as affidavits administered by officers having seals.

STATUTORY PENALTY CLAUSE: "Any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States, or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States ***and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: Provided further, that the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provision of existing law."

FILE

March 25, 1947

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smoot:

The Bureau is in receipt of the ~~report of the~~ physical examination afforded you at the United States Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, on February 25, 1947.

This report reflects that you have allergic rhinitis, sinusitis, acute recurrent arthritis of the sacro-iliac joints, nocturia, and that you are partially red-green color blind. It is noted that you are under the care of a private physician for sinusitis and arthritis.

The Board of Examining Physicians of the United States Naval Hospital recommends a private urological study, including cystoscopy to determine the cause of nocturia.

It reports that you are capable of performing strenuous physical exertion and have no physical defects that would interfere with your participation in raids or other work involving the practical use of firearms.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC: Mr. Rosen

HLE:

. Tolson
. E. A. Tamm
. Clegg
. Glavin
. Ladd
. Nichols
. Rosen
. Tracy
. Carson
. Edwards
. Gurnea
. Harbo
. Hendon
. Pennington
. Quinn Tamm
. Nease
. Sandy

CC-270

RECORD OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NAME Howard D. Smoot AGE 33 YEARS, 4 MONTHS
NATIVITY (state of birth) Mo. MARRIED, SINGLE, WIDOWED: M NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1
FAMILY HISTORY Father died of T.B. of lungs 1924
Mother died cause unknown (1925)

HISTORY OF ILLNESS OR INJURY I have some form of infection in my body which has caused me to have episcleritis swelling of the eustachian tubes and other difficulties during the past 2 years.

HEAD AND FACE n

EYES: PUPILS (size, shape, reaction to light and distance, etc.) n

DISTANT VISION RT. 20/ 20, corrected to 20/

LT. 20/ 20, corrected to 20/

COLOR PERCEPTION partial red-green color blind
(state edition of Stilling's plates or Lamps used)

DISEASE OR ANATOMICAL DEFECTS n

EARS: HEARING RT. WHISPERED VOICE 10 /15' CONVERSATIONAL SPEECH 15 /15'
LT. WHISPERED VOICE 15 /15' CONVERSATIONAL SPEECH 15 /15'

DISEASE OR DEFECTS n

NOSE Allergic rhinitis
(Disease or anatomical defect, obstruction, etc. State degree)

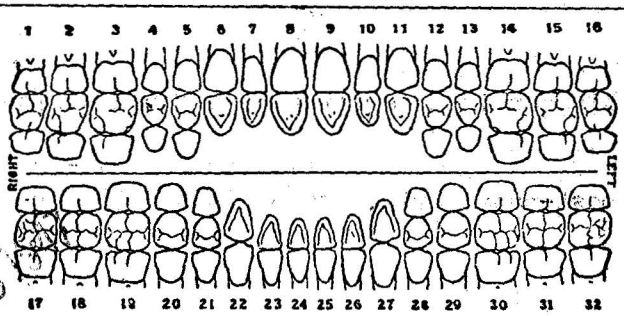
SINUSES post-nasal drip

TONGUE, PALATE, PHARYNX, LARYNX, TONSILS n

TEETH AND GUMS (disease or anatomical defect): n

MISSING TEETH 17,20,29
NONVITAL TEETH n
PERIAPICAL DISEASE n
MARKED MALOCCLUSION n
PYORRHEA ALVEOLARIS n
TEETH REPLACED BY BRIDGES n

DENTURES n
REMARKS impaction #6



MAR 20

J.T. Budley
(Signature of Dental Officer)

GENERAL BUILD AND APPEARANCE robust athletic
TEMPERATURE CHEST AT EXPIRATION
HEIGHT 68¼ CHEST AT INSPIRATION
WEIGHT 142½ CIRCUMFERENCE OF ABDOMEN AT UMBILICUS
RECENT GAIN OR LOSS, AMOUNT AND CAUSE n
SKIN, HAIR, AND GLANDS n
NECK (abnormalities, thyroid gland, trachea, larynx) n

SPINE AND EXTREMITIES (bones, joints, muscles, feet) rheumatism, acute, sacroiliac joints, bilateral

62-263689-114

THORAX (size, shape, movement, rib cage, mediastinum) n

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, BRONCHI, LUNGS, PLEURA, ETC. n
photo-fluo of chest is neg.

CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM n

HEART (note all signs of cardiac involvement) n

PULSE: BEFORE EXERCISE 72
AFTER EXERCISE 96
THREE MINUTES AFTER

BLOOD PRESSURE: SYSTOLIC 132
DIASTOLIC 78

CONDITION OF ARTERIES
CONDITION OF VEINS

CHARACTER OF PULSE reg.
HEMORRHOIDS n

ABDOMEN AND PELVIS (condition of wall, scars, herniae, abnormality of viscera) n

GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM n

URINALYSIS: SP. GR. 1.010 ALB. n SUGAR n MICROSCOPICAL n

VENEREAL DISEASE n

NERVOUS SYSTEM n
(organic or functional disorders)

ROMBERG n INCOORDINATION (gait, speech) n

REFLEXES, SUPERFICIAL n DEEP(knee, ankle, elbow) n TREMORS n

SEROLOGICAL TESTS neg. BLOOD TYPE

ABNORMAL PSYCHE (neurasthenia, psychasthenia, depression, instability, worries)
n

SMALLPOX VACCINATION: DATE OF LAST VACCINATION

TYPHOID PROPHYLAXIS: NUMBER OF COURSES
DATE OF LAST COURSE

REMARKS ON ABNORMALITIES NOT OTHERWISE NOTED OR SUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED ABOVE
This man is under treatment for his sinusitis and arthritis

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS (1) partial red-green color (2) allergic rhinitis post-nasal drip, and sinisitis (3) arthritis, acute recurrent sacroiliac joints. 4. nocturia.

CAPABLE OF PERFORMING DUTIES INVOLVING PHYSICAL EXERTION

IS THIS INDIVIDUAL PHYSICALLY FIT TO PARTICIPATE IN RAIDS AND APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS WHICH MIGHT ENTAIL THE PRACTICAL USE OF FIREARMS (yes or no)
(when no is given state cause)

FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMARKS (as per boards, when necessary)

([redacted]r. Examined by Urologist at Naval Hosp. Bethesda and recommends private urological study, including cystoscopy to determine cause of nocturia.

R.T. Miller

DATE OF EXAMINATION 2/25/47

Standard Form No. 51
August 1946
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 50-R012.3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

ADMINISTRATIVE-UNOFFICIAL ( )
OFFICIAL:
REGULAR (X) SPECIAL ( )
PROBATIONAL ( )

As of March 31, 1947 based on performance during period from 4-1-46 to 3-31-47

Howard D. Smoot (Name of employee)

Special Agent CAF 12, $6144.60 (Title of position, service, and grade)

Federal Bureau of Investigation - Records & Communications - Crime Records
(Organization—Indicate bureau, division, section, unit, field station)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE		CHECK ONE:
V if adequate	1. Study the instructions in the Rating Official's Guide, C. S. C. Form No. 3823A.	Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☒
− if weak	2. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position.	
+ if outstanding	3. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position.	All others ☐
	a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions.	
	b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning functions on elements in *italics*.	

(1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
(2) Mechanical skill.
+ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
(4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
+ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
+ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
(7) Accuracy of operations.
+ (8) Accuracy of final results.
+ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
+ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
+ (11) Industry.
+ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
+ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? Yes (Yes or no))
+ (14) Ability to organize his work.
+ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
+ (16) Cooperativeness.
+ (17) Initiative.
+ (18) Resourcefulness.
+ (19) Dependability.
+ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

(21) Effectiveness in planning broad programs.
(22) Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.
(23) Effectiveness in devising procedures.
(24) Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.
+ *(25) Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
+ *(26) Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
+ *(27) Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
(28) Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.
+ *(29) Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
(30) Ability to make decisions.
(31) Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

+ (A) Capability of assuming additional responsibilities.
+ (B) Ability to direct and lead a group of Agents on raids or dangerous assignments.
(C)

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective Rating
Plus marks on all underlined elements, and check marks or better on all other elements rated	Excellent
Check marks or better on all elements rated, and plus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Very Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and all weak performance overcompensated by outstanding performance	Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and all weak performance not overcompensated by outstanding performance	Fair
Minus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Unsatisfactory

98% *Adjective Rating*

Rating official Excellent

Reviewing official

Eg

Rated by [signature] (Signature of rating official) Special Agent (Title) March 31, 1947 (Date)

Reviewed by L. B. Nichols (Signature of reviewing official) Assistant Director (Title) MAR 31 1947 (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee (Date)

Report to employee 4-10-47 (Adjective rating)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—26177-5

Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent - CAF 12, $6144.60
EOD - March 23, 1942
Assigned - Crime Records

Special Agent Smoot has been in the Crime Records Section since February 15, 1947. Prior to this time he was assigned to Division Six where he had been since October 31, 1946. During the remainder of the period covered by this report, he was assigned to the Cleveland Field Division where his work was outstanding.

Special Agent Smoot is of medium build and presents a fine personal appearance. He has a winning personality and is an excellent contact man.

Although Mr. Smoot has been in the Crime Records Section only a few weeks he has made excellent progress and his work at the present time is far above average, both in regard to quality and volume. He has considerable originality and has a great deal of ability on research matters, writing articles, speeches, and so forth. He is a most valuable man already in the Section and I feel that as he gains additional experience he will become even more so. He is a hard worker, has considerable drive and force and seems to be intensely interested in his work.

In addition to his paper work, Special Agent Smoot has conducted a number of special tours and he has also handled some speeches. The response has been uniformly favorable. He is an excellent dictator.

67-263689-115

I feel that Agent Smoot has administrative and executive ability and definitely should be kept in mind for further advancement. I feel that he could handle capably the duties of an Assistant SAC at the present time. On the basis of his work thus far he is entitled to a rating of Excellent in Grade CAF 12.

APR 18 1947

0 16851

Form PR3 Revised (LWOP)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOTICE OF LEAVE WITHOUT PAY

No._____

M. Howard D. Smoot — Date June 10, 19 47

Title Agent — Grade and Salary

Division or Bureau FBI — Dept. — Department ☐

Appropriation — Field ☐

Beginning — Terminating C. O. B.

Indefinite [ ]*

Remarks

Deduct 8 hours on June 7, 1947.

J. Edgar Hoover

*IMPORTANT:

This form to be used for reporting all leave without pay EXCEPT military.

Persons returning to duty subsequent to this report or from indefinite leave will not be restored to the pay roll until Form PR3a (LWOP) is submitted.

8. (Bureau)

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

Cash

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who had contributed to this fund prior to July 15, 1947, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - MONEY ORDER) the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary for F. B. I. Agents' Insurance Fund:

Name MABETH E. SMOOT Address 1677 Alexandria, Va. Preston Road

Relationship Wife Dated 7-11-47

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary under the Chas. S. Ross Fund providing $1500-death benefit to beneficiary of agents killed in line of duty.

Name Same Address _____

Relationship _____ Dated _____

Very truly yours,

Howard W. Smoot
Special Agent

7-14-47

JUL 1 1947

FD-39

FIELD FIREARMS AND SCIENTIFIC TRAINING RECORD

OF SPECIAL AGENT Howard Drummond Smoot

OFFICE	MO/YR	H. S.	P. P. C.	S. G.	.30	M. G.	GAS	NIGHT	MAGNUM	MO. PIST. PRACTICE	F. P.	LAT.	S. G. C.	G. M.	R. & P.	M. P. C.	M. P. P.	REC.	PHO.-REC.	F. M. RADIO	DET.	P. M.	R. D.	EST. EFF.
Elmo.	3/46									✓	Fire arms spec ✓	✓	✓	code & cipher ✓						TE ✓			✓	
"	4/46			100	97	100																		
"	5/46	E	94		98																			
"	6/46																							
"	7/46																							
"	9/46	E		100		95																		
SOY	/57									X														
	4/47		88	100	88	100																		
make up	4/47		99																					
	5/47	98	95		90																			
	/		96																					
	6/47	98	93 94	100		95																		

67-NOT RECORDED

JR

September 4, 1947

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have read the memorandum which you prepared concerning the many hardships and difficulties which you encountered in the preparation of the Hedda Hopper material. I appreciate the difficulty of the assignment, particularly the research which was involved to obtain the necessary source material. Yet, I am unable to excuse the careless preparation of the memorandum. Your failure to detect errors in spelling and your further failure to identify much of the subject matter in the memorandum are gross indications of carelessness and slipshod efforts.

It is imperative that in the preparation of our work we exercise the best possible judgment, indicate a desire to turn out a perfect item and be most circumspect and careful with respect to details in obtaining brevity and clarity. This was not done in connection with the Hedda Hopper material.

Should there be a repetition of such poorly prepared material, it will be necessary to immediately transfer you to other duties.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Tracy
Egan
Gurnea
Harbo
Mohr
Pennington
Quinn Tamm
Mr. Room
Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
CC - Mr. Nichols
MAILED 3
SEP 5 - 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
SEP 6 22 PM '47

67-263689-116

September 4, 1947

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I have read the memorandum which you prepared concerning the many hardships and difficulties which you encountered in the preparation of the Hedda Hopper material. I appreciate the difficulty of the assignment, particularly the research which was involved to obtain the necessary source material. Yet, I am unable to excuse the careless preparation of the memorandum. Your failure to detect errors in spelling and your further failure to identify much of the subject matter in the memorandum are gross indications of carelessness and slipshod efforts.

It is imperative that in the preparation of our work we exercise the best possible judgment, indicate a desire to turn out a perfect item and be most circumspect and careful with respect to details in obtaining brevity and clarity. This was not done in connection with the Hedda Hopper material.

Should there be a repetition of such poorly prepared material, it will be necessary to immediately transfer you to other duties.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

67-263689-116

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 3
SEP 5 - 1947 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC - Mr. Nichols

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

File Vine mm

August 29, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JONES

RE: HEDDA HOPPER MATERIAL

In connection with the Hedda Hopper material which I prepared on August 21 and 22, 1947, I should like to make the following comments:

The assignment to prepare a memorandum on the general subject of Communism in the Moving Picture Industry was given to me Thursday morning, August 21st. I was told to review the files and get information from public sources on this general topic and have the memorandum completed and ready for mailing by early afternoon of the next day. At the time I received this assignment, I was already working on two other specials, which had to be completed on Thursday. I completed those two assignments and started work on the Hedda Hopper material at 11:00 a.m. on Thursday. My first step was to call the Service Unit and get some notion of the volume of references in our files on the subject. I was told that we had thousands of cards on this subject. I went immediately to the supervisor in Division 5, who handles communist infiltration of the moving picture industry. This supervisor, I should like to point out, exerted himself to give me every possible bit of assistance. When I explained to him my project, his comment was to the effect that it would be easy to prepare an intelligent and rather comprehensive memorandum on the subject of Communism in the Moving Picture Industry if it were not necessary to cite sources, but that the research necessary in our voluminous files to get information from public sources adequate to treat this subject would require several days.

67-263689-117

The first two specific sources which he helped me to select and locate were the running memorandum on communist infiltration on moving picture industry and a recent summary report of the subject submitted by the Los Angeles Office. I spent approximately an hour going through the running memorandum carefully, but did not find anything that I could use in this particular assignment. I spent somewhat more than two hours going through the Los Angeles summary report on this subject, but found nothing that I could use in this report. Most of the information in the Los Angeles report was supplied by informants. There is a great deal of information taken from public sources but this information in the report generally has to do with labor activity, or with some other matter that is secondarily connected with the subject.

Ladd - Jones - Tamm

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

I could find nothing that was quite pertinent for a brief, telling memorandum. I then started reviewing sections of the main files on this subject. Again, I found a multitude of newspaper clippings. Most of them, I discarded because they were clippings from the regular Los Angeles papers and it seemed to me silly to send Hedda Hopper information which she, no doubt, had seen in the papers which she read daily. By working steadily on this file review project from 11:00 a.m. without taking a lunch period, I, by 6:00 Thursday evening, had completed a review of the running memorandum and the summary report and of the general main files, but had found only one or two items which I could use. In the meantime, the Division 5 supervisor who was helping me had got together all of the sections of the sub-a of the main files and had these on my desk together with the volume of reports of the Joint Fact-Finding Committee of the California Legislature.

After dinner Thursday evening, I began a review of these sub-a sections. Again, I found it extremely difficult to locate any newspaper clipping which was quite in focus for my purpose. By midnight, however, I had selected and marked a group of clippings which, I fully realized, did not adequately cover the subject, but I felt then, and feel now, it was the best that could be done with the time limit that I had.

At 9:00 the next morning, Friday, I began dictating the Hedda Hopper memorandum, utilizing three different stenographers, dictating straight from the files that I had stacked on my desk and marked. About half of the material which I had selected came from these files, the other half came from the Committee Reports which I mentioned. My dictation was completed by about 10:00. All of the material came back to me in rough draft form about 11:30. I did not proofread it at that time, but rather sent it on through for approval as to general content. Material was back on my desk approved by about 1:30 Friday afternoon. I then proofread it, reassembled it and gave it to a typist. As I remember, she completed the typing in final form by about 4:30. I then took the memorandum to Mr. Ladd and Mr. Clegg for approval (after it had been cleared in Mr. Nichols' office). I finally got the memorandum into Mr. Nichols's office with approval on it about 5:25 p.m. Friday.

H. D. Smoot

'orm PR3 Revised (LWOP)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOTICE OF LEAVE WITHOUT PAY

No. 0 5112

M Howard D. Smoot

Date October 28, 19 47

Title Agent

Grade and Salary

Division or Bureau FBI

Department ☒

Appropriation

Field ☐

Beginning

Terminating C. O. B.

Indefinite [ ]*

Remarks Deduct 8 hours on October 25, 1947.

J. Edgar Hoover

*IMPORTANT:

This form to be used for reporting all leave without pay EXCEPT military.

Persons returning to duty subsequent to this report or from indefinite leave will not be restored to the pay roll until Form PR3a (LWOP) is submitted.

Form PR3 Revised (LWOP)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOTICE OF LEAVE WITHOUT PAY

No. 0 5604

M Howard D. Smoot

Date November 4, 19 47

Title Agent

Grade and Salary

Division or Bureau FBI

Department ☒

Appropriation

Field ☐

Beginning

Terminating C. O. B.

Indefinite [ ]*

Remarks Deduct 8 hours on November 1, 1947.

J. Edgar Hoover

*IMPORTANT:

This form to be used for reporting all leave without pay EXCEPT military.

Persons returning to duty subsequent to this report or from indefinite leave will not be restored to the pay roll until Form PR3a (LWOP) is submitted.

6. (Bureau)

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who had contributed to this fund prior to February 15, 1948, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - ~~MONEY ORDER~~) the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary for F. B. I. Agents' Insurance Fund:

Name MABETH E. SMOOT Address 1677 Preston Road, Alexandria

Relationship Wife Dated 1-29-48

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary under the Chas. S. Ross Fund providing $1500-death benefit to beneficiary of agents killed in line of duty.

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Address Same

Relationship Wife Dated 1-29-48

Very truly yours,

Howard W. Smoot
Special Agent

Ack 1-30-48 bln

3/MRA:NPC

FEB 4 1948

NOT RECORDED

CC-247

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

January 31, 1948

MEMORANDUM FOR *MR. NICHOLS*

Re: Special Agent H. D. Smoot

You are advised that the wife of the above mentioned Special Agent indicated this morning that he is progressing satisfactorily although he is still quite ill and must remain in bed for 10 days or 2 weeks. His fever has gone down and the doctor states that if they can keep the fever down and avoid further chills, he will undoubtedly come out of the siege of pneumonia in good shape. You will be kept advised concerning his progress.

Respectfully,

M. A. Jones.

Surgeon

5 FEB 14 1948 RECORDED

67-263689-118
Searched
Numbered 15
Filed
3 FEB 11 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ltr to employee 2-6-48 RKW:mfd

3 wrgee

~~THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES~~

February 6, 1948

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
1677 Preston Road
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Mr. Smoot:

I have been informed of your illness, and I was sorry indeed to learn of this.

I want to urge, by all means, that you follow strictly your doctor's advice, and further that you dismiss from your mind any thoughts you may have concerning your work at this time.

It is hoped that you will be feeling much better in the near future.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

CC - Mr. Nichols (Mr. Jones)
RKW:mjd

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Form PR3 Revised (LWOP)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NOTICE OF LEAVE WITHOUT PAY

No. 0 13252

M. Howard D. Smoot

Date February 17, 1948

Title Agent

Grade and Salary

Division or Bureau FBI

Department ☒ each

Appropriation

Field ☐

Beginning

Terminating C. O. B.

Indefinite [ ]*

Remarks

81 Deduct 8 hours on 1-31-48.
8 hours on 2-7-48.

J. Edgar Hoover

*IMPORTANT:

This form to be used for reporting all leave without pay EXCEPT military.

Persons returning to duty subsequent to this report or from indefinite leave will not be restored to the pay roll until Form PR3a (LWOP) is submitted.

6. (Bureau)

Form PR3 Revised (LWOP)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOTICE OF LEAVE WITHOUT PAY

No. 0 13980

M Howard D. Smoot

Date February 26, 19 48

Title

Grade and Salary

Division or Bureau FBI

Department ☒ cash

Appropriation

Field ☐

Beginning

Terminating C. O. B.

Indefinite [ ]*

Remarks

sl Deduct 8 hours on 2-14-48.

J. Edgar Hoover

*IMPORTANT:

This form to be used for reporting all leave without pay EXCEPT military.

Persons returning to duty subsequent to this report or from indefinite leave will not be restored to the pay roll until Form PR3a (LWOP) is submitted.

Standard Form No. 51
August 1946
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 50-R012.3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

ADMINISTRATIVE-UNOFFICIAL ( )
OFFICIAL:
REGULAR (x) SPECIAL ( )
PROBATIONAL ( )

As of March 31, 1948, based on performance during period from 3-31-47 to 3-31-48

Howard D. Smoot (Name of employee)
Special Agent CAF 12, $6144.60 (Title of position, service, and grade)
Federal Bureau of Investigation - Records & Communications - Crime Records (Organization—Indicate bureau, division, section, unit, field station)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE		CHECK ONE:
V if adequate – if weak + if outstanding	1. Study the instructions in the Rating Official's Guide, C. S. C. Form No. 3823A. 2. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position. 3. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position. a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions. b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning functions on elements in *italics*.	Administrative, supervisory, or planning ..... ☒ All others ..... ☐

..... (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
..... (2) Mechanical skill.
+ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
..... (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
+ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
+ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
..... (7) Accuracy of operations.
+ (8) Accuracy of final results.
+ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
+ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
+ (11) Industry.
+ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
+ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? No) (Yes or no)
+ (14) Ability to organize his work.
+ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
+ (16) Cooperativeness.
+ (17) Initiative.
+ (18) Resourcefulness.
+ (19) Dependability.
+ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

..... (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
..... (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
..... (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
..... (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
+ (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
..... (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
..... (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
+ (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
..... (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
+ (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
..... (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

+ (A) Capability of assuming additional responsibilities.
+ (B) Ability to lead and direct raids.
..... (C)

STANDARD Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form	*Adjective Rating*
Plus marks on all underlined elements, and check marks or better on all other elements rated	Excellent
Check marks or better on all elements rated, and plus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Very Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and all weak performance overcompensated by outstanding performance	Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and all weak performance not overcompensated by outstanding performance	Fair
Minus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Unsatisfactory

Adjective Rating
Rating official Excellent
Reviewing official .....

Rated by M. A. Jones (Signature of rating official) Special Agent (Title) March 29, 1948 (Date)

Reviewed by ..... (Signature of reviewing official) ..... (Title) ..... (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee ..... (Date) Report to employee 4-30-48 (Adjective rating)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—26177-5

Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent - CAF 12, $6144.60
EOD - March 23, 1942
Assigned - Crime Records

Special Agent Smoot has an excellent physical appearance. He is slightly smaller than the average Agent, but makes up for his size by his forceful personality and mature appearance. He is always neatly dressed and is very businesslike in the handling of his work. He has an exceedingly fine personality, is good on contacts and gets along well with others.

During the early part of the rating period, Special Agent Smoot had charge of the Interesting Case project in addition to a number of other duties. He handled the Interesting Cases in superb fashion and was also used on a number of other projects. At the present time he is devoting full time to articles, press releases, speeches and special and detailed research memoranda. Agent Smoot is one of the fastest workers in the Section and produces a volume of uniformly outstanding work which is much higher than the average Supervisor in Crime Records. He can be depended upon at all times to handle special projects which have deadlines. He is well versed in Bureau policy and has the best command of the English language of any Supervisor who has been in Crime Records in recent years.

Agent Smoot has been used on a number of special tours and has also handled quite a few speaking engagements. The response has been uniformly highly satisfactory.

12 MAY 1948

Though Agent Smoot had a siege of pneumonia several months ago he is now completely recovered and is enjoying good health.

67-263689-119

4 APR 6 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

On September 4, 1947, Special Agent Smoot received a letter of criticism from the Director in connection with a memorandum which was prepared by him under considerable pressure. Despite this letter of criticism, I feel that in view of the excellence of the other work done by this Agent during the year and his high volume of production he is entitled to a rating of Excellent for the year's work in Grade CAF 12.

THRM

OFFICE MEMORANDUM United States Government

To: Mr. Clegg 4-22-48

From: J. P. Mohr

Subject: INSPECTORS' AIDE TRAINING

It is desired that the following Agents presently attending In-Service Training School be afforded Inspectors' Aide Training:

C. A. Evans
R. J. Lamphere
R. B. Miller
H. D. Smoot

JPM:DW

2 APR 27 1948

MR. TOLSON 4/30/48

H. H. CLEMM

TRAINING IN INSPECTION PROCEDURES

The following members of In-Service Class #6 received training in inspection procedures on April 28 and 29, 1948:

Courtney A. Evans
Robert J. Lamphere
Robert B. Miller
Howard Drummond Smoot

All of these individuals are believed to be well qualified to assist on inspections.

JAC:BG

MAY 13 1948

MR. L. B. NICHOLS May 5, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

H. D. SMOOT
SPECIAL AGENT
GENERAL IN-SERVICE COURSE 4/19/48 TO 5/1/48

The above-named Special Agent attended the above General In-Service Training Course and attained the following grades:

Notebook	Very Good
Examination	99
Hip Shooting	85
Practical Pistol Course	94
Shotgun (Skeet)	13/25
.30 Rifle	85
Machine Gun	95

2 days Specialized Training in Inspectors' Aide Training

The firearms grades with the exception of the Shotgun Skeet Course have been entered on Agent Smoot's field firearms training record card.

cc: SA H. D. Smoot
Records and Communications Division

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
MAY 5 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

HLS:dcs

14 MAY 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Glavin

DATE: 6-8-48

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent
Crime Records

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

RE: UNIFORM PROMOTION

This employee entered on duty as a Special Agent on 3-23-42, in Grade CAF-9, $3200 per annum. On 6-1-45 he was reallocated to Grade CAF-12, $4600 per annum, due to two basic pay increases and one Uniform Promotion his salary was increased to $6144.60 per annum in Grade CAF-12, which is his present salary. He is eligible for a promotion under the provisions of the Uniform Promotion Act, effective 6-13-48.

On 3-31-47 Mr. M. A. Jones rated him EXCELLENT.

By letter dated 9-4-47 he was censured for the unsatisfactory manner in which he prepared some material for Hedda Hopper. It was pointed out to him that there was no excuse for the errors in spelling and there was no effort made to explain or identify subjects and references so that the recipient would have an idea as to what the article was supposed to present.

On 3-31-48 Mr. M. A. Jones rated him EXCELLENT and said he had an excellent appearance, he was slightly smaller than the average Agent, but made up for his size by his forceful personality and mature appearance. He was very businesslike in the handling of his work. He had an exceedingly fine personality, was good on contacts and got along well with others. He was one of the fastest workers in the section and produced a volume of uniformly outstanding work which was much higher than the average Supervisor in Crime Records. He could be depended upon at all times to handle special projects which have deadlines. He was well versed in Bureau policies and had the best command of the English language of any Supervisor who had been in Crime Records in recent years. He was used on a number of special tours and had handled a few speaking engagements. The response was uniformly highly satisfactory.

12 JUN 15 1948

67-263689-120

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that he be afforded a $239.40 increase in salary under the provisions of the Uniform Promotion Act effective 6-13-48.

99

Fanfold
6-11-48
wrg/bm

Letter to Empl
6-11-48
wrg mdr

OK 6/8/48

JEE:MJR

3 File

Prepared by: mdr
Checked by:
Filed by: JE

June 11, 1948

O

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Smoot:

In connection with the Uniform Promotion Act, I am indeed pleased to advise you that you have been recommended for promotion from $6144.60 per annum to $6384.00 per annum in Grade CAF 12, effective June 13, 1948.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1. [illegible] Re: illness
ANSWERED 10/14/48
2. FOR [illegible] PREPARED
cc-Mr. Nichols
2-4
NO FOLLOW PREPARED
INITIALS rkw/gcw

12 JUN 15 1948

67-263689-121

99 90

CC: Mr. Nichols
CC: Mr. J. E. Edwards
CC: Movement

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 6
JUN 11 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JW:mdr

Prepared by
Checked by:
Filed by:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MR. HOWARD D. SMOOT WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
MR. HOWARD D. SMOOT

Date: June 11, 1946

Personnel Action Number: F. B. I.- 18267 18267

Legal Authority:

Nature of Action: PERIODIC PAY INCREASE

Effective: June 12, 1946

	FROM	TO
Position	Special Agent	
Grade	CAF 12	same
Salary	$6144.60	$6324.00
Division and Section Headquarters		
Appropriations	S & E, F.B.I.	S & E, F.B.I.
Departmental or Field	☐ Dept. Field ☒	☐ Dept. Field ☐

NATURE OF POSITION

a. VICE	b. ADDITIONAL IDENTICAL	c. NEW
P. C. NO.	P. C. NO.	P. C. NO.

Date of Birth	Date of Oath

REMARKS

From. under the Auto. Prom. Bill, Public Law #200 as amended 6-30-45. From. under the same Bill in CAF 12 from $5905.20 to $6144.60 eff. 12-1-46. Last efficiency rating - EXCELLENT.

JM/bm

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 9/8/48

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent
Crime Records Section
Records and Communications Division

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Rogge
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Mr. Nichols to you dated August 31, 1948, concerning his interviews with Special Agent Smoot and Agent Smoot's desire to see the Director in order to secure a recommendation for a job which would pay more money.

I interviewed Agent Smoot today and told him of the Director's message that if he wanted to leave the FBI he should do so, that the Director could not recommend him for another position while he was still actively working for the Bureau but that if he could locate a job paying more money, the Director would be willing to recommend him.

Mr. Smoot stated that was exactly what Mr. Nichols had told him when he had his interview with him and he was somewhat shocked to know that the issue had been revived. He said he had gone to see Mr. Nichols when he was in a very apprehensive mood concerning the health of his son and that he had been having severe bad luck in the past, paying out about $100 per month on doctor's bills and when he thought of his son coming down with a heart condition which would increase his doctor's bills, he became quite concerned over his future financial condition. He said consequently he went to Mr. Nichols whom he regarded as a friend for advice, that he was enthusiastic when he went in there, that he was not sure of just what could be done and that Mr. Nichols took the view that he should remain in his position in the Bureau and try to make a go of things. He said he told Mr. Nichols then that he would think it over for several days and he was under the impression that he had let the matter drop completely since he had made up his mind that he was going to try to work out his personal affairs in an effort to continue his employment with the Bureau. Smoot said that Mr. Nichols did call him a couple of days after his last interview with him and asked him if he had worked out his personal situation and Smoot said since his personal situation was one requiring money for its solution he replied in the negative but he did not mean there was any question as to whether he intended to stay with the Bureau or seek other employment since he had made up his mind in that respect.

Smoot stated that his employment with the FBI is the best job he has ever had in his life, that he feels that there is nothing else he would rather do in the way of employment and that as far as he is concerned he plans on making the Bureau a career and work out his personal situation as best he can. He said he would like to have the

Director know that he is deeply appreciative of his interest in his welfare, that he regrets having caused him any concern with respect to his personal problem and that he could be assured of his loyal devotion to his job in the future.

I feel that Mr. Smoot was very sincere in his discussion with me and that he did go to Mr. Nichols when he was faced with a very trying situation for advice and that he has since made up his mind that he definitely wants to remain in the Bureau's service. Mr. Smoot has an excellent record in his present position and seems to be doing an outstanding job. I see no reason why he cannot be continued in his present capacity.

I was very much impressed with Mr. Smoot's attitude and I recommend that no further action be taken with respect to this matter.

J. P. Mohr

JPM:DW

Keep in mind & help in any way we can.

H.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: August 31, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT, SA
EOD 3-22-42
Assigned - Crime Records 2-15-47
CAF 12, #6714

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Shortly after the Director and you left Washington, Supervisor Smoot asked to see me. He pointed out that he had been constantly in debt since he had been in Washington, occasioned by various sieges of illness that have encompassed not only himself but members of his family. I do know that he has been under medical attention for a long period of time and the thing that concerns him more than anything else is the fact that he thought he was losing his hearing; however, he has been taking radium treatments and appears to be hearing much better. His son, who is between four and five years of age, has recently come up with a bad heart and they had to take the child to a heart specialist and he has been very much upset over this as well as the additional expense. He, therefore, wanted me to make an appointment for him to see the Director so that he could ask the Director to recommend him for a job which would pay more money.

He explained to me that his whole educational background had been pointed toward the academic field. Smoot stated that when he came into the Bureau it was with the idea that he thought with the war coming on he should find a place where he could make the greatest contribution. He stated he had found in the Bureau the most satisfying work that he had ever had in his career, that he would like to stay in the Bureau were it not for the prospect of future doctor bills and the like. He realizes, of course, that he is not eligible for a Grade 13 and faces the fact that salaries are limited.

5 OCT 4 1948

RECORDED 67-263689-123

My first impression was that Smoot was a little bit panicky and upset over the fact that he had had to take the little boy to a specialist. I told him the Director was out of town but that before pursuing the matter further I thought he should find out what the doctor's verdict was. A few days later he came back to see me and stated that he had thought the matter over considerably, although the diagnosis for his son was favorable and no cause for alarm, that he would like to make a definite request to see the Director with the view of getting the Director to recommend him for a higher paying job. I told Smoot that he should make up his mind one way or the other; that if he wanted to get out of the Bureau he should go ahead and submit his resignation and I knew the Director would recommend him for anything that came along which the Director thought he would be competent to handle.

Smoot is very conscientious. He has done excellent work. He is a growing man and will make further advances in the Bureau. He is inclined at times to be moody and live within himself. I think this is a matter that is attributable to his background in that he was raised as an orphan and his whole educational process

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson

has been a constant struggle, which he has had to do for himself. As against this, Smoot had three weeks vacation and I understand that a portion of it was spent at Virginia Beach, which is a rather expensive place. In all fairness to him, I do not know whether he stayed with friends or relatives occupying someone else's quarters, or if he paid the expenses himself.

I have no question whatsoever regarding his loyalty

LBN

Mohr should see him & if Smoot wants to leave FBI he should do so. I will not recommend him while he is on our staff. It will be up to him to locate another job & then I am willing to recommend him.

H.

Memo for Mr. Tolson 9/8/48 [illegible]

LBN:FML

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: 10-11-48

SUBJECT: SPECIAL AGENT H. D. SMOOT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SA H. D. Smoot was stricken with lobar pneumonia early Saturday and was taken to the Alexandria Hospital. Mr. McGuire was advised by Mrs. Smoot that Agent Smoot's fever was 103° and that he was under the care of Dr. Mitchell. Both lungs are congested. He has been spitting some blood and has been told that he cannot expect to be recuperated for at least a month. Mr. McGuire stopped by the Smoots' place and there is nothing that can be done for the family at the moment and Smoot himself who is in Room 262 at the Alexandria Hospital should not have any visitors for the next several days anyway. We will keep in close touch with this situation in order that the Bureau may be advised of any developments.

OCT 29 1948

CC - Mr. Jones

JJM:MP

67-363689-124

99

18

6 OCT 19

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ADDENDUM: LBN:FML: 10/11/48:

I talked to Smoot late Friday afternoon. He did not impress me as being sick. At that time we were talking about his desire for a transfer to Dallas. I think that it will be a considerable time before he can depart on transfer and it might be some source of encouragement to let him know the Director knows about his desire for a transfer and that it is in the process.

Mrs. Smoot called me on Saturday morning to advise that Mr. Smoot was stricken during the night and she was very much upset and worried over his condition. I am too in view of the fact he is considerably run down and has been ill off and on for some time.

There is also attached the memorandum that I dictated Friday afternoon recommending Smoot's transfer to Dallas.

October 12, 1948

Mr. H. D. Smoot
The Alexandria Hospital, Room 262
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Mr. Smoot:

I was very much disturbed this morning to learn of your sudden illness and of your confinement in the hospital. Having experienced an attack of bronchial pneumonia, I have an appreciation of exactly what you are up against. The only thing for you to do is to abide by your doctor's instructions and take as much time as is necessary to insure your early and rapid convalescence.

Mr. Nichols has informed me of his conversation with you last Friday afternoon regarding your desire for a transfer to Dallas. I quite understand the reasons which motivated your request and your reluctance to make the request prior to the present time. You may rest assured that such a request does not in any way reflect upon your standing in the Bureau and I am very happy to arrange for your transfer. However, you should not give any consideration to trying to move until you have completely recovered from your illness. In the meantime, I will have the necessary transfer orders issued.

12 OCT 2 1948

67-263689-125

If there is anything any of us in the Bureau can do, I hope you will not hesitate to let us know. Do take care of yourself and exercise every precaution.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

CC - Mr. Glavin
Mr. Jones

LBN:FML

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 13 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 8, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: H. D. SMOOT
EOD 3-23-42
CAF 12, $6384
Assigned - Crime Records

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Lead
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. Smoot has been assigned as a supervisor in the Crime Records Section since February 10, 1947. He has done excellent work and I regard him as a valuable representative of the Bureau and a young man who has considerable possibilities for further development.

Unfortunately, Mr. Smoot has had considerable hard luck in Washington, occasioned primarily by personal illnesses that stemmed from pneumonia a year ago which has affected his hearing. He has been under the care of doctors, has been put to extreme expenses, and in addition his wife and son have also not been enjoying the best of health. Mr. Smoot has been informed by his doctor that another winter in Washington might prove fatal to his son.

Mr. Smoot is very reluctant to request a transfer. He tells me, however, that he lived in Dallas for 18 years and never had any of the difficulties he has had in Washington. He feels that from experience climatic conditions in Dallas would be conducive not only to his general wellbeing but to his wife's as she, too, has previously lived in Dallas.

In view of Mr. Smoot's excellent record in the Bureau coupled with his personal situation, I recommend an immediate transfer for him to the Dallas Office.

67-263689-126

4 OCT 21 1948

LBN:hmc

Transfer order [illegible]
10/18/[illegible]

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. GLAVIN

DATE: October 13, 1948

FROM : J. R. SHILLING, R.N.

SUBJECT: HAROLD D. SMOOT, SA
Division IV
Crime Statistics

The above Special Agent who is a patient at Alexandria Hospital due to lobar pneumonia and bronchial infection was visited today by a nurse from the Health Service. Mr. Smoot is making satisfactory progress at this time and hopes to be out of the Hospital early next week. Mr. Smoot was admitted to Alexandria Hospital on the 9th instant.

JRS:gt

12 OCT 26 1948
87-NOT RECORDED

October 27, 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington, D. C.

Personal

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It is impossible for me to tell you how much I appreciate your letter to me concerning my current illness and transfer to Dallas. It has been a tremendous boost to my morale during the long, dull days of convalescence.

Asking for the transfer to Dallas has caused me much poignant regret. I have been happy at the Bureau and very proud to be here. It helps a great deal to know that you and Mr. Nichols understand and sympathise with my partidular problem.

I hope, Mr. Hoover, that your recovery from pneumonia is progressing satisfactorily and that you will take every conceivable precaution to safeguard your own health.

In deepest gratitude,

DEFERRED RECORDING

Sincerely yours,

H. D. Smoot

12 NOV 9 1948

RECORDED 67-263689-127

72

NOV

GATION

H. D. Smoot
Special Agent
Crime Records Section

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MAJ:jb

TO : Mr. Nichols

FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: November 1, 1948

SUBJECT: SA Howard D. Smoot
EOD - March 23, 1942
CAF 12 - $6714.00
Assigned - Crime Records

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

11 NOV 10 1948

67-263689-128

For your information the above mentioned Special Agent assigned to this section has practically exhausted his sick leave in connection with his current siege of pneumonia. Mr. Smoot has requested that he be placed on advanced sick leave until such time as he can return to work. Tentatively, he contemplates coming back some time next week, but of course will be guided by his doctor's advice in this regard.

SAC, Dallas

November 10, 1948

Director, FBI

HOWARD D. SMOOT
SPECIAL AGENT

Reurtel 11-4-48. You are advised that SA Smoot contemplates reporting for work in Dallas on December 1, 1948.

You are advised that SA Smoot is presently recuperating from a siege of pneumonia and is still under the doctor's care. In the event his situation is such that he cannot reach Dallas by December 1, your office will be appropriately advised. It should be noted that this is the second attack of pneumonia SA Smoot has experienced in the past year. It is suggested that you keep this situation in mind when assigning work to SA Smoot during the first few months after his arrival in Dallas.

15 NOV 16 1948
RECORDED

67-263689-129

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 1
NOV 10 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAJ:SO

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who had contributed to this fund prior to November 30, 1948, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - ~~MONEY ORDER~~) the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary for F. B. I. Agents' Insurance Fund:

Name MABETH E. SMOOT Address 1677 Preston Rd - Alexandria

Relationship Wife Dated 11-12-48

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary under the Chas. S. Ross Fund providing $1500-death benefit to beneficiary of agents killed in line of duty.

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Address —

Relationship Wife Dated 11-12-48

15 NOV 19

Very truly yours,

Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent

FD-67
(5-19-47)

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE No. _____

Dec. 2, 1948

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF
EMPLOYEES ON SPECIAL OR COURT ASSIGNMENTS;
ALSO NOTICE OF ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF EMPLOYEES ON TRANSFER

RECEIVED PERSONNEL 7 9 42 AM DEPT. OF JUSTICE

NAME SA H. D. Smoot

OFFICE ASSIGNMENT Dallas -transfer from Bureau

NATURE OF ASSIGNMENT General

ARRIVED Dallas- 4:00 P.M. 11/30/48
(Time and Date)

REPORTED FOR DUTY (necessary only for arrivals on transfer):

DEPARTED

67-263689-130

DESTINATION

DEC 9

Following information to be furnished only when an employee arrives your office on transfer:

PERSON TO BE NOTIFIED IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY:

NAME

ADDRESS 5215 Longview St., Dallas Texas

RELATIONSHIP

Very truly yours,

H. L. McConnell

H. L. McConnell
SAC

Standard Form No. 51
August 1946
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

June Ryan

Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 50-R012.3.

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

ADMINISTRATIVE-UNOFFICIAL ( )
OFFICIAL:
REGULAR ( ) SPECIAL (x)
PROBATIONAL ( )

As of 11-19-48 based on performance during period from 3-29-48 to 11-19-48

Howard D. Smoot — Special Agent, CAF-12; $6714
(Name of employee) (Title of position, service, and grade)

Federal Bureau of Investigation - Records & Communications - Crime Records
(Organization—Indicate bureau, division, section, unit, field station)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE		CHECK ONE:
V if adequate − if weak + if outstanding	1. Study the instructions in the Rating Official's Guide, C. S. C. Form No. 3823A. 2. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position. 3. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position. a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions. b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning functions on elements in *italics*.	Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☒ All others ☐

___ (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
___ (2) Mechanical skill.
+ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
___ (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
+ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
+ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
___ (7) Accuracy of operations.
+ (8) Accuracy of final results.
+ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
+ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
+ (11) Industry.
+ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
+ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? no) (Yes or no)
+ (14) Ability to organize his work.
+ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
+ (16) Cooperativeness.
+ (17) Initiative.
+ (18) Resourcefulness.
+ (19) Dependability.
+ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

___ (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
___ (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
___ (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
___ (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
+ (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
___ (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
___ (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
+ (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
___ (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
+ (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
___ (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

15 DEC 21 1948
RECORDED
67-263689-131

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

+ (A) Ability to lead rapids
+ (B) capability of assuming added responsibility
___ (C) ___

DEC 15

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective Rating
Plus marks on all underlined elements, and check marks or better on all other elements rated	Excellent
Check marks or better on all elements rated, and plus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Very Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and all weak performance overcompensated by outstanding performance	Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and all weak performance not overcompensated by outstanding performance	Fair
Minus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Unsatisfactory

Adjective Rating
Rating official: HDS Excellent
Reviewing official: ___

Rated by M. A. Jones (Signature of rating official) — Special Agent (Title) — 11-19-48 (Date)

Reviewed by A. H. Nichols (Signature of reviewing official) — Assistant Director (Title) — NOV 19 1948 (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee ___ (Date) Report to employee ___ (Adjective rating)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—26177-5

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent
CAF-12; $6714
EOD 3-23-42
Assigned - Crime Records

This report is being submitted in view of this Special Agent's pending transfer to the Dallas office. Agent Smoot makes an excellent physical appearance and he has an outstanding personality. He is medium size and is always well groomed. He is outstanding as a contact man and gets along exceedingly well with other employees in the section. Though Agent Smoot has had two attacks of pneumonia during 1948, he has generally enjoyed robust health; however, a throat condition, aggravated by the climate in Washington, has apparently been responsible for his sickness during the past year.

During his assignment in Crime Records for approximately 1½ years, Smoot has handled all phases of the work of the section in excellent manner. He has written innumerable articles, speeches, and letters and, in addition, has handled a number of voluminous research projects. His volume of production is far above average and the quality has been uniformly excellent. He is the type of individual to whom instructions can be given and who can be depended upon to get out an expedite project by the deadline set. Agent Smoot has an outstanding educational background since he holds A.B. and M.A. Degrees from Southern Methodist and has done additional work on a higher degree. His background is reflected in the quality of his work. He is far above average in intelligence and initiative and is always willing to put in whatever time necessary to accomplish a certain task.

Smoot has been used on a number of special tours and he has also handled quite a number of speaking engagements. In fact, on several occasions he has talked before large groups out of the city and the response has been uniformly most favorable.

Agent Smoot has had benefit of Inspectors' Aid Training and is qualified in defensive tactics and as a general police instructor. It might be noted that he is an excellent typist.

Agent Smoot's loyalty to the Bureau is beyond question and it is definitely felt that in view of the far above average quality of his work and his fine personality, he should be kept in mind for further advancement. On the basis of his work in the Crime Records Section, I feel he is entitled to a rating of Excellent in Grade CAF-12.

SAC, Dallas

December 8, 1948

Director, FBI

Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent

Enclosed herewith is a duplicate of the last efficiency report submitted on the above-named Agent while assigned to the Seat of Government.

Inasmuch as Agent Smoot has been transferred to your Division, this duplicate is being forwarded to you for your information.

Attachment

3 DEC 15 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

HLE:vsh

DEC 8 5 07 PM '48
RECEIVED
F B
U.S. DEPT OF

Prepared by: sls
Ch- - - by: [illegible]
Filed by:

December 14, 1948

Special Agent in Charge
Dallas, Texas

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith the field personnel file and duplicate property card of the above employee who is presently assigned to your office. The firearms record card is being prepared and will be forwarded under separate cover.

The following additional information is furnished you covering his assignment as a Supervisor at the Seat of Government:

Present Grade and Salary: CAF 12, $6714 per annum

Assignment: 10-31-46 - Supervisor at the Seat of Government

Promotions: Promoted under the Uniform Promotion Act in Grade CAF 12 from $5905.20 per annum to $6144.60 per annum effective 12-1-46 and from $6144.60 per annum to $6384 per annum in CAF 12 effective 6-13-48. Basic Salary Increase in CAF 12 to $6714 per annum effective 7-11-48.

Efficiency Ratings: Excellent - 3-31-47
Excellent - 3-31-48

Specialized Bureau Training Schools: Inspector's Aide Training - 4-28-48 and 4-29-48

Date of Last Naval Physical Examination: 2-25-47

Date of Last In-Service Training: 4-19-48 to 5-1-48

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC: Mr. Clegg - It is desired that a firearms record card be forwarded as requested.

JU:sls

Enclosure
REGISTERED MAIL

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 10
DEC 15 1948 P.M
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

15 DEC 21 1948
RECORDED
67-263689-132

SAC, DALLAS

December 17, 1948

DIRECTOR, FBI

SPECIAL AGENT H. D. SMOOT

Attached is field firearms training record.

Enclosure

12 JAN 5 1949

67-263689-133

72

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 12
DEC 17 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
DEC 17 2 30 PM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

HLS:dgs

December 17, 1948

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Smoot:

The Bureau is in receipt of the report of the physical examination afforded you at the United States Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland, on November 17, 1948.

This report reflects that you have a blocking in the right eustachian tube with some loss of hearing; however, the medical examiner did not consider this disabling and made no recommendations, inasmuch as you are presently undergoing treatment for this condition.

The electrocardiogram, a copy of which is enclosed herewith, revealed a right axis deviation. The cardiologist recommends that you undergo a repeat study, using six chest leads, to rule out the right heart strain. In the event you undergo this test, the Bureau would like to be advised of the results.

The Board of Examining Physicians of the United States Naval Hospital reports that you are capable of performing strenuous physical exertion and have no physical defects that would interfere with your participation in raids or other work involving the practical use of firearms.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 13
DEC 20 1948
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Enclosure
cc: SAC, Dallas
HLE:tck

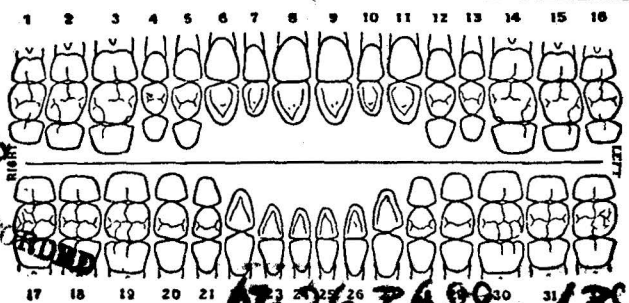
11 DEC 23 1948

CC-270

RECORD OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS AND SPECIAL AGENTS
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NAME SMOOT, Howard D. AGE 35 YEARS, 1 MONTHS
NATIVITY(state of birth) Mo. MARRIED, SINGLE, WIDOWED: Married NUMBER OF CHILDREN 1
FAMILY HISTORY Father deceased, 1922, tuberculosis. Mother deceased 1923. Blood possoning. One brother and 1 sister both well. Father and grandfather died of T.B. No T.B. in my generation.
HISTORY OF ILLNESS OR INJURY Tonsil'y and Adnoid'y in 1920. Repeat Tonsil'y in June 1948. Bronchial pneumonia in Feb. 1948. Lobar pneumonia in October, 1948.
HEAD AND FACE normal
EYES: PUPILS (size, shape, reaction to light and distance, etc.) normal
DISTANT VISION RT. 20/ 20, corrected to 20/
LT. 20/ 20, corrected to 20/
COLOR PERCEPTION normal
(state edition of Stilling's plates or Lamps used)
DISEASE OR ANATOMICAL DEFECTS blocking of rt. eustachian tube.
EARS: HEARING RT. WHISPERED VOICE 2 /15' CONVERSATIONAL SPEECH /15'
LT. WHISPERED VOICE 15 /15' CONVERSATIONAL SPEECH /15'
DISEASE OR DEFECTS none
NOSE normal
(Disease or anatomical defect, obstruction, etc. State degree)
SINUSES normal
TONGUE, PALATE, PHARYNX, LARYNX, TONSILS tonsils surg. absent

TEETH AND GUMS(disease or anatomical defect):
MISSING TEETH # 6,17,20,29,32
NONVITAL TEETH n
PERIAPICAL DISEASE n
MARKED MALOCCLUSION n
PYORRHEA ALVEOLARIS n
TEETH REPLACED BY BRIDGES #20,29
DENTURES n
REMARKS n



11 DEC 23 1948 RECORDED
67-263689-134

E.G.F. Pollard, Cdr. (DC) USN
(Signature of Dental Officer)

GENERAL BUILD AND APPEARANCE medium
TEMPERATURE
HEIGHT 67½
WEIGHT 140½
CHEST AT EXPIRATION 35½
CHEST AT INSPIRATION 37½
CIRCUMFERENCE OF ABDOMEN AT UMBILICUS 30
RECENT GAIN OR LOSS, AMOUNT AND CAUSE none
SKIN, HAIR, AND GLANDS normal
NECK (abnormalities, thyroid gland, trachea, larynx) normal
SPINE AND EXTREMITIES (bones, joints, muscles, feet) normal

THORAX (size, shape, movement, rib cage, mediastinum) normal

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, BRONCHI, LUNGS, PLEURA, ETC. normal
chest x-ray neg.

CARDIO-VASCULAR SYSTEM normal

HEART (note all signs of cardiac involvement) normal

PULSE: BEFORE EXERCISE 72
AFTER EXERCISE 98
THREE MINUTES AFTER 76

BLOOD PRESSURE: SYSTOLIC 144
DIASTOLIC 84

CONDITION OF ARTERIES elastic
CONDITION OF VEINS normal

CHARACTER OF PULSE regular
HEMORRHOIDS none

ABDOMEN AND PELVIS (condition of wall, scars, herniae, abnormality of viscera)
normal

GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM normal

URINALYSIS: SP. GR. 1.015 ALB. neg. SUGAR neg MICROSCOPICAL neg

VENEREAL DISEASE none

NERVOUS SYSTEM normal
(organic or functional disorders)

ROMBERG neg. INCOORDINATION (gait, speech) none

REFLEXES, SUPERFICIAL present DEEP(knee, ankle, elbow) normal TREMORS none

SEROLOGICAL TESTS KAHN NEG. BLOOD TYPE "O" Rh Pos

ABNORMAL PSYCHE (neurasthenia, psychasthenia, depression, instability, worries)
none apparent.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION: DATE OF LAST VACCINATION 1947

TYPHOID PROPHYLAXIS: NUMBER OF COURSES

DATE OF LAST COURSE none

REMARKS ON ABNORMALITIES NOT OTHERWISE NOTED OR SUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED ABOVE

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS Blocking of rt. eustachian tube with some loss of hearing not disabling.

CAPABLE OF PERFORMING DUTIES INVOLVING Arduous PHYSICAL EXERTION

IS THIS INDIVIDUAL PHYSICALLY FIT TO PARTICIPATE IN RAIDS AND APPREHENSION OF CRIMINALS WHICH MIGHT ENTAIL THE PRACTICAL USE OF FIREARMS yes. (yes or no)
(when no is given state cause)

FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND REMARKS (as per boards, when necessary)
No recommendations. Is under treatment for ear condition.
ECG laboratory recommends 6 chest leads to rule out heart strain.

A. J. White
Capt. MC USN Ret.

DATE OF EXAMINATION November 17, 1948

Dallas, Texas
December 7, 1948

J. E. Edwards

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

Dear Mr. Hoover: ATTENTION: Chief Clerk's Office

Mr. Glavin has sent me a routing slip requesting return of Seat of Government Building Pass No. B-7057.

I regret very much to report that I cannot find the pass. When I left Washington, I went through my desk carefully and turned in all the property that I had. I did not remember the pass and, consequently, did not realize that one had ever been issued to me.

I still cannot remember the pass and am certain that I never used it. Consequently, I can only presume that I lost it on some unknown date in the vicinity of the desk assigned to me in room 4234. I probably put the pass in my desk—along with my identification badge—and then accidentally threw it into the waste basket on some occasion when cleaning the desk.

I fully realize the seriousness of losing Bureau property and will take every possible precaution to prevent such carelessness in the future.

DEFERRED RECORDING

15 JAN 10 1949
RECORDED

67-263689-135

Sincerely yours,

H. D. Smoot

H. D. Smoot
Special Agent

DEC 30 1948

1st loss

Inventory records adj - Dept notified
lcw

ALPHABETICAL
NOT RECORDED
5 DEC 30 1948

Standard Form No. 51
August 1946
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 50-R012.3.

REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

ADMINISTRATIVE-UNOFFICIAL (XX)
OFFICIAL:
REGULAR ( ) SPECIAL ( )
PROBATIONAL ( )

As of Feb. 25, 1949 based on performance during period from Nov. 30, 1948 to Feb. 25, 1949

HOWARD D. SMOOT — Special Agent - CAF-12
(Name of employee) (Title of position, service, and grade)

Federal Bureau of Investigation - Dallas Division
(Organization—Indicate bureau, division, section, unit, field station)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE		CHECK ONE:
V if adequate − if weak + if outstanding	1. Study the instructions in the Rating Official's Guide, C. S. C. Form No. 3823A. 2. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position. 3. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position. a. Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions. b. Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning functions on elements in *italics*.	Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☐ All others ☒

____ (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
____ (2) Mechanical skill.
+ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
____ (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
+ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
+ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
____ (7) Accuracy of operations.
+ (8) Accuracy of final results.
+ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
+ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
+ (11) Industry.
+ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
+ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? ____ (Yes or no))
+ (14) Ability to organize his work.
+ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
+ (16) Cooperativeness.
+ (17) Initiative.
+ (18) Resourcefulness.
+ (19) Dependability.
+ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

____ (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
____ (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
____ (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
____ (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
____ (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
____ (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
____ (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
____ (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
____ (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
____ (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
____ (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

15 MAR 10 1949 RECORDED

67-263689-136

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

+ (A) Ability to direct and lead a group of agents on raids and dangerous assignments.
+ (B) Capability for additional responsibility MAR 1 1949
____ (C) INVESTIGATION

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective Rating
Plus marks on all underlined elements, and check marks or better on all other elements rated	Excellent
Check marks or better on all elements rated, and plus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Very Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and all weak performance overcompensated by outstanding performance	Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and all weak performance not overcompensated by outstanding performance	Fair
Minus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Unsatisfactory

Adjective Rating
Rating official EXCELLENT
Reviewing official

Rated by H. L. McConnell (Signature of rating official) — H. L. McCONNELL, Special Agent in Charge (Title) — February 25, 1949 (Date)

Reviewed by ____ (Signature of reviewing official) — Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation (Title) — MAR 2 1949 (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee ____ (Date) — Report to employee ____ (Adjective rating) 5-20-49

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—26177-5

HLM:FB

Dallas, Texas
February 25, 1949

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT, Special Agent
Special Efficiency Report

During the period of this report Mr. Smoot has been re-acclimating himself to working in a field office of the type found in the Southwest. His work has been marked by his attention to detail, his thoroughness, and his clarity of expression in his reports. He is rated as one of the better dictators in the office. His reports show careful organization and attention to Bureau policies.

In his investigations appreciation of the Bureau's responsibilities and duties has been shown. His reports have been submitted promptly and in good form. A thorough knowledge of Bureau policy in all fields has been demonstrated by him in his work on such matters as Fraud Against the Government and Antitrust.

This is an experienced agent who has had a wide range of work in his career with the Bureau and is placing it to best advantage.

Rating: Excellent.

HDS
Initials

H. L. McCONNELL
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas 1, Texas

April 13, 1949

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: ANNUAL EFFICIENCY RATINGS
Dallas Division
As of March 31, 1949

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the instructions contained in Bureau letter dated March 22, 1949, captioned as above, there are listed below by grade and rating the employees of the Dallas Division whose efficiency reports submitted by former SAC H. L. McConnell, dated February 25, 1949, have been changed to reflect that they are the annual efficiency reports dated as of March 31, 1949. The name of Special Agent Vincent E. Drain listed below, is an exception, as the report submitted on him by Mr. McConnell has not been changed and an annual efficiency report on Agent Drain has been prepared by the writer and is submitted with this letter.

CAF-13 - EXCELLENT
Dwight M. Brightman
B. Tom Carter
Henry E. Plaxico

CAF-13 - VERY GOOD
Marvin B. Pash

CAF-12 - EXCELLENT
James W. Bookhout
W. Harlan Brown
Alton M. Bryant
Sam C. Cotton
Jarrell H. Davis
Edwin C. Dorris
Aubrey Elliott, Jr.
Earle Haley
John B. Hubbard
William R. Jenkins

CAF-12 - EXCELLENT (Continued)
Loyde E. Kingman
James H. Merritt
Hugh D. McCullough
Robert McWhirter
R. David O'Brien
Carl C. Periman
Curtis L. Perryman
Nat A. Pinkston
W. Dewey Presley
Efton A. Stanfield
Howard D. Smoot
Alfred Earl White

CAF-12 - VERY GOOD
Vincent E. Drain
John W. Fain
William D. Griffith
Robert C. Lish
Alfred D. Neeley
Paul H. Raines

CAF-12 - GOOD
Paul E. Wulff

CAF-11 - VERY GOOD
Luther V. Dunn

CAF-10 - EXCELLENT
Clarence E. Newton

CAF-10 - VERY GOOD
Guy B. Leonard
Alf T. Stousland
Lawrence D. Welch

CAF-7 - EXCELLENT
Jack G. Wilson

CAF-5 - EXCELLENT
Florence Baillio
Lillian Winifred Dixon

JUN 3 1949

CAF-4 - EXCELLENT
Mary Lu'Ree Akard
Mary Jean Davis
Beatrice C. Dumas
Sidney Raiford Fuller
Annie Margaret Gilmer

CAF-4 - VERY GOOD
Eleanor H. Harris

CAF-2 - EXCELLENT
Irene M. Arterberry

P-3 - EXCELLENT
Joe C. Hays, Jr.

A six-months' efficiency report was submitted on Clerk MACE M. OYLER as of March 23, 1949, and therefore no annual report will be furnished concerning him.

It is noted that a six-months' report was due on Special Agent JOSEPH J. HANLEY as of February 22, 1949, and therefore the report submitted by Mr. McCONNELL dated February 25, 1949, is being changed to reflect that it is a six-months' report on Agent HANLEY covering the period from August 22, 1948, to February 22, 1949, inasmuch as he was reallocated to Grade CAF-11 on August 22, 1949.

The following employees have either entered on duty or been reallocated subsequent to October 1, 1948, and therefore no annual report is due for them:

George H. Byrom
Michael R. Carrano
Noah H. Jenerette
James J. Kearney
Robert C. Norton
Robert G. Oftedal
Beryle C. Sacks
Roy G. Britton
Margaret E. Crum
Mattye Havens
Edna E. Anderson
E. Gwendolyn Williams

Very truly yours,

S. S. ALDEN
Special Agent in Charge

Name: HOWARD D. SMOOT

Title: SPECIAL AGENT

EOD: March 23, 1942

Salary: CAF-12, $6714.00

Preference: Dallas and Bureau

Dictation Ability: Excellent

Examination: 89%

SAC McCONNELL: This is an experienced agent who has been in the Dallas Division only a short while as the result of a transfer from the Bureau, arising out of illness during the past year. This agent works hard with limited supervision and may be regarded as a capable and experienced agent.

Status: EXCELLENT.

Inspector NAUGHTEN: Smoot's physical condition is improving markedly. He has all the earmarks of an above-average agent.

FBI JUN 20 19

Inspection Report
Dallas Office
Inspector Naughten
February 15, 1949
Interviewed By: Mr. Naughten

31

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the widow or designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, who had contributed to this fund prior to July 31, 1949, and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - ~~MONEY ORDER~~) the sum of ten dollars ($10.00), made payable to the Chief Clerk of said Bureau, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund, which I understand is to be administered in the following manner:

The Director of the Bureau will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director of the Bureau in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of said Bureau shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director.

Upon the death of any Special Agent, the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000.

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary for F. B. I. Agents' Insurance Fund:

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Address 5215 Longview St - Dallas

Relationship Wife Dated 7-19-49

The following person is hereby designated as my beneficiary under the Chas. S. Ross Fund providing $1500-death benefit to beneficiary of agents killed in line of duty.

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Address 5215 Longview St - Dallas

Relationship Wife Dated 7-19-49

Very truly yours,

Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent

AUG 4 1949
JUL 26 1949 3/71

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Prepared by
Checked by
Filed by

Date: December 9, 1949

Personnel Action Number: F.B.I. 7957 7957

Legal Authority:

Nature of Action: MR. EDWARD D. SMOOT MR. HOWARD D. SMOOT PERIODIC PAY INCREASE

Effective: December 11, 1949

	FROM	TO
Position	Special Agent	
Grade	GS 12	same
Salary	$6800	$7000
Division and Section		
Headquarters		
Appropriations	S & E, F. B. I.	S & E, F. B. I.
Departmental or Field	☐ Dept. ☐ Field	☐ Dept. ☐ Field

NATURE OF POSITION

a. VICE	b. ADDITIONAL IDENTICAL	c. NEW
P. C. NO.	P. C. NO.	P. C. NO.

Date of Birth	Date of Oath

REMARKS

Prom. under the Auto. Prom. Bill, Public Law #200 as amended 6-30-45. Prom. under the same Bill from $6144.60 to $6384 in GAP 12 eff. 6-13-48. Last efficiency rating - EXCELLENT - Approved Rating Committee 5-20-49.

60 DEC 20 1949

December 20, 1949

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Smoot:

In connection with the Uniform Promotion Act, I am indeed pleased to advise you that you have been recommended for promotion from $6800 per annum to $7000 per annum in Grade GS 12, effective December 11, 1949.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

DEC 22 1949

67-263689-137

22
47
3 DEC

CC-SAC, Dallas (Personal Attention)
Mr. J. E. Edwards
Movement Section

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

JW/mp

DEC 21 1949

Standard Form No. 51
August 1946
U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 50-R012.3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF EFFICIENCY RATING

ADMINISTRATIVE-UNOFFICIAL ( )
OFFICIAL:
REGULAR (XX) SPECIAL ( )
PROBATIONAL ( )

As of Mar. 31, 1950 based on performance during period from April 1, 1949 to Mar. 31, 1950

HOWARD D. SMOOT — (Name of employee)

Special Agent - GS-12 — (Title of position, service, and grade)

Federal Bureau of Investigation - Dallas Division

(Organization—Indicate bureau, division, section, unit, field station)

ON LINES BELOW MARK EMPLOYEE		CHECK ONE:
V if adequate – if weak + if outstanding	1. Study the instructions in the Rating Official's Guide, C. S. C. Form No. 3823A. 2. Underline the elements which are especially important in the position. 3. Rate only on elements pertinent to the position. *a.* Do not rate on elements in *italics* except for employees in administrative, supervisory, or planning positions. *b.* Rate administrative, supervisory, and planning functions on elements in *italics*.	Administrative, supervisory, or planning ☐ All others XX

____ (1) Maintenance of equipment, tools, instruments.
____ (2) Mechanical skill.
\+ (3) Skill in the application of techniques and procedures.
____ (4) Presentability of work (appropriateness of arrangement and appearance of work).
\+ (5) Attention to broad phases of assignments.
\+ (6) Attention to pertinent detail.
____ (7) Accuracy of operations.
\+ (8) Accuracy of final results.
\+ (9) Accuracy of judgments or decisions.
\+ (10) Effectiveness in presenting ideas or facts.
\+ (11) Industry.
\+ (12) Rate of progress on or completion of assignments.
\+ (13) Amount of acceptable work produced. (Is mark based on production records? _____) (Yes or no)
\+ (14) Ability to organize his work.
\+ (15) Effectiveness in meeting and dealing with others.
\+ (16) Cooperativeness.
\+ (17) Initiative.
\+ (18) Resourcefulness.
\+ (19) Dependability.
\+ (20) Physical fitness for the work.

____ (21) *Effectiveness in planning broad programs.*
____ (22) *Effectiveness in adapting the work program to broader or related programs.*
____ (23) *Effectiveness in devising procedures.*
____ (24) *Effectiveness in laying out work and establishing standards of performance for subordinates.*
____ (25) *Effectiveness in directing, reviewing, and checking the work of subordinates.*
____ (26) *Effectiveness in instructing, training, and developing subordinates in the work.*
____ (27) *Effectiveness in promoting high working morale.*
____ (28) *Effectiveness in determining space, personnel, and equipment needs.*
____ (29) *Effectiveness in setting and obtaining adherence to time limits and deadlines.*
____ (30) *Ability to make decisions.*
____ (31) *Effectiveness in delegating clearly defined authority to act.*

67-263689-138

STATE ANY OTHER ELEMENTS CONSIDERED

\+ (A) Capability for additional responsibility
____ (B)
____ (C)

1 APR 18 1950
FBI - U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STANDARD
Deviations must be explained on reverse side of this form

	Adjective Rating
Plus marks on all underlined elements, and check marks or better on all other elements rated	Excellent
Check marks or better on all elements rated, and plus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Very Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and all weak performance overcompensated by outstanding performance	Good
Check marks or better on a majority of underlined elements, and all weak performance not overcompensated by outstanding performance	Fair
Minus marks on at least half of the underlined elements	Unsatisfactory

Adjective Rating

Rating official: EXCELIENT

Reviewing official: _____

Rated by S. S. Alden (Signature of rating official) S. S. ALDEN, Special Agent in Charge (Title) Mar. 21, 1950 (Date)

Reviewed by _____ (Signature of reviewing official) _____ (Title) 4/19/50 (Date)

Rating approved by efficiency rating committee _____ (Date)

Report to employee _____ (Adjective rating)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—26177-5

SSA:FB

Dallas, Texas
March 31, 1950

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT, Special Agent
Annual Efficiency Report

Agent Smoot is of medium height, of athletic build, dresses conservatively, and presents an unusually good appearance. He has an above average personality, is resourceful, and is amply endowed with initiative and aggressiveness. This agent is above average in intelligence and educational background, has a thorough knowledge of Bureau policy and procedure, and has demonstrated excellent judgment.

He is rated as an excellent dictator and is outstanding in his reporting. His paper work is above average in volume and quality. Agent Smoot has been observed on physical surveillance, where he has handled himself very efficiently. He has assisted in the apprehension of several fugitives. I believe he is entirely capable of handling dangerous assignments. He is well able to initiate and organize investigations. I have assigned him to a number of the more complicated Fraud Against the Government cases. I have made these assignments because of his demonstrated ability to handle an extensive and complicated investigation and at one and the same time disregard extraneous and irrelevant material in his investigation and reporting. This agent accepts responsibility cheerfully and carries it out in a highly efficient and satisfactory manner.

He is a qualified police school instructor and in this connection I have had occasion to observe him in his handling of police schools. He is an excellent instructor and has been the subject of much favorable comment among the officials where we have held police schools. Agent Smoot has also served as an Inspector's Aide and is qualified in defensive tactics.

His assignments here have included general investigative assignments with particular emphasis on the more complicated cases, as well as serving in our police training program.

He has testified in State Court, before U. S. Grand Juries and U.S. Commissioners, and in U. S. District Court, in addition to moot court training.

He is available for assignment and in my opinion he possesses definite administrative ability. This agent is loyal to the Bureau and has a decided sense of responsibility. He is dependable, accurate, and painstaking in his work.

I regard this agent as deserving of a rating of EXCELLENT in Grade GS-12.

Initials

S. S. ALDEN
SAC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 3/20/50

FROM : H. H. CLEGG

SUBJECT: SA H. D. SMOOT, DALLAS
AIDE TO INSPECTOR

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The above named Agent assisted Mr. Naughten during the recent inspection at San Antonio. This was Smoot's first such assignment. He showed a keen interest in learning inspection techniques and did a rather good job in handling his assignments. He was given the duty of surveying CP coverage, along with other work. His results were found to be generally accurate and he required very little supervision. He has a keen mind which he uses to good advantage, and is an industrious individual. With additional experience he should attain the rating of Excellent. At the present time he is regarded as Very Good.

TEN:PM

67-263689-139
Searched
Numbered
Filed
5 APR 18 1950
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS & STAMPS

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the FBI who has previously contributed to this fund and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - [redacted]) the sum of $10, payable to the Chief Clerk of the FBI, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund which I understand is to be administered in the following manner.

The Director of the FBI will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of the FBI shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director. Upon the death of any Special Agent who is a member of said fund the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000. The following person is designated as my beneficiary for FBI Agents' Insurance Fund:

Name MABETH EVANS SMOOT Relationship Wife Date 8-17-50

Address 5215 Longview St., Dallas, Texas

The following person is designated as my beneficiary under the Chas. S. Ross Fund providing $1500 death benefit to beneficiary of agents killed in line of duty.

Name MABETH EVANS SMOOT Relationship WIFE Date 8-17-50

Address above

NOT RECORDED

Very truly yours,

Howard W. Smoot

Special Agent

3/WR 82

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS & STAMPS

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the FBI who has previously contributed to this fund and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK ~~MONEY ORDER~~) the sum of $10, payable to the Chief Clerk of the FBI, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund which I understand is to be administered in the following manner.

The Director of the FBI will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of the FBI shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director. Upon the death of any Special Agent who is a member of said fund the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000. The following person is designated as my beneficiary for FBI Agents' Insurance Fund:

Name MABETH E. SMOOT Relationship Wife Date 3-27-50

Address 5215 Longview St - Dallas, Texas

The following person is designated as my beneficiary under the Chas. S. Ross Fund providing $1500 death benefit to beneficiary of agents killed in line of duty.

Name Mabeth E. Smoot Relationship Wife Date 3-27-50

Address 5215 Longview St - Dallas, Tex

Very truly yours,

Howard D. Smoot
Special Agent

APR 17 1950

Dallas, Texas
September 2, 1950

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

PERSONAL AND
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT, Special Agent

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In 1948 when I left Washington, my small son was quite ill, and I was recuperating from pneumonia and from some sort of chronic head infection which impaired my hearing.

Thanks to your kindness, I was transferred to Dallas and am now near the close of my second year here.

Apparently the Texas summers were what we needed. My own health, as well as the health of my boy, now appears excellent. Consequently, there remains no reason why I should stay in Dallas any longer than the needs of the Bureau may require.

RECORDED 67-263689-140

6 SEP 20 1950

The purpose of this letter is to let you know specifically that I am now entirely available for transfer, whenever and wherever the Bureau needs me, and to express again my gratitude for the consideration you gave me in Washington when my personal problem was called to your attention.

My offices of preference remain the Bureau and Dallas.

Very sincerely yours,

Howard D. Smoot
HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

Shank him
V.m

Letter thanking SA + advising no transfer contemplated prep.
9-13-50

67-26389-140

RECORDED 6 SEP 20 1950

September 13, 1950

Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Smoot:

I am in receipt of your letter of September 2, 1950, and am pleased to learn that the physical condition of your son as well as your own health has been so much improved since your transfer to Dallas.

Your thoughtfulness in advising the Bureau of your availability for transfer wherever the needs of the Service require is appreciated. At the present time there is no transfer contemplated for you and the records of the Bureau will continue to reflect the Bureau and Dallas as your offices of preference.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC—Dallas (P)

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

HLE: smk

SEP 13 1950

RECEIVED READING ROOM
F B I
U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE

SEP 13 3 13 PM 50

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1409928-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 14
Page 5 ~ Duplicate;
Page 14 ~ Duplicate;
Page 25 ~ Duplicate;
Page 91 ~ Duplicate;
Page 146 ~ Duplicate;
Page 148 ~ Duplicate;
Page 227 ~ Duplicate;
Page 265 ~ Duplicate;
Page 282 ~ Duplicate;
Page 295 ~ Duplicate;
Page 324 ~ Duplicate;
Page 335 ~ Duplicate;
Page 349 ~ Duplicate;
Page 352 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : MR. H. H. CLEGG

DATE: 11-16-50

SUBJECT: SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD D. SMOOT
DALLAS DIVISION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

2 DEC 1 0 1950

67-263689-141

Mr. Smoot assisted Mr. G. C. Gedney in the recent inspection of the Denver Office.

Agent Smoot has had prior inspection experience. He appears to be sound, has good judgment and is accurate. He accepted his assignments with a minimum amount of instruction and completed them with little supervision. With additional experience he should be an excellent Aide. Rating: VERY GOOD.

GCG:DMG

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8-11-50

FROM : SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: RELIEF SUPERVISORS - DALLAS DIVISION

In order that I might afford more agents in this office with supervisory training and in order to utilize these agents as acting supervisors for Saturday duty, it is requested that Bureau authority be granted to utilize the agents set forth below as relief supervisors when myself or other administrative assistants are out of the office:

JAMES W. BOOKHOUT
J. HARLAN BROWN
SAM C. COTTON
VINCENT E. DRAIN
ALFRED D. NIBLEY
NAT A. PINKSTON
J. DEWEY PRESLEY
HOWARD D. SMOOT

HOH:emh
56-

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9-26-50

FROM : SAC, Dallas

AIR MAIL CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: PERSONNEL - ADVANCEMENT

ReBulet dated 9-8-50 requesting the names of agents assigned to this office, together with information reflecting why they are not available for transfer. Reference is also made to the letter from this office dated 8-25-50.

I feel that the following agents assigned to this division have supervisory ability and are capable of advancement in the Bureau. However, they were omitted from my letter to the Bureau dated 8-25-50 inasmuch as they are assigned to this division at their specific request, due to personal or family reasons:

JAMES H. MERRITT
JAMES W. BOOKHOUT
HOWARD D. SMOOT

Subsequent to my letter to the Bureau Special Agent SMOOT advised the Bureau by letter dated 9-2-50 that the physical condition of his son had improved to such an extent that he was now available for transfer if the Bureau desired his services elsewhere.

It will be noted that Special Agent SMOOT has previously served in a supervisory capacity at the Seat of Government, and his ability and chances for advancement are undoubtedly better known to the Bureau than they are to me, due to my short assignment in this office.

I purposely omitted anyone assigned to this office who had previously served in a supervisory capacity at the Bureau, inasmuch as I felt the Bureau had had an opportunity to observe these agents and make its comments concerning each of them. In addition to the above, Special Agents ALFRED E. WHITE and JOHN B. HUBBARD formerly served at the Seat of Government in a supervisory capacity.

In view of the above I purposely did not recommend anyone other than Special Agent ALTON M. BRYANT, inasmuch as I felt that the ones who were capable were either not available for transfer at their specific request or had previously served in a supervisory capacity at the Bureau.

HCH:FB
67-425-524

67-798-2009

September 1, 1950

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, Dallas

RE: RELIEF SUPERVISORS
Dallas Division

Dear Sir:

Reurmemo August 11, 1950.

The Bureau has no objection to your utilizing Special Agents James W. Bookhout, Sam C. Cotton, Vincent E. Drain, Alfred D. Keeley, Kat A. Pinkston, W. Dewey Presley, and Howard D. Smoot for Saturday duty and general relief supervisory duty, it being assumed that all of these Agents are still available for general and special assignments wherever their services may be needed. As you are aware, this is a requirement for field supervisors, inasmuch as such training is considered as a stepping stone in the long-range development of Agent personnel, and it would be unfair to afford Agent personnel such training unless they would be available for transfer to positions of greater responsibility for which their training has prepared them.

The Bureau does not, however, approve Special Agent W. Harlan Brown for supervisory duty, and in this connection, your attention is called to the Bureau's letter of June 7, 1949, to Agent Brown where you were informed on your copy that Bureau authorization for his use as a supervisor was being withdrawn, and he was not thereafter to be so employed. He was removed from probation as recently as September 30, 1949, but the Bureau does not feel that the restriction on his use as a supervisor can be removed at this time.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

CC: Movement Section

HLE:pam

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

MAILED 17
SEP 5 1950
COMM - FBI

U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED REARMING ROOM
F B I
SEP 1 7 07 PM '50

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 27, 1951

FROM : H. H. Clegg

SUBJECT: SA H. D. SMOOT
DALLAS DIVISION

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Special Agent Smoot assisted B. C. Brown in the inspection of the Phoenix Division, March 6-16, 1951. Smoot handled his assignments in an expeditious manner, assumed a constructive attitude, and contributed very materially to the effectiveness of the inspection. He is well qualified for such assignments.

BCB:CL

62-263689-142

97

18 APR 20 1951
RECORDED

FD-185

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REPORT OF PERFORMANCE RATING

Name of Employee: HOWARD D. SMOOT 433920

Where Assigned: DALLAS (Division) FIELD (Section, Unit)

Payroll Title: SPECIAL AGENT - GS-12

Rating Period: from APRIL 1, 1950 to MARCH 31, 1951

ADJECTIVE RATING: SATISFACTORY (Outstanding, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory)

Employee's Initials: HDS

Rated by: [signature] (Signature) H. O. HAWKINS, Special Agent in Charge (Title) March 31, 1951 (Date)

Reviewed by: _____ (Signature) _____ (Title) _____ (Date)

Rating approved by: [signature] (Signature) Assistant Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation (Title) APR 27 1951 (Date)

15 MAY 31 1951

TYPE OF REPORT 263689-143

(X) Official
(X) Annual

( ) Administrative
( ) 60-day
( ) Transfer
( ) Separation from service
( ) Special

FD - 185 A

PERFORMANCE RATING GUIDE FOR INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL

(For use as attachment to Performance Rating Form No. FD - 185)

Name of Employee HOWARD D. SMOOT Title SPECIAL AGENT - GS-12

Rating Period: from 4/1/50 to 3/31/51

RATING GUIDE AND CHECK-LIST

Note: Only those items having pertinent bearing on employee's performance should be rated. All employees in same salary grade should be compared. Rate items as follows:

\+ Outstanding (exceeding excellent and deserving special commendation).

✓ Satisfactory (ranging from good to excellent but not sufficient to rate outstanding).

\- Unsatisfactory.

O No opportunity to appraise performance during rating period.

Guide for determining adjective rating:

An 'Outstanding' rating cannot be justified unless all elements rated are 'plus', and in addition, of course, supporting comments must comply with the requirements as set out below.

So far as 'Satisfactory' and 'Unsatisfactory' ratings are concerned, it is impossible to provide a mechanical formula for computing the various 'plus', 'check', and 'minus' marks because such would presume equal weight for all elements rated. Good judgment must be exercised to insure that the adjective rating is reasonable in the light of the elements rated. All minus marks must be supported by narrative detail, and of course, all 'Unsatisfactory' ratings must comply with the requirements as set out below.

/ (1) Personal appearance.
/ (2) Personality and effectiveness of his personal contacts.
/ (3) Attitude (including dependability, cooperativeness, loyalty, enthusiasm, amenability and willingness to equitably share work load).
/ (4) Physical fitness (including health, energy, stamina).
/ (5) Resourcefulness and ingenuity.
/ (6) Forcefulness and aggressiveness as required.
/ (7) Judgment, including common sense, ability to arrive at proper conclusions; ability to define objectives.
/ (8) Initiative and the taking of appropriate action on own responsibility.
/ (9) Planning ability and its application to the work.
/ (10) Accuracy and attention to pertinent detail.
/ (11) Industry, including energetic consistent application to duties.
/ (12) Productivity, including amount of acceptable work produced and rate of progress on or completion of assignments. Also consider adherence to deadlines unless failure to meet is attributable to causes beyond employee's control.
/ (13) Knowledge of duties, instructions, rules and regulations, including readiness of comprehension and 'know how' of application.
/ (14) Technical or mechanical skills.
/ (15) Investigative ability and results:
- / (a) Internal security cases
- / (b) Criminal or general investigative cases
- / (c) Fugitive cases
- / (d) Applicant cases
- O (e) Accounting cases

/ (16) Physical surveillance ability.
/ (17) Firearms ability.
/ (18) Development of informants and sources of information.
/ (19) Reporting ability:
- / (a) Investigative reports
- / (b) Summary reports
- / (c) Memos, letters, wires

(Consider: ___ conciseness; ___ clarity; ___ organization; ___ thoroughness; ___ accuracy; ___ adequacy and pertinency of leads; ___ administrative detail.)

/ (20) Performance as a witness.
O (21) Executive ability:
- O (a) Leadership
- O (b) Ability to handle personnel
- O (c) Planning
- O (d) Making decisions
- O (e) Assignment of work
- O (f) Training subordinates
- O (g) Devising procedures
- O (h) Emotional stability
- O (i) Promoting high morale
- O (j) Getting results

/ (22) Ability on raids and dangerous assignments:
- O (a) As leader
- / (b) As participant

/ (23) Organizational interest, such as making of suggestions for improvement.
/ (24) Ability to work under pressure.
O (25) Miscellaneous. Specify and rate:

___ ___
___ ___
___ ___

A. Specify general nature of assignment during most of rating period (such as security, criminal, applicant squad, or as resident Agent, supervisor, instructor, etc.): Security, criminal, applicant

B. Specify employee's most noteworthy special talents (such as investigator, desk man, research, instructor, speaker): Investigator, speaker, police instructor

C. (1) Is employee available for general assignment wherever needs of service require? Yes (If answer is not 'yes', explain in narrative comments.)
(2) Is employee available for special assignment wherever needs of service require? Yes (If answer is not 'yes', explain in narrative comments.)

D. Has employee had any abnormal sick leave record during rating period? No (If so, explain in narrative comments.)

ADJECTIVE RATING: SATISFACTORY

Outstanding, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory

HOH:FB

Dallas, Texas
March 31, 1951

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT, Special Agent
Annual Efficiency Report

Agent Smoot makes a very good personal appearance, is neat and conservative in dress, and has a pleasing, friendly personality. He is average in force and aggressiveness, and I would consider him above average in initiative and resourcefulness for an agent within his grade. This agent appears to be in average physical condition and has advised that he is available for general or special assignment. He is capable of handling involved criminal investigations and adequately reporting the same. He is well versed in Bureau policy and procedure and could be utilized on dangerous assignments.

This agent is an approved Bureau police instructor and an approved Bureau speaker. He gets along extremely well with police officials and makes excellent contacts in this respect. I have received information that he is considered an outstanding Bureau speaker.

Agent Smoot is assigned to the headquarters city and is handling cases in the general criminal classification, Security Matter cases, and deadline applicant cases. He has been rated as excellent in dictation.

In my opinion this agent is entitled to a rating of SATISFACTORY in GS-12, being in the upper limits of this rating.

HWH
Initials

H. O. HAWKINS, SAC

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 4/11/51

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT: HENRY D. HAWKINS
Special Agent in Charge
Dallas Division

The Dallas Division is presently undergoing an inspection by Inspector Edward C. Gearty of the Training and Inspection Division. Prior to Mr. Gearty's departing for the Dallas Division to make this inspection, I pointed out to him that he may well receive complaints from the personnel in that division because it was my understanding that Mr. Hawkins had exerted considerable influence on the personnel of that division to obtain greater productivity from them. I pointed out to Mr. Gearty that this was rather evident from the overtime reports received from the Dallas Division for the months of October, November and December and he should be alert to the situation during the inspection. I also pointed out to Mr. Gearty that we had received two anonymous newspaper clippings from someone in the Dallas Division which reflected that Mrs. Hawkins had been interviewed by a local newspaper correspondent and had made a comment that it was not necessary for her husband to remain at the office too late during the evening and he frequently was able to get home in time for dinner.

Mr. Gearty called me yesterday afternoon and stated that he had received complaints from three employees during the inspection.

Mr. Gearty stated that Special Agent Howard D. Smoot, who was formerly a Supervisor in the Crime Records Section, was the first individual to complain about Mr. Hawkins. Smoot stated that there were principally two things that had occurred in the Dallas Division which he felt had seriously affected morale but that he personally was not acquainted with the situations, that with respect to one of them which was an investigation to locate the subject in an interstate transportation of stolen property act case, he, Smoot, was in the Denver Division assisting Mr. Gearty in the inspection there. Smoot stated the information he was reporting to Gearty was based entirely upon information furnished to him by other Agents in the Dallas Office. Smoot was specifically asked for the names of the Agents who had furnished him with any specific information and Smoot stated he could not recall the identity of the Agent furnishing any specific part of the information he had received.

Smoot related that on October 27, 1950 around 7:00 p.m. the Dallas Division had received information from the San Antonio Division that Efriam Lishansky, the subject in an interstate transportation of stolen property act case, was then in Dallas staying at a particular trailer camp and it was suggested that the Dallas Division endeavor to apprehend Lishansky. According to Smoot, there was considerable delay on the part of the Dallas Division in starting out to apprehend

2:45 PM - 4-12-51

JPM:DM

Lishansky, with the result that the Agents did not get out of the office until after midnight and that this was the fault of Hawkins; further, that Hawkins when called upon to make an explanation to the Bureau for his failure to apprehend Lishansky had let the word get out to the Agents that it would assist him materially in furnishing his explanation if the Agents would change the data on their #3 Cards to indicate that they had gone out of the office earlier than they actually did. Smoot stated that the office morale was affected as a result of this case because of Hawkins' inability to make decisions and to promptly get the Agents out on the case.

Smoot also stated that Hawkins prepared a letter to the Bureau in which letter Hawkins "tried to write a devious and deceitful memorandum to the Bureau covering up the bald fact of his incompetence and falsely adducing various acceptable reasons for his failure to arrest Lishansky." Smoot stated that after Hawkins got his memorandum prepared to the Bureau he observed it was insufficient to cover him up adequately and he thereafter called ASAC Boswell in to the office from annual leave and explained the entire situation to Boswell asking Boswell to help him out. Smoot stated that Boswell's ego was inflated at being called into the breach and he rewrote Hawkins' letter to the Bureau knowing it was a "tissue of lies."

Mr. Gearty stated that he discussed this incident with SAC Hawkins who stated he did submit the full facts to the Bureau concerning the failure of the Dallas Division to apprehend Lishansky and that he was severely censured for the failure of the Dallas Office to properly act on that occasion. Inspector Gearty pointed out to SAC Hawkins that his communication to the Bureau with respect to this matter showed that the Agents started out of the office to make a preliminary survey of the trailer court at 9:00 p.m. whereas the #3 Cards of the two Agents who actually went out to make the survey showed they left the office at 10:55 and 11:00 p.m. respectively. Mr. Gearty stated there was nothing on the #3 Cards to show that they had not been properly prepared or had been altered in any way subsequent to their preparation.

Mr. Hawkins stated that he did in fact call in Boswell who had one day of annual leave on a Saturday to come in on Sunday to review the situation with respect to the Lishansky incident and that Boswell went over the material that Hawkins had prepared and suggested that some of it be rearranged to place it in a more logical order but there was no change made in any of the substance of the memorandum. Boswell confirms this as well as the stenographer who was in the office and handled the entire matter for transmittal to the Bureau.

The other matter that Smoot had to report concerned former Special Agent Albert Earle White, who was formerly Resident Agent at Tyler, Texas. You will recall that Hawkins received a complaint from U. S. Attorney Warren Moore at Tyler, Texas, to the effect that White was trying to run the U. S. Attorney's Office. Hawkins furnished that information to the Bureau and he was instructed to proceed to Tyler, Texas and make an inquiry into the matter. Hawkins interviewed the

Federal Judge and the Chief of Police, both of whom furnished derogatory information concerning White to the effect that they disliked his personality and felt they were unable to get along with him. The Federal Judge was most vehement with respect to White. As a result, the situation was discussed with White and he was ordered under transfer to Kansas City. White resigned from the Bureau rather than proceed to Kansas City.

Smoot stated that Hawkins' handling of the White incident also affected the morale of the Dallas Division. He stated that not long after SAC Hawkins arrived in the Dallas Division, Hawkins made a comment to Smoot to the effect that "Warren Moore (the U. S. Attorney at Tyler, Texas) is a no good s.o.b." Hawkins, according to Smoot, based his opinion on information he received from Federal Judge Bryant in Tyler, Texas. Smoot stated the remark was made to him in confidence and he had not repeated it to anyone else. Smoot stated that he doubts that Hawkins handled the matter with respect to White honestly, thoroughly and impartially. Smoot bases this on the fact that he does not believe that the Chief of Police at Tyler, Texas would have furnished derogatory information concerning White because he, Smoot, had been in Tyler and the Chief had spoken very favorably of White.

Inspector Kearty stated there was no memoranda in the Dallas Division with respect to the White incident but he recalled reading the memorandum on the incident while he was at the Bureau before proceeding to Dallas and he was fully acquainted with it. I pointed out to Inspector Kearty that there would be little point in his re-investigating the White incident because obviously if there was any falsity to the allegation, White would have been the first to complain and he never did deny the fact that he may have been disliked by the individuals who reported on him unfavorably. I told Kearty that he should point this fact out to Special Agent Smoot and that former Agent White had been fully informed of the allegations against him and he elected to resign rather than take the transfer to Kansas City.

Mr. Kearty stated that Special Agent Elton A. Stanfield had complained about the same two situations referred to by Smoot but in less detail. Stanfield also referred to an Agents Conference which occurred in the early part of March 1951, during which conference SAC Hawkins called on the various Agents to make their comments with respect to the matters under discussion. Stanfield stated that Special Agent Supervisor Lish got up during the conference and explained a Bureau communication with respect to the investigation of Atomic Energy cases, which was the letter referring to the fact that it would not be necessary in the absence of any derogatory information to conduct neighborhood investigations for a period in excess of five years. According to Stanfield, Special Agent R. David O'Brien, who had apparently gotten a couple of letters from the Bureau because of his failure to conduct more complete neighborhood investigations got up and made some acrimonious statement to the effect that Supervisor Lish and SAC Hawkins had not gone far enough in explaining the new instructions. According to

Stanfield, SAC Hawkins stepped into the conversation and terminated the discussion on that particular point.

Inspector Geary stated that he spoke to several of the Agents in the office who were present during the discussion and they acknowledged that such a discussion took place and that Special Agent O'Brien was apparently very much concerned about these new instructions from the Bureau but that O'Brien went too far in discussing the issue with Supervisor Lish and that SAC Hawkins did properly step into the conference discussion and stopped it. According to the Agents that Inspector Geary talked to, they thought nothing further of the matter. Inspector Geary stated he talked to SAC Hawkins who said he recalled the incident and that he, Hawkins, felt it had gotten to the point during O'Brien's comments that he should put a stop to the argument, which he did.

I told Inspector Geary that obviously SAC Hawkins should have promptly reported the conduct of O'Brien to the Bureau and Inspector Geary should get a memorandum from Hawkins explaining why he had not advised the Bureau of this previously.

Inspector Geary stated he also received a complaint from Mrs. Irene L. Arterberry, the widow of former Special Agent Tim Arterberry who is employed in the Dallas Office in a clerical capacity. Mrs. Arterberry complained about the telephone setup and said that it was inefficient. The Inspector called in representatives from the telephone company who stated it was the best possible for the purpose in the Dallas Division.

— Did Mrs Arterberry complain to the Bureau? 4.

Inspector Geary also stated that Mrs. Arterberry alleged she had insufficient work to keep her busy more than four hours per day. Geary stated he found that Mrs. Arterberry did have insufficient work and he discussed this with SAC Hawkins who stated he had assigned additional work to Mrs. Arterberry previously and she had demonstrated that she could not handle this properly and he was reluctant to give her additional work to do because of her incompetence. I told Inspector Geary he should run this out completely and submit the full details to the Bureau. — Has Hawkins made a showing of her incompetence? 4

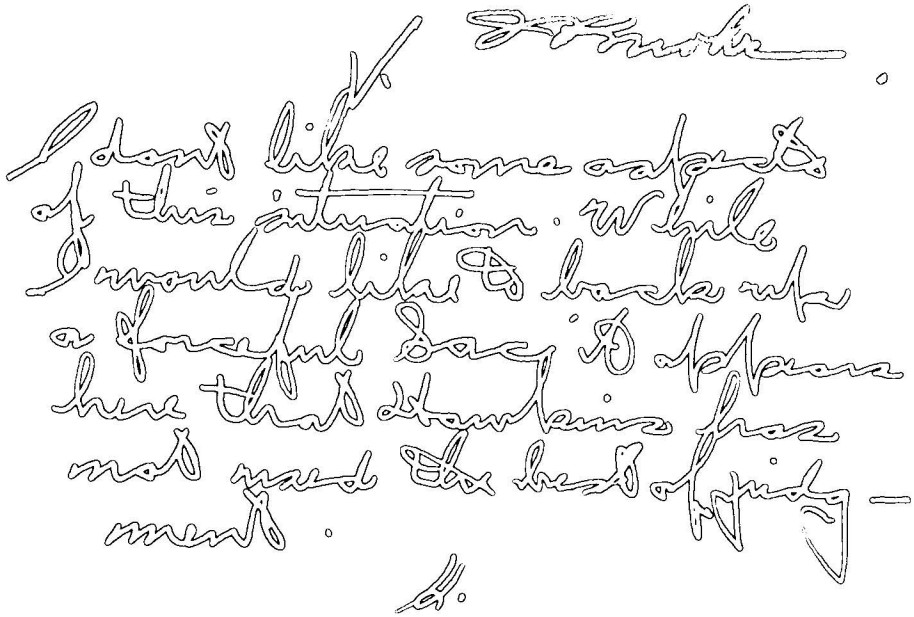
Inspector Geary advised in reviewing Special Agent Stanfield's personnel file he noted therein a memorandum dated January 13, 1951 relating to a discussion the SAC had with Agent Stanfield on January 6, 1951. In this memorandum the SAC pointed out that he had told Agent Stanfield that he was not doing eight hours work for a full day's pay. Inspector Geary in mentioning this to Agent Stanfield was advised that SAC Hawkins was wrong in this comment and then Agent Stanfield pointed out that subsequent to the discussion on January 6, 1951, he went out of the office to have lunch and was joined by Hawkins. He said that Hawkins sat down next to him and said, "I believe you are laying up with a woman down there", it being noted that Agent Stanfield is a Resident Agent at Lufkin, Texas. Stanfield stated he immediately took

exception to this remark since he resented it and Hawkins thereafter replied that he was not referring to Stanfield's character and reputation and that it was just Hawkins' personal opinion, pointing out "we're just human you know."

Mr. Gearty stated he asked SAC Hawkins if he had made such a comment to Stanfield and Hawkins replied that he might have said it in order to get Stanfield on the ball.

I told Inspector Gearty that he should be sure to have this allegation reduced to writing and that he should get SAC Hawkins' explanation for making such a comment.

Inspector Gearty was informed that he should fully run out all of the allegations which he has developed in the Dallas Division and if necessary, he should personally interview every Special Agent in the office and if necessary the clerical employees in order to solve once and for all the gossip and rumor apparently prevalent in the Dallas Division. Mr. Gearty was informed that he should give this matter his prompt personal attention and submit a complete report on it to the Bureau without delay.



STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Glavin

DATE: May 4, 1951

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent
Dallas Division
Non-Veteran

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Sandy

During the recent inspection of the Dallas Division by Mr. G. C. Gearty, the captioned agent submitted a memorandum to Mr. Gearty setting out various criticisms of SAC Hawkins as follows:

SA Smoot alleged he had heard other agents of the Dallas Office, names unrecalled, state that SAC Hawkins had mishandled the "Lishansky case" by his delay in getting agents on the surveillance at the tourist court (SAC Hawkins had received information at 8:00 p.m. October 27, 1950, regarding subject Lishansky's being en route to the tourist court, and the agents did not leave the office until 10:55 p.m.); that Hawkins submitted inaccurate information to the Bureau as to the time the agents left the office to go to the tourist court (SAC Hawkins advised the Bureau that the agents left the office at 9:40 p.m. when actually they didn't leave until 10:55 p.m.); that SAC Hawkins called ASAC Boswell to the office to assist him in rewriting the explanation which SAC Hawkins was submitting to the Bureau to make it more convincing, and that the ASAC knew the memorandum contained inaccurate facts.

Smoot also expressed doubt that SAC Hawkins had handled the inquiry concerning former SA Alfred Earl White honestly, thoroughly, and impartially, basing his opinion on the fact that law-enforcement officers in White's territory had always spoken very highly of White. Smoot felt that SAC Hawkins' handling of the White matter affected the office morale.

67-26389-144

It is noted that SA Smoot was not in Dallas at the time of the Lishansky investigation referred to by him but was on special assignment in another division. He said he heard about this case upon his return to the Dallas Division during the early part of November, 1950, and that it came to his attention through other agents discussing it in his presence. He had no personal knowledge as to the correctness of the allegations made, stating that he had learned of these criticisms from other agents whose identities he did not recall. He stated that he had not discussed with anyone his criticism of the SAC in handling the inquiry regarding former SA White prior to relating this criticism to Mr. Gearty during the inspection.

SA Smoot stated that he did not promptly report the above allegations to the Bureau regarding the SAC when he first heard of them in early November, 1950, because he believed an inspection of the Dallas

Letter to SA Smoot
5/15/51 GC

Office was imminent at the time and the entire story concerning the Lishansky case would come out during the inspection and further, because his information regarding these allegations was only hearsay.

Results of Inquiry

Mr. Gearty conducted a detailed inquiry into each of the above allegations mentioned by SA Smoot and found them to be unsubstantiated except for the fact that the SAC had unduly delayed in getting agents out of the office to the tourist court, for which he was censured by letter from the Bureau, and the SAC did unintentionally misinform the Bureau as to the time the agents were dispatched from the office on the Lishansky investigation.

Inspector's Recommendation

Mr. Gearty recommended that SA Smoot be placed on probation, that he receive a disciplinary transfer, and that a letter of censure be directed to him in view of the fact that he was a party to discussions involving allegations of criticism against the SAC and did not promptly notify a representative of the Bureau concerning such allegations. The inspector also noted that Agent Smoot had no just basis for his criticism of the SAC for the latter's handling of the inquiry concerning former SA White.

Recommendations of the Administrative Division

It appears that this agent was present at discussions involving allegations against SAC Hawkins during the early part of November, 1950, and that he did not notify a representative of the Bureau of such allegations until he related them to Mr. Gearty during the inspection of the Dallas Office in April, 1950. It further appears that he unjustly criticized the SAC in connection with the inquiry conducted regarding former SA Alfred Earl White. It is therefore recommended:

1. That he be transferred to another division — Savannah
2. That he be placed on probation — Transf. let. prepared 5/15/51
3. That he be suspended for 10 days without pay
4. That he receive a severe letter of censure.

A PERMANENT BRIEF OF AGENT SMOOT'S PERSONNEL FILE IS ATTACHED.

Rec appvl items 1, 2 and 4 only H J Edwards

FDH:bls

I recommend #1, 2 and 4 — 5/7/51

CC: Mr. Clegg
Dallas Office Personnel File 5-10 OK

SMOOT, HAROLD D.	DIV IV
Allergy shot. 2nd tr.	10-1-48
Allergy shots.	10-4-48
Alexandria Hospital, lobar pneumonia with bronchial infection. Better today.	10-12-48

SMOOT, HOWARD D.	DIV IV
Allergy injection.	3-30-48
Allergy injection.	4-2-48
Allergy injection.	4-6-48
Injection.	4-10-48
Allergy shot.	4-13-48
Allergy shot.	4-16-48
Allergy shot.	4-19-48
Allergy shot.	4-27-48
Allergy shot.	4-30-48
Allergy shot.	5-5-48
Allergy shot.	5-11-48
Allergy shots.	5-14-48
Allergy shot.	5-18-48
Allergy shot.	5-21-48
Allergy shot.	5-26-48

SMOOT, HOWARD D. DIV 6

Temp . 97 No nausea or vomiting. Diarrhea. Kaopectate. 12-19-46

Went home at 11:00 a.m. 12-20-46

Feels all right today 5-23-47

Headache & sore throat. T.98. Vaccination. Son has measles 5-24-47

At work. Feels much better today

VACCINATED MAY 19 1947

cold 8-1-47

Splinter removed from left forefinger. does not know when or how he received it 12-1-47

Pneumonia. Wife states temp. has been normal since 1-29. 2-3-48

Order from Dr. Geo. Farrell for injection, allergenic extract twice weekly. Says he had a series of injections sometime ago ending about 3 mo. ago. Changed Drs. and had first injection today in new series. 3-27-48

SMOOT, HAROLD D. DIV IV

Allergy shot. 5-28-48

Allergy shot. 6-1-48

Allergy shot. 6-4-48

Allergy shots. 6-9-48

Allergy shot. 6-14-48

Allergy shot. Fever blister. Had tonsil tags removed by Dr. Farrell 10 days ago. 2nd tr. 7-6-48

Fever blister. 2nd tr. 7-7-48

Fever blister. 2nd tr. 7-8-48

Allergy shot. 7-9-48

Allergy shot. 7-13-48

Allergy shot. 7-16-48

Allergy shot. 7-21-48

Allergy shot. 7-27-48

Allergy shot. 7-30-48

Allergy shot. 8-4-48

Allergy shot. 8-6-48

Allergy shot. 9-27-48

MR. GLAVIN

October 13, 1948

J. R. SKILLING, R.N.

HAROLD D. SMOOT, SA
Division IV
Crime Statistics

The above Special Agent who is a patient at Alexandria Hospital due to lobar pneumonia and bronchial infection was visited today by a nurse from the Health Service. Mr. Smoot is making satisfactory progress at this time and hopes to be out of the Hospital early next week. Mr. Smoot was admitted to Alexandria Hospital on the 9th instant.

JRS:gt

Little Rock, Arkansas
April 24, 1951

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Inspector JOHN P. MOHR

Re: MORALE - DALLAS OFFICE

Dear Sir:

During the course of the inspection of the Dallas Office, Special Agents HOWARD D. SMOOT and EFTON A. STANFIELD and Clerk Mrs. IRENE M. ARTERBERRY, when being interviewed by the writer, made allegations that the morale of the Dallas Office was extremely low, and attributed this low morale to the Special Agent in Charge, H. O. HAWKINS, and Assistant Special Agent in Charge, H. C. BOSWELL. Agents SMOOT and STANFIELD alleged that in a case referred to as the "LISHANSKY CASE", the SAC misrepresented facts to the Bureau when called upon to submit an explanation concerning the handling of the case; that these misrepresentations had become general knowledge in the office, and as a consequence, the personnel have lost respect for the SAC and ASAC; they also stated the morale of the office was affected by the resignation of former Special Agent ALFRED EARL WHITE. SMOOT stated he had some doubts that Mr. HAWKINS handled the WHITE inquiry, which resulted in WHITE's transfer to Kansas City and his subsequent resignation, honestly, thoroughly, and impartially. STANFIELD alleged the SAC accused him of laying up with a woman. Mrs. ARTERBERRY alleged that she had assigned duties that took her only four hours per day.

This information was furnished to Inspector JOHN P. MOHR, who requested that all personnel in the Dallas Office be interviewed in connection with this matter. A memorandum was obtained from SMOOT, STANFIELD, and Mrs. ARTERBERRY, as well as other individuals who made any specific complaints or were involved in any way in connection with this matter.

The items referred to affecting morale enumerated by the Agents and Mrs. ARTERBERRY are set forth as they appear in their memoranda.

GCG-HMP

I. EFRAIM LISHANSKY, was - FUGITIVE
DORIS LISHANSKY, was - FUGITIVE
ITSP
Dallas File 87-1692
Bufile 87-114616

A. BACKGROUND

Subject EFRAIM LISHANSKY was being sought for having given a fraudulent certified check in the amount of $93,557.56 at Detroit, Michigan, and obtaining diamonds and other jewelries in return therefor. At approximately 7:00 p.m., 10/27/50, the Dallas Office was telephonically advised by the San Antonio Office that EFRAIM LISHANSKY had been observed on that date at Killeen, Texas, and that he was hitchhiking in the direction of Dallas, Texas, where he intended joining his wife, DORIS, who was residing at the D & H Trailer Court, 7241 South Lamar Street, Dallas, with their fourteen months old son, under the name of Mrs. J. J. PHILLIPS.

At approximately 8:00 p.m. on the same evening, SAC HAWKINS, who was attending a dinner of the supervising officials of the Eleventh Federal Reserve District sponsored by the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, was notified, and he returned to the office at approximately 8:15 p.m. It is to be noted there was no federal process outstanding for the subjects at the time information was received by the Dallas Office. By the time SAC HAWKINS and other Agents took action which was designed to definitely place the subject at the D & H Trailer Court and eventually effect his apprehension, the subject and his wife and child had departed.

SAC HAWKINS was called on by the Bureau to submit an explanation as to the handling of this matter, and his explanation was set forth in Dallas letter dated 10/29/50. It is noted he informed the Bureau he immediately requested Agents to report to the office and that he dispatched two Agents no later than 9:40 p.m. to observe the trailer court to get a clear picture of the surroundings in order that an intelligent approach to the area could be made if a raid became necessary; that it was determined WILLIAM McCLAIN, owner of the trailer court, was checked through the office indices and two closed files were located on a WILLIAM McCLAIN indicating that the subject of these files was a pimp and automobile thief; that efforts were made to determine at

the Police Department and Sheriff's Office whether the subject of the Bureau files was identical with the operator of the tourist court and that it was not determined until 11:30 p.m. they were not identical; that he contacted the Detroit Office to determine whether process was outstanding and learned that there was no outstanding process for the arrest of subject LISHANSKY; that in the meantime he endeavored to contact the United States Attorney to obtain process and to locate the United States Commissioner for the purpose of obtaining a warrant of arrest and search warrant; that he desired to obtain process in view of the fact the subject was armed and considered dangerous and was a psychopath; that he interviewed McCLAIN, the operator of the tourist court, at approximately 12:30 a.m., 10/28/50 who stated he believed subject's wife was at that time in her tourist court; and that thereafter, a surveillance was set up so that subject LISHANSKY's whereabouts would be determined and his arrest effected when process was finally obtained. He also pointed out in the letter that the following morning it was determined the LISHANSKYS had departed the previous evening sometime between 9:00 and 9:15 p.m.

By Bulet dated 11/2/50, the Bureau advised Mr. HAWKINS that when he first received information concerning this matter, he should have taken the necessary steps to insure adequate coverage of the tourist court by dispatching men to the court immediately for surveillance purposes, even though he felt it necessary to take the other steps enumerated.

B. ALLEGATIONS

1. SA SMOOT alleged that SAC HAWKINS, by his fumbling inability to make decisions, did not get Agents on a surveillance until midnight or after.

   SA STANFIELD alleged that Mr. HAWKINS, by indecision for a great while, failed to establish a surveillance at the trailer camp in time to cause the apprehension of a man who was badly wanted and who later became an I.O. fugitive.

SAC'S EXPLANATION

He referred to his letter to the Bureau dated 10/29/50, second paragraph, page six, in which it was pointed out that the surveillance was not maintained until after 12:30 a.m., 10/28/50; that he felt at that time, considering the dangerous character of this man and the fact no warrant was outstanding, there was no justification in making an arrest, and accordingly, steps were taken to secure process. In addition, a surveillance was discussed and one would have been maintained after the reliability of the manager of the trailer court was determined.

COMMENT

All the Agents who participated in this case on the evening of 10/27/50 were interviewed, namely, SAS J. W. BOOKHOUT, E. A. STANFIELD, J. H. MITCHELL, W. D. PRESLEY, J. B. HUBBARD, and N. A. PINKSTON. All of the Agents, with the exception of STANFIELD, advised that the SAC appeared to be concerned over the dangerous character of the subject and was endeavoring to take the necessary steps which would result in obtaining process, that there was no indecision observed on the part of the SAC, and that although he encouraged suggestions when the case was being discussed, particularly with reference to the action which necessarily should be taken, he was at all times in control and made all decisions with reference to the action taken.

STANFIELD, when asked for specific information with reference to indecision on the part of the SAC, advised that he based his statement on the fact that he felt a surveillance should have been maintained as soon as information was first received by the office that subject was en route to Dallas. It is noted in his memorandum he stated it was his belief a surveillance would not have been placed on the trailer court had not SA W. D. PRESLEY suggested it. STANFIELD admitted that he was not present in the SAC's office throughout the entire evening, that he was reviewing the files which had been located on a McCLAIN, and was endeavoring to

determine whether the subject of these files was identical with the owner of the trailer court. He stated he based his conclusion on the fact he did hear SA PRESLEY state that he, PRESLEY, felt a surveillance should be maintained. The other Agents in their memoranda confirmed the fact that Agent PRESLEY did suggest a surveillance but that the SAC took no action while he was endeavoring to obtain process that night.

STANFIELD orally admitted that SAC HAWKINS did take all necessary action throughout the evening of 10/27/50 with the exception of instituting a surveillance at the inception of the case.

CONCLUSION

The SAC in his letter of 10/29/50 set out in detail the action he took on the night of 10/27/50, and the Bureau in its letter of 11/2/50 informed him that the Bureau, although recognizing the necessity for the steps he did take, felt he should have instituted a surveillance when the case was first referred to the office.

The Agents who participated in this case on 10/27/50, with the exception of STANFIELD, all stated their morale was not affected in any way as a result of the SAC's decisions in connection with the handling of the case. They admitted the SAC was decisive and took what in his opinion was all necessary action. They pointed out they were disappointed when they learned the subject had gotten away, but that this was a personal feeling in that they had not participated in what would have been considered a good apprehension of a wanted man. They pointed out, however, there was no unfavorable reaction directed to the SAC.

The conclusions of SAS SMOOT and STANFIELD that the morale was affected and that the SAC was not decisive in his actions are incorrect.

2. SA SMOOT in his memorandum alleged that this case was a matter of great interest to the Bureau, and Mr. HAWKINS was called upon to explain why he had not managed to effect LISHANSKY's apprehension. Mr. HAWKINS was afraid to tell the Bureau the truth, namely, that he had handled the

case badly. He tried to write a devious and deceitful memorandum to the Bureau, covering up the bald fact of his incompetence and falsely adducing various acceptable reasons for his failure to arrest LISHANSKY. After he got the thing written, Mr. HAWKINS observed that it was not convincing, even to himself; therefore, he called Mr. BOSWELL in from annual leave, explained the entire affair, and asked Mr. BOSWELL to help him. Mr. BOSWELL, his ego inflated at thus having been called into the breach, rewrote the memorandum, knowing that it was a tissue of lies.

The memorandum, according to SMOOT, allegedly contains two principal falsifications:

(a) It states that Agents were on the plant by 9:00 or 10:00 p.m. when actually they did not arrive until midnight or after. In order to make this falsehood undetectable, Mr. HAWKINS discreetly, although not directly, passed the word out that it would be helpful if the Agents would change their #3 card for that night.

(b) The memorandum allegedly states or implies that even if the surveillance had been started promptly, it would not have been productive because there was no real indication LISHANSKY had been at the tourist court that night. Actually, Agents on the plant had received positive indications LISHANSKY had been seen there. To tighten up this falsehood, Mr. HAWKINS gave some Agent instructions to re-interview all witnesses at the tourist court and to slant and color the reporting of those interviews in such a way that there would appear no concrete indications that LISHANSKY had been seen there on the pertinent night.

SA STANFIELD alleged in his memorandum that he had received information from Stenographer S. RAIFORD FULLER that he received dictation from Mr. HAWKINS in an original letter of explanation to the Bureau. FULLER also allegedly told him that he subsequently received dictation from both Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. BOSWELL and that BOSWELL actually

dictated last of the second letter which was forwarded to the Bureau. STANFIELD attributed to FULLER the fact that in the letter to the Bureau, information was set forth that a surveillance was maintained at the trailer court during the latter part of the night of 10/27/50 when he, STANFIELD, knew a surveillance was not maintained until the early morning of 10/28/50. He also attributed to FULLER the statement that Mr. BOSWELL, after the last letter of explanation had been dictated, indicated that he felt that letter would pass the scrutiny of the Bureau.

SA R. DAVID O'BRIEN, who participated in the surveillance on the morning of 10/28/50, in a memorandum alleged that he had overheard a Mrs. BOYD LINDSEY, an occupant of the trailer court, on the morning of 10/28/50 telling some of the people in the trailer court that her husband had helped the man who had come to pick up Mrs. LISHANSKY fix a tail light on his automobile, and she stated this was approximately 11:00 or 11:30 p.m. O'BRIEN also stated that SAS WILLIAM D. GRIFFITH and EARL M. DALNESS had interviewed some people at the trailer court who placed the time LISHANSKY picked up his wife as around 10:00 or 10:30 p.m. O'BRIEN stated he made no notes concerning the remark made by Mrs. LINDSEY or told the SAC or the Agent who was subsequently designated to write the report of the information he had obtained at the trailer court. He pointed out the fact that SA BOOKHOUT had interviewed Mr. and Mrs. LINDSEY and felt he, BOOKHOUT, would obtain whatever information the LINDSEYS had. (In this connection, it is to be noted information attributed to BOOKHOUT which he obtained from the LINDSEYS placed the time of LISHANSKY being at the trailer court at 9:00 to 9:15 p.m.)

O'BRIEN stated that to him, it appears that the Bureau was not advised of the true happenings in the case and that he felt that SAC HAWKINS' answer to the Bureau was an attempt to cover up some mistakes which he apparently considered he had made in the handling of the case. He advised that it was clear in his mind as to the approximate time LISHANSKY came after his wife and the approximate time the Agents arrived on the scene to maintain the surveillance, and according to his belief, in Mr. HAWKINS' letter to the Bureau, these times were not set out correctly.

O'BRIEN stated orally that he had read the letter forwarded to the Bureau by Mr. HAWKINS and he pointed out in his memorandum that SAC HAWKINS indicated to the Bureau that the surveillance was started around 9:00 p.m. when actually the Agents arrived at the scene to start the surveillance at approximately midnight or shortly thereafter.

O'BRIEN said the LISHANSKY case had an effect on the morale of the office due to the fact that the Bureau deemed it necessary to ask for an explanation of the SAC as to the handling of the case, and also to the fact there is some doubt in his, O'BRIEN's, mind the Agent in Charge gave the Bureau the correct information in his letter to the Bureau. According to O'BRIEN, he felt the same doubt existed in the minds of other Agents in the office.

COMMENT

It is to be noted the letter of SAC HAWKINS to the Bureau of 10/29/50 indicated that SAS MITCHELL and HUBBARD were dispatched to the D & H Trailer Court no later than 9:40 p.m. on 10/27/50 for the purpose of obtaining information which could be used in the event a raid was necessary. The #3 card for SA HUBBARD reflected that he departed from the office at 10:55 p.m. The #3 card for SA MITCHELL failed to reflect any time of departure; however, the automobile register reflected that MITCHELL signed out an automobile at 11:00 p.m., 10/27/50.

SAS O'BRIEN and SMOOT orally stated that from the SAC's letter, it would appear that SAS HUBBARD and MITCHELL had remained in the vicinity of the D & H Trailer Court after they had telephonically communicated with the SAC and informed him as to the details concerning the trailer court and the surroundings.

In this connection, it will be noted from the SAC's letter that he made no mention of the fact Agents HUBBARD and MITCHELL had returned to the office after having been

dispatched to the trailer court. Their #3 cards, however, reflect that they did return to the office at 11:50 p.m. The #3 cards also reflected SA HUBBARD again departed from the office at 12:35 a.m. and SA MITCHELL departed at 12:30 a.m., their destination being the D & H Trailer Court. SAS SMOOT and O'BRIEN orally admitted that this failure on the part of the SAC to indicate the return of these Agents was meant to imply to the Bureau that they were still in the vicinity of the tourist court.

It will be noted that the last paragraph, page four, of the SAC's letter to the Bureau, set forth the fact that Sheriff DECKER and SAS BOOKHOUT, PINKSTON, and SWANFELT accompanied him to the D & H Tourist Court. He said he felt this number was adequate, along with MITCHELL and HUBBARD who had previously been sent to the trailer court for the purposes hereinbefore stated (to obtain information for raid purposes).

SAC'S EXPLANATION

The allegations of these Agents are untrue. He said that in his explanation to the Bureau, he furnished the information as clearly and accurately as he recalled it. There was no effort to prepare it in a form to appear devious or deceitful, and certainly such was not intended. He pointed out with reference to the surveillance that his memorandum to the Bureau on page six, paragraph two, clearly states that the surveillance was not instituted until after midnight.

With reference to SMOOT's allegation concerning a request to change #3 cards, SAC HAWKINS stated he never asked, discussed, or heard a discussion relative to the changing of #3 cards.

With reference to SA SMOOT's allegation that the memorandum implied that even if the surveillance had been started promptly, it would not have been productive because there was no real indication LISHANSKY had been at the court that night, SAC HAWKINS stated this is untrue. He pointed out his letter to the Bureau, page seven, clearly states

EFRAIM LISHANSKY was at the tourist court and departed with his wife on the evening of 10/27/50.

SAC HAWKINS denied that he had given instructions to an Agent to re-interview all witnesses and to slant and color the reporting of these interviews. He pointed out he did assign the case to an Agent for complete investigation with the request that the Agent interview all individuals at the trailer court in question to secure any and all information relative to the LISHANSKYS which might lead to their whereabouts.

SAC HAWKINS admitted that a memorandum of explanation had been prepared Sunday afternoon, 10/29/50, and that after a careful review of this memorandum, he was not satisfied with its organization and intended to rewrite it. He telephonically communicated with ASAC BOSWELL, who was visiting his parents in Waco, Texas. He was informed by Mr. BOSWELL that he, BOSWELL, was at that time leaving his mother's house en route to his own home in Dallas. Mr. HAWKINS stated he asked ASAC BOSWELL to call him upon BOSWELL's return to Dallas. Mr. BOSWELL subsequently communicated with him, at which time he requested that Mr. BOSWELL come to the office to review a letter which he, HAWKINS, had prepared. SAC HAWKINS stated that he and Mr. BOSWELL reviewed his original letter and that BOSWELL then made certain suggestions relative to general structure and events as they happened in order. They subsequently re-dictated the original letter, incorporating the identical facts which had been in HAWKINS' original letter with the exception that they were placed in order as they happened from the inception of the case. He pointed out that most of the second letter was copy work and placed in different order. He pointed out that the information which he furnished to the Bureau was based on his personal interview with Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM McCLAIN, operators of the D & H Trailer Court, on the early morning of 10/28/50, and information which had been furnished him orally by Agents who were assigned to the surveillance and Agents who interviewed witnesses.

SAC HAWKINS stated that at the time of his dictation of the letter to the Bureau, the contents were based on his memory to the best of his ability, and he made no reference to #3 cards or other records in the office as to the exact time of the Agents' departure from the Dallas Office. He pointed out that he had informed the Bureau a surveillance was not instituted until after midnight. He also stated the question of the time Agents MITCHELL and HOBBARD were sent to the trailer court to observe it for raid purposes would have no effect on whether or not the LISHANSKYS could have been arrested.

With reference to the time the subject allegedly left the tourist court, SAC HAWKINS pointed out that he had been informed by SA J. W. BOOKHOUT, who had interviewed Mr. BOYD LINDSEY, that the LISHANSKYS had left the trailer court between 9:00 and 9:15 p.m., 10/27/50. He stated he does not recall any other Agent furnishing him with any other definite time concerning the departure of the LISHANSKYS. In this connection, he pointed out that there appeared to be some doubt as to the actual time of Subjects' departure from the trailer court in Dallas. He referred to the report of SA JOHN PAUL JEHER dated at Oklahoma City, 12/6/50, page two, which reflected Mrs. L. F. MANN, 225 Northwest 22nd Street, Oklahoma City, advised that the LISHANSKYS' automobile was parked in her driveway sometime during the night of 10/27 or during the early morning hours of 10/28. She stated she observed no one near the automobile and saw no property in it. SAC HAWKINS stated Oklahoma City is a distance of 210 miles from Dallas, and considering the roads and traffic, it is considered it would take a minimum of four to five hours to complete the travel from Dallas to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

ASAC BOSWELL'S EXPLANATION

He confirmed the fact SAC HAWKINS called him at the home of his mother at Waco, Texas. He said he informed the SAC he was at that time getting ready to depart for Dallas. On his return to Dallas, at the request of the SAC, he proceeded to the office where the SAC advised him that he, the SAC, was not satisfied with the memorandum which had been prepared, and requested any suggestions for improvement. He pointed out there was no discussion as to the truthfulness of the statements set forth by Mr. HAWKINS in his original memorandum, and he assumed then, as he does now, that the SAC had represented the facts to the Bureau to the best of his knowledge. BOSWELL said he made several suggestions as to revisions in the terminology, phraseology, and sentence structure. He also made some suggestions as to the organization of the memorandum, having noted that it was not set up in a chronological fashion. He injected, at Mr. HAWKINS' request, what he considered improved phraseology. He stated there was not one basic change in the facts set forth in the memorandum which he assisted Mr. HAWKINS in preparing and the one which Mr. HAWKINS dictated which had been typed prior to BOSWELL's return to Dallas.

He pointed out the assistance rendered the SAC in the re-wording and re-arranging of his memorandum of explanation is not an isolated instance. Mr. HAWKINS has conferred with him an untold number of times regarding the preparation of communications. In all such matters, his part was that of editor. He also stated he had likewise conferred with SAC HAWKINS regarding communications that he, BOSWELL, had prepared, for the purpose of getting his ideas and assistance in the preparation of communications. BOSWELL denied that after the second letter had been dictated, he had made the statement that he felt it would pass the scrutiny of the Bureau.

COMMENT OF CLERK S. RAIFORD FULLER

FULLER was interviewed in view of SA STANFIELD's allegation that FULLER furnished him information to the effect he had received dictation from Mr. HAWKINS on the afternoon of 10/29/50; subsequently received dictation from both Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. BOSWELL; that BOSWELL dictated most of the second letter; that information was set forth in the memorandum to the Bureau that a surveillance was maintained at the trailer court during the latter part of the night of 10/27/50; and that ASAC BOSWELL had indicated he felt the second letter would pass the scrutiny of the Bureau.

FULLER advised he was on Sunday duty on 10/29/50. He advised he did take dictation from Mr. HAWKINS in the form of a letter to the Bureau explaining circumstances which had transpired in connection with the LISHANSKY case. He also advised that he was called back the evening of 10/29/50, at which time Mr. BOSWELL was present and the original letter was then changed. FULLER stated there was very little re-dictation. He informed that Mr. BOSWELL used the original letter by marking paragraphs that needed no changing, and the other changes were phrases and sentence structure. He denied that he had made any comment to SA STANFIELD concerning this matter. He pointed out SA STANFIELD was in the office the afternoon and evening of 10/29/50, passed the SAC's office on several occasions, and therefore knew that the SAC and ASAC were preparing a letter to the Bureau.

FULLER also stated that ASAC BOSWELL, after the second letter had been re-dictated, asked Mr. HAWKINS if that was all he had to say, and Mr. HAWKINS replied in the affirmative. FULLER said that there were no remarks made about whether the letter would pass the scrutiny of the Bureau, as alleged by STANFIELD.

FULLER stated that he felt STANFIELD was attempting to find something that might hurt Mr. HAWKINS or Mr. BOSWELL inasmuch as they have been having a hard time making him abide by certain Bureau rules and to turn out a good volume of work. In this connection, he stated that

SAC HAWKINS had in February and March, 1951, directed FULLER to send telegrams to STANFIELD requesting him to submit daily reports, some of which were over a week overdue. On one occasion in March after STANFIELD had received a telegram so instructing him, STANFIELD sent in daily reports with a note asking FULLER to back-date them. FULLER pointed out he was on leave that day and the Chief Clerk called him at his home as she had recognized the fact the envelope which had been addressed to FULLER appeared to contain daily reports. FULLER advised he had asked the Chief Clerk to open the letter, and she confirmed the fact they did contain daily reports, with a note asking FULLER to back-date them. He stated the Chief Clerk turned these daily reports over to SAC HAWKINS.

STANFIELD, in a memorandum, admitted that he had requested FULLER, as well as clerical employees JAMES R. WILLIAMS and LILLIAN WINIFRED DIXON, in February and March to back-date his daily reports. It was determined that none of these employees had back-dated his daily reports, and they had notified the SAC. Mr. HAWKINS stated as a consequence of these acts, he had STANFIELD submit his daily reports to him personally.

COMMENT

The comments of SA R. D. O'BRIEN set forth above under Allegation #2 resulted when all Special Agents were interviewed by the writer at the request of Inspector MOHR. It is to be noted that O'BRIEN, when first interviewed by the writer during the inspection, did not furnish any information indicating that he was aware of the LISHANSKY case or had participated in any way in it. I specifically asked him whether he had any comments or suggestions. He stated that at this time he had no comments or suggestions but that three or four months ago, he had been concerned because the SAC had assigned him exclusively to handle applicant cases in the headquarters city. He indicated he was very much concerned about this assignment as he thought he was being singled out for some reason or other, but that his opinion had changed when he later found that the SAC would relieve him at the end of four months and assign the applicant work to another Agent. He advised he has now learned the SAC has followed the policy of assigning one man exclusively to applicant cases and that he would alternate the assignments at the end of four months.

O'BRIEN admitted that this was a sound policy in that from his own experience, he learned applicant cases could be handled much more rapidly and efficiently as a result of this procedure.

It is here pointed out that SA SMOOT was asked specifically for the names of those Agents with whom he had discussed the LISHANSKY case or those Agents that he had heard discuss the case. SMOOT advised he had definitely discussed the case with O'BRIEN. He also pointed out that he was of the impression he had either discussed the case with or had heard the case discussed by SAS E. A. STANFIELD and E. C. DORRIS when the above allegations were mentioned. SMOOT also stated that he had discussed the facts of the case only with SAS W. D. PRESLEY and W. D. GRIFFITH, and possibly with SAS E. M. DALNESS and CURTIS L. PERRYMAN. He pointed out he could not recall specifically anyone other than O'BRIEN, but that he felt it probably would be easier to say with whom he had not discussed the case.

COMMENT OF SA R. D. O'BRIEN

SA O'BRIEN stated in his memorandum he was unable to recall with whom he had discussed the case or who had discussed it in his presence.

COMMENT OF SA E. A. STANFIELD

SA STANFIELD, in his memorandum and orally, denied discussing the misrepresentations in this case with anyone other than Clerk FULLER.

COMMENT OF SA E. C. DORRIS

SA DORRIS in a memorandum stated he had no knowledge or recollection of any discussion concerning the allegations made in this case.

COMMENT OF SA W. D. PRESLEY

SA PRESLEY in a memorandum denied ever making any statement and did not recall anyone ever mentioning the SAC had made misrepresentations to the Bureau.

COMMENT OF SA W. D. GRIFFITH

SA GRIFFITH in a memorandum stated he interviewed two persons at the trailer court on 10/28/50 who stated that the lights in Mrs. LISHANSKY's trailer court were on and a car was parked in front of the trailer court at 10:00 p.m. on 10/27/50. He said he was of the impression there was some allegation that the SAC had not accurately reported the time element to the Bureau and that he may have advised the Bureau the subject came and left before 10:00 p.m. GRIFFITH stated he never heard anyone state that of his own knowledge he knew of any misrepresentation, and therefore, GRIFFITH advised he did not attribute any particular significance to the allegation. He orally advised he had never heard that ASAC BOSWELL had assisted in re-dictating the letter. According to GRIFFITH, Mr. HAWKINS instructed him on his return to the office to write up his notes and give them to SA PINKSTON. He stated that he was quite certain that he gave the notes of one of his two interviews to PINKSTON on Saturday, 10/28/50. He pointed out that SA DALNESS prepared the notes in connection with the interview they conducted jointly.

COMMENT OF SA E. M. DALNESS

SA DALNESS in a memorandum stated that he, with SA GRIFFITH, had interviewed a witness on 10/28/50 at the trailer court who stated subject's wife was at the trailer court at approximately 10:00 p.m. on the evening of 10/27/50. DALNESS advised he had never heard anyone say that the SAC or ASAC had in any way misrepresented the facts to the Bureau. DALNESS advised that he turned his notes with reference to the above interview over to SA NAT PINKSTON on either Saturday, 10/28/50, or Monday, 10/30/50. He stated that he did not inform the SAC that he had obtained any information at the trailer court.

COMMENT OF SA C. L. PERRYMAN

SA PERRYMAN in his memorandum stated he had not participated in any discussion where mention was made of any misrepresentations, and he had no information that such misrepresentations had been made to the Bureau.

COMMENT OF SA J. W. BOOKHOUT

SA BOOKHOUT in his memorandum had, as indicated by SA O'BRIEN, interviewed Mr. and Mrs. BOYD LINDSEY at the trailer court. He advised that Mrs. LINDSEY had informed him she had not seen the subject or his wife on the evening of 10/27/50, and therefore, had no information. Mr. LINDSEY, however, stated that he saw the subject and had assisted the subject in fixing the tail light of the subject's car. BOOKHOUT advised he was unable to recall at this date what time he had heard LINDSEY say he saw the subject, but he did recall it was sometime early in the evening. BOOKHOUT stated he informed the SAC of the information obtained from BOYD LINDSEY, and at this time has no reason to doubt the integrity of the SAC in attributing the time 9:00 to 9:15 p.m. as having been reported by him, BOOKHOUT. He pointed out, in his opinion this is the correct time. BOOKHOUT pointed out he had submitted a memorandum following the interview with LINDSEY (his memorandum is dated 10/28/50, which is the day before SAC HAWKINS submitted his letter of explanation to the Bureau). It was pointed out to BOOKHOUT he had not set forth any time in his memorandum in attributing information to BOYD LINDSEY. BOOKHOUT, in his memorandum to the writer, advised that at the time he prepared his memorandum to the SAC, he felt that the time of the departure of the subjects was purely an administrative matter, and, accordingly, having previously furnished said time to the SAC, he did not consider it necessary or proper to place same in his memorandum.

COMMENT OF SA J. B. HUBBARD

SA HUBBARD was one of the Agents who participated in the case on the evening of 10/27/50. As previously indicated, HUBBARD in his memorandum advised there was no indecision observed on the part of the SAC in the planning which took place on the evening of 10/27/50; that the SAC was endeavoring to take the necessary steps which would result in obtaining process.

HUBBARD stated he had heard that the subject left the trailer court about 10:00 or 10:15 p.m. on 10/27/50, but was unable to say whether the information was told him by the trailer court owner's wife or whether she told one of the other Agents who had told him. HUBBARD advised that SA JOHNNIE MITCHELL informed him a memo had been prepared by the SAC for the Bureau in which it was indicated the subject left the trailer court an hour or so before the estimated actual time of his departure and the memo also contained information that Agents had arrived at the scene sometime before they actually did. He pointed out no one had asked him to change his #3 card, but that SA MITCHELL told him SA BOOKHOUT had made a statement which he, HUBBARD, considered facetious, to the general effect that "perhaps we had better change our #3 cards." According to HUBBARD, he was informed also that ASAC BOSWELL had assisted Mr. HAWKINS in preparing a memorandum that went to the Bureau to the extent that he had changed certain phraseology. HUBBARD advised that he did not know nor had he heard anything to indicate the total extent of such revisions nor did he have any information that such revisions were actually made.

COMMENT OF SA J. H. MITCHELL

In a memorandum, SA MITCHELL admitted he had read the letter of explanation to the Bureau and knew that the time reported as to when he left the office for the trailer court to obtain information for raid purposes was incorrect. He pointed out that he had left the office at 10:55 or 11:00 p.m. on 10/27/50, and the time indicated to the Bureau was an hour or so earlier.

MITCHELL admitted it was possible that he had made a statement to an Agent, but he could not say to which Agent, to the effect that the time element was incorrect. He also admitted that some unknown person had said something to him about changing #3 cards, but that it was mentioned in a joking way in that it had been said "that the Agents who first went on the call should do away with the diamonds they received from the subject or charge

their #3 card." He stated SA BOCKHOUT definitely did not make the statement re changing #3 cards, and he based this on the fact that he had no particular liking for BOCKHOUT and would have resented such a remark. MITCHELL admitted that he had made the same joking comment about "changing #3 cards or getting the diamonds reset in such a way they could not be identified."

COMMENT OF SA N. A. PINKSTON

SA PINKSTON participated in this case on 10/27/50, and the case was thereafter assigned to him. In a memorandum, PINKSTON stated the SAC was not indecisive in his actions and instructions on the evening in question. He pointed out that he was not aware of any misrepresentations made by the SAC to the Bureau until the discussion with the writer, or that ASAC BOSWELL had anything to do with the preparation of the memorandum to the Bureau. PINKSTON stated that he had, on the late afternoon of 10/28/50, furnished the SAC with all information bearing on this case which had come to his attention prior to his departure from the office for home.

It is here pointed out that when SA PINKSTON submitted a report in connection with this case, he listed only the time 9:00 to 9:15 p.m. as being that time when the subject was observed at the trailer court.

In explaining the above, PINKSTON advised that he had been requested by the SAC on 10/30/50 to go to the trailer court and attempt to interview everyone there who had any information whatsoever concerning the subject, his wife, or son, in an effort to find out as much as possible concerning them; to get full and complete facts as to the activities of the subject and his wife while at the court; and information concerning any statements they may have made as to where they had come from, where they were going, or any plans they might have mentioned which would be helpful in the investigation of the case. In order to carry out these instructions, he interviewed a number of persons at the trailer court, and that persons previously interviewed by other Agents and the SAC were included in this investigation.

PINKSTON pointed out that he did not learn that a memo had been sent to the Bureau concerning this case until such time he saw the memo in the file on or about 10/30 or 31/50. He said that he did not set forth in his report the variances in the time of the subject's arrival and departure from the D & H Tourist Court, as reported by the various witnesses, since it did not seem material to the investigation at that time. He pointed out that in his opinion, if these variances were set out at all, he felt they should have been in the administrative section of the report. He also advised that at the time he prepared the report, he discussed the matter with ASAC BOSWELL, who was then supervising the case. Mr. BOSWELL allegedly informed him that he, BOSWELL, did not feel that such an administrative section was necessary since the matter had been presented to the Bureau in the memorandum prepared by Mr. HAWKINS; therefore, no administrative section was prepared for this report. Mr. BOSWELL orally advised that he did not recall this discussion.

PINKSTON advised he first became aware of the fact that various witnesses placed the time of subject's arrival and departure from somewhere between 8:00 and 9:00 p.m., 10/27/50, to as late as 10:00 p.m. on the same evening, either on the evening of 10/28/50 or early on the morning of 10/30/50. He advised that he believed the SAC had been informed of this fact by either SA GRIFFITH or SA DALNESS prior to the time that he became aware of it.

PINKSTON set out in his memorandum the fact that he had never obtained any information from SA R. D. O'BRIEN to the effect Mrs. BOYD LINDSEY had made the statement her husband had seen the subject at 11:00 or 11:30 p.m. PINKSTON pointed out that he had interviewed Mrs. LINDSEY and that she had stated she had not seen the subject, but that she believed her husband had stated that he had observed the subject at about 9:15 p.m.

PINKSTON also pointed out he had interviewed a Mrs. CROSBY (previously interviewed by SAS GRIFFITH and DALNESS) and she stated she had observed Mrs. LISHANSKY standing near

a car sometime immediately prior to 10:00 p.m., and probably about 9:55 p.m. According to PINKSTON, when he prepared his report he did not intend to state any specific time in the investigative section of the report, however, he inadvertently placed the time of about 9:00 p.m. in the investigative section as being the time that Mr. LINDSEY had reported the subject as arriving at the D & H Trailer Court. He also pointed out one witness had stated the time as between 8:00 and 9:00 p.m., another as just before 10:00 p.m., and that he felt the 9:00 p.m. was about the average time among the witnesses.

COMMENT

In discussing this case with all the abovementioned Agents, it was determined, and is set forth in their memoranda, that with the exception of SAS STANFIELD and SMOOT, the SAC did not exhibit any indecision in making plans concerning this case on the evening of 10/27/50.

II. RESIGNATION OF FORMER SPECIAL AGENT ALFRED EARL WHITE

This Agent, because of allegations made by various law enforcement and federal governmental officials at Tyler, Texas, was transferred by the Bureau to Kansas City, as a consequence of which he resigned. The date of the resignation is unknown in view of the fact his personnel file has been forwarded to the Bureau.

SA HOWARD D. SMOOT pointed out that WHITE was a close personal friend; that he was incredulous when he heard WHITE had resigned. When he heard SAC HAWKINS had made an investigation of WHITE on the basis of a complaint made by WARREN MOORE, United States Attorney at Tyler, Texas, he felt Mr. HAWKINS, for some personal reason which was unknown to SMOOT, had treated WHITE dishonestly. SMOOT stated Mr. HAWKINS, not long after he arrived in the Dallas Division, remarked to SMOOT that "WARREN MOORE is a no-good sonofabitch." When he heard HAWKINS had made an investigation of WHITE on the basis of the complaint from MOORE without having mentioned the matter to WHITE, he, SMOOT, could not help feeling there was some kind of chicanery involved. SMOOT pointed out that it was said that among persons from whom HAWKINS got derogatory information about WHITE were various police officers in WHITE's territory, specifically, the Chief of Police at Tyler. SMOOT stated he had participated in several police schools and conferences in that area; that he had discussed WHITE with DUNCAN BUTLER, the Chief of Police, who had commented WHITE was a well-liked, hard working Agent who was a "credit to the FBI in East Texas." SMOOT said he was dumbfounded to hear that Mr. HAWKINS had found out Mr. BUTLER did not like EARL WHITE. SMOOT said he didn't doubt the Bureau's action based on the information HAWKINS gave to the Bureau concerning WHITE, but that he did have some doubts that Mr. HAWKINS handled this matter honestly, thoroughly, and impartially.

SA EFTON A. STANFIELD stated that the resignation of ALFRED EARL WHITE was a matter which affected the morale of the office. He pointed out that WHITE was well liked in the office and was regarded as a hard working Agent. When it became known someone had made a report against him and that Mr. HAWKINS investigated it, he observed several Agents, identities not recalled, were regretful over the resignation of WHITE. He pointed out someone had mentioned that SA EDWIN C. DORRIS had conversed with Mr. HAWKINS about how the EARL WHITE resignation and other matters had affected the morale of the Dallas Office. STANFIELD was questioned

concerning the above statements and he was unable to elaborate in any way which would give rise to the conclusion the morale of the office was affected. He also advised he was not aware of the extent of the conversation DORRIS had with SAC HAWKINS concerning WHITE's resignation. He also was unable to elaborate in any way concerning the "other matters affecting morale" which he mentioned. It was my impression that he had discussed this matter with someone else and had not fully understood what had been said, or he was grasping at straws in an effort to make some comment to substantiate his stand that the morale had been affected.

SA R. DAVID O'BRIEN, a cousin of former Special Agent ALFRED EARL WHITE, stated WHITE had told him SAC HAWKINS had not told WHITE who made the complaint or what the complaints had been. O'BRIEN stated that if allegations had been made against WHITE, they were due to some particular reason, and he didn't feel the matter was gone into thoroughly enough by the Special Agent in Charge. He said that his only concern was EARL WHITE's being given a fair and impartial investigation by the Agent in Charge. He admitted he had no basis for doubting the SAC had been fair and impartial in the inquiry. He admitted that the resignation of WHITE had an effect on his morale only because there is some doubt in his mind concerning the handling of the case. He pointed out one phase of the WHITE matter which he didn't appreciate was that SAC HAWKINS had told some Agents in the office the facts concerning the WHITE case. He based this on the fact that Agents had told him that the SAC had informed them of the facts. He stated that another point he considered important was the fact that if Federal Judge BRYANT and United States Attorney WARREN MOORE were two of the people who made the allegations against WHITE, he couldn't help but recall that SAC HAWKINS told him, O'BRIEN, that in a conference with Federal Judge BRYANT, Judge BRYANT told the SAC that United States Attorney WARREN MOORE was a no-good crooked S.O.B. and that if MOORE ever crossed him, the Judge, he knew enough to put him in the penitentiary.

SA EDWIN C. DORRIS advised he had little knowledge of the results of the investigation of the WHITE matter and had no knowledge of the content of the report made to the Bureau. He informed that on one occasion he had been concerned over the fact a memorandum had been directed to him in connection with a delinquent case.

He had discussed this memorandum with the SAC because he felt the memorandum was unnecessary as he was over-assigned at the time. After he had finished discussing the memorandum, SAC HAWKINS thanked him for talking to him about it and asked whether he had anything else to discuss. He stated he then informed the SAC that he had heard some of the Agents in general conversation state they did not understand the EARL WHITE case. He said he had the impression the Agents felt that Mr. HAWKINS had received a complaint on WHITE and had investigated it prior to discussing it with WHITE or informing him of the complaint. DORRIS said Mr. HAWKINS explained briefly that he had received instructions from the Bureau that an investigation of WHITE be conducted, that he conducted the investigation, had called WHITE into his office and discussed the entire matter with him, and he believed WHITE was satisfied. DORRIS advised that later the same day, he had lunch with several Agents and informed them of his conversation regarding the WHITE matter and of Mr. HAWKINS' explanation of the investigation. He said he did this so there would be no question of Mr. HAWKINS' conduct in the matter, and consequently, no criticism could be directed toward him. DORRIS stated that the only comment he heard Agents make was that they could not understand it in that the SAC had not interviewed WHITE before making the inquiry. He was unable to furnish any information concerning the identity of the Agents making this comment.

SAC HAWKINS stated that he had correctly interpreted the comments made by various individuals at Tyler, Texas, with reference to EARL WHITE; that there was no misrepresentation; that he had indicated WHITE's good qualities in addition to setting forth the derogatory comments made concerning him; and that he had indicated to the Bureau that he felt there was a clash of personalities among all persons concerned. The Bureau, therefore, had seen fit to transfer WHITE to Kansas City.

SAC HAWKINS advised that Judge RANDOLPH BRYANT's comment concerning the fact he considered United States Attorney WARREN MOORE dishonest was furnished to the Bureau by his letter dated 5/3/50. He stated it was evident there was considerable friction between Judge BRYANT and Mr. MOORE, and he discreetly discussed this matter with all Agents assigned to the Eastern Judicial District of Texas and instructed them to be extremely circumspect in all their

contacts and conversations with Judge BRYANT and Mr. MOORE. He informed the Agents that both Judge BRYANT and Mr. MOORE were extremely cooperative and friendly with Agents of the Dallas Office, and each was jealous of the other, particularly when seen in a discussion with Agents of the FBI. As a result, the Agents should be on the alert to do nothing which would cause any criticism to be directed toward the Bureau or any Agent.

The SAC advised he did not recall ever referring to WARREN MOORE as a S.O.B. because he certainly did not feel that way toward Mr. MOORE. He pointed out that Judge BRYANT is extremely straightforward and caustic in his remarks when referring to anyone. Judge BRYANT usually refers to anyone as "a no-good S.O.B." or "a very good S.O.B." The SAC said Judge BRYANT is extremely loose in the language he uses, and it is possible SAS SMOOT and O'BRIEN have heard him relate remarks made by Judge BRYANT toward WARREN MOORE when the word S.O.B. was used. He pointed out, however, that he did not recall ever discussing with these Agents any matters in confidence, and particularly in connection with this matter in view of the fact these Agents are not working in the Eastern District of Texas.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, I interviewed United States Attorney WARREN MOORE. He advised that in his opinion, WHITE was not a proper representative of the Bureau when he was stationed at Tyler, Texas. In asking him to be specific, Mr. MOORE stated that he had heard from the Sheriff, Mr. ROSS TURNER, and other law enforcement officers in and around Tyler, that they did not trust EARL WHITE. Mr. MOORE pointed out that he had made no effort to obtain anything of a specific nature with reference to the feelings of TURNER or any other law enforcement officer. He pointed out, however, that it was obvious to him that WHITE did not get along with these men in view of the fact that there had been a sneak thievery in the Citizens National Bank sometime back; that information had come to the attention of the Texas Rangers, as well as Sheriff TURNER, of the fact that the sneak thievery would occur; and that these law enforcement agencies planted the bank and took the subject into custody. According to MOORE, they deliberately did not tell WHITE of the fact that the sneak thievery was about to occur, although WHITE presumably was dealing with them regularly.

I pointed out to Mr. MOORE the Bureau's policy when information is furnished concerning a contemplated crime, that we did not

perform guard service, and that we undoubtedly would have notified the local law enforcement officers in the event the fact that a sneak thievery was contemplated was furnished to us, so that they in turn would handle it.

Mr. MOORE said that he felt that with the information available to the law enforcement officers, they normally would have notified the FBI of the contemplated sneak thievery if relations with WHITE had been normal.

It is to be noted that upon return to the Dallas Office, it was determined such a case had occurred and had been investigated by Bureau personnel after the subject had been taken into custody, and that the investigation had been handled by SA EFTON A. STANFIELD, who had been furnished with the information by the Sheriff.

Mr. MOORE also stated that the Chief of Police, DUNCAN BUTLER, had no personal regard for WHITE, but he was unable to give any specific information in this regard.

Mr. MOORE also pointed out that WHITE would endeavor on numerous instances to insist on prosecution in cases in which he, MOORE, felt did not merit prosecution.

Mr. MOORE called my attention to a case entitled "BERTHA D. ALLEN, Court Superintendent of Education, Cregg County, False Claims and Reports." Mr. MOORE pointed out that this was a matter involving Agricultural Department grant-in-aid payments to schools participating in a lunch fund program. He pointed out that the question was presented to him by the Agriculture Department as to whether a federal violation had occurred in that BERTHA ALLEN had misappropriated some of the funds. MOORE advised he had consulted the Department, who informed him there was no federal violation involved in view of the manner in which the funds were made available to the schools. According to MOORE, there never was any allegation indicating that the violation would come within the jurisdiction of the FBI, but that WHITE had become interested in it in some fashion and that he was constantly contacting MOORE, insisting that prosecution be had. The matter was never investigated by the Bureau and no reports were ever furnished to Mr. MOORE. He was unable to furnish any other specific allegations.

Mr. MOORE did state, however, that he had heard that WHITE had criticized the Government, including the President, and that he,

MOORE, felt that as long as a person was employed in the United States Government, he should be more circumspect as to the manner in which he commented on matters in public. He pointed out that he had never heard any other Agents ever comment in a like fashion, and that to his knowledge, they had always conducted themselves in the manner in which the Director would want them to conduct themselves. Mr. MOORE was very vague concerning this matter and was unable to furnish any specific information indicating the comments attributed to WHITE when he allegedly criticized the Government and the President. MOORE also stated that approximately a year ago, he had heard WHITE make the statement that if he, WHITE, was ever transferred from Tyler, he would resign rather than take a transfer.

It is noted that although Mr. MOORE furnished the original information which formed the basis of the inquiry by SAC HAWKINS, he was not interviewed by Mr. HAWKINS as he was unavailable at the time the inquiry was conducted.

Mr. CONLEY McKAY, Referee in Bankruptcy, Federal Building, Tyler, Texas, was a second individual interviewed by SAC HAWKINS. I also interviewed him. He informed me that WHITE had a very peculiar personality. He said all other Special Agents presently assigned, as well as formerly assigned, at Tyler always seemed to get along with everyone. McKAY advised he was formerly County Attorney in Tyler, and as such, has known WHITE for a considerable period of time. In view of his position as County Attorney, he came in close contact with various officers, including the Rangers, and they informed him they disliked WHITE and did not trust him. One unnamed officer had made the comment WHITE had double-crossed more officers in East Texas than any other person. McKAY would not furnish any information specific in nature as to facts which would give grounds to the allegation WHITE had double-crossed anyone or was dishonest. McKAY also stated that WHITE and his wife were social climbers, they attempted to be big shots around the town, and that a friend of McKAY's had indicated to him WHITE was apparently putting out information that he was in charge of the Texas Office. He also advised that WHITE always attempted to be the center of attention in Judge RANDOLPH BRYANT's court. In explaining this, he stated Judge BRYANT disliked WHITE as WHITE always made it a point to appear at the bench when the Judge entered the court room each morning.

It was apparent from my discussion with McKAY that he was making no allegations against the Bureau as such, and it was my impression

that he thought highly of the Bureau and its personnel, with the exception of WHITE. He commented that the Agents presently assigned to the Tyler Resident Agency were held in high regard by people with whom they came in contact.

Mr. DAVE PRICE, Deputy United States District Clerk and United States Commissioner at Tyler, Texas, was also interviewed. This interview was held in view of the fact Federal Judge BRYANT is presently ill in the hospital, having suffered a stroke. He advised that in his opinion, WHITE had outlived his usefulness in the Tyler Resident Agency. He pointed out he made many of the law enforcement meetings in and around Tyler, and he had been informed by many police officers that they did not trust WHITE. He pointed out he never endeavored to obtain any specific information in this regard, but he felt the officers making the statements were sincere in their comments. He pointed out that WHITE, on several occasions, would endeavor to run his office when he was acting in the capacity of United States Commissioner. He pointed out that it was necessary on several occasions to let WHITE know that he, PRICE, could run his own office, and as a consequence, WHITE was never able to get away with anything in his court.

In being called on to be specific, Mr. PRICE stated WHITE was overly forceful when he would be furnishing information when an arraignment was being held, would give the indication that he was positive the defendant was guilty, and was always overly interested in the amount of bond which was being considered. No specific cases were mentioned by Mr. PRICE. He stated he knew Judge BRYANT disliked WHITE intensely in view of the fact it had come to the Judge's attention that WHITE had criticized Judge BRYANT in cases in which the Judge had given the defendants probation and where WHITE felt a prison sentence should have been meted out. This criticism was directed to persons in and around the court room usually, and on some occasions, around town. Again he was unable to mention any specific instance in this regard.

It was my impression of Mr. PRICE that he was endeavoring to be truthful in his comments and had no particular animosity toward WHITE other than the fact that he stated he was interested in the well-being of the Director, for whom he had the highest regard, and in the efficiency of the Bureau.

Sheriff ROY TURNER was interviewed, and it was obvious from the outset that he had an intense dislike for WHITE. He said that he

had no confidence in WHITE, and that neither he, TURNER, nor any other officer he knew, would cooperate with WHITE if the opportunity presented itself to avoid him. He stated that a good many of his officer friends distrusted WHITE and that he did also. He pointed out that WHITE had "thrown some curves" to some of his friends and that he would never be forgotten in this territory. I endeavored to have him be specific, but he would not state any particular instance in which this had occurred.

TURNER said he would be glad to cooperate, as he had in the past, with the Bureau, but that he was very happy to have heard WHITE had resigned.

It was my impression that perhaps TURNER was referring to the fact that WHITE may have investigated some of his friends in connection with civil rights cases. This impression was gained in view of the fact that I raised the specific question, and although he would not confirm it, neither did he deny it. He did point out in this connection that he knew other Agents of the FBI had conducted civil rights investigations, and there was no animosity directed toward them.

TURNER said he had very high regard for SAC HAWKINS and the other Agents who were assigned to the Tyler Resident Agency. My impression of TURNER was to the effect that at least there had been a very definite clash of personalities between him and WHITE, but that this animosity did not carry over to other Bureau personnel.

Chief of Police DUNCAN BUTLER was interviewed, and it was obvious he was reluctant to make any statement of a derogatory nature concerning WHITE. After talking with him, however, for quite some time on other matters, he stated he knew why I was interested in EARL WHITE. He said EARL was cocky, gave the impression to other people that he was better than they were, was not diplomatic, and rubbed some people the wrong way. In his summation, he stated WHITE, in his opinion, was a square peg in a round hole. Chief BUTLER pointed out he felt that WHITE was a hard working Agent and that he always seemed busy, but that it was his impression that he didn't get along too well with people.

From my conversations with the Chief, it was my conclusion that he is the type of individual who very carefully avoids making any comments of a derogatory nature concerning other persons, and that any comment which he did make would be true.

As previously indicated, the personnel file of former SA WHITE had been sent to the Bureau. As a consequence, no copy of the letter of SAC HAWKINS was available for scrutiny; however, having read the letter prior to my departure from Washington, it is my recollection that the above comments are consistent with those obtained by SAC HAWKINS.

All Agents of the Dallas Office interviewed other than SMOOT, STANFIELD, and O'BRIEN, advised that their morale was in no way affected by the resignation of ALFRED EARL WHITE.

XXI. SPECIAL AGENTS QUARTERLY CONFERENCE - DALLAS OFFICE

SA STANFIELD alleged that in the Special Agents conference held by the Dallas Office on 3/3/51, a discussion arose between SA O'BRIEN and Supervisor R. C. LISH; that this discussion concerned what constituted "derogatory information" in connection with Atomic Energy applicant cases. STANFIELD said LISH remarked that he did not know other than what the Bureau had previously instructed in such cases. O'BRIEN did not seem satisfied with the answer given by Supervisor LISH, and Mr. HAWKINS stepped forward and made a statement somewhat supporting LISH's comments. STANFIELD advised that O'BRIEN then said to Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. LISH in effect it appeared that they know not what to do in those character cases, and suggested advice from the Bureau be obtained. Mr. HAWKINS then, according to STANFIELD, said to O'BRIEN, "That'll be enough" or something to that effect, and also said that the Bureau's advice would be obtained. STANFIELD pointed out that a hushed silence resulted, which carried over to the recess which occurred shortly thereafter. STANFIELD said he concluded that O'BRIEN had been dissatisfied with the answer given him by Supervisor LISH and Mr. HAWKINS.

STANFIELD was questioned as to why he was of the opinion morale was affected by this discussion. He was unable to furnish any specific information in this regard.

SA Supervisor ROBERT C. LISH confirmed the fact SA O'BRIEN had asked questions with reference to "derogatory information" in connection with Atomic Energy cases. He pointed out that a discussion was held with reference to Bureau instructions that it was unnecessary to go beyond a five year period in making inquiries in neighborhood investigations unless derogatory information was developed. O'BRIEN asked the question as to what constituted derogatory information. LISH said he attempted to point out that no one could state definitely what was derogatory, but that anything bearing unfavorably on the applicant as to his loyalty, character, or associates should be construed as derogatory, and a neighborhood investigation would be necessary, although the applicant had moved from a particular locality for more than the five year period. LISH said O'BRIEN inquired as to whether the office had ever inquired of the Bureau as to what constituted "derogatory information". LISH advised that he told O'BRIEN he had

written such a letter to the Bureau, and read to the Agents a letter dated 2/26/51.

LISH advised that the questioning by O'BRIEN was insistent in an effort to obtain a conclusive answer, and he felt that O'BRIEN's questioning was prompted by an earnest desire to learn. LISH stated that after the discussion had been held for a matter of a few minutes, the SAC said something to the effect that he felt the questioning had proceeded far enough, whereupon LISH took his seat.

SA R. D. O'BRIEN admitted that he had raised a question in the last Agents' conference. He pointed out he was concerned about what constituted derogatory information, and referred to the fact some cases received from the Bureau indicated the applicant had a criminal record, and he could recall some cases where the criminal record would be considered of major importance due to the fact that the applicant involved had been convicted of a serious crime and had served time in a penitentiary. O'BRIEN pointed out that apparently the Bureau did not consider this the kind of derogatory information which made it necessary to convert to a full field investigation or they would have instructed that a full field investigation be instituted.

According to O'BRIEN, SAC HAWKINS entered into a general discussion, and O'BRIEN said he felt that the office was not sure of the answer, and so stated. He said he suggested a letter be written to the Bureau to clarify the point in question.

O'BRIEN said he felt that the discussion was no different than many other discussions he had heard in Agents' conferences, and that he was sincerely trying to clarify a point. He said neither Mr. HAWKINS nor Mr. LISH had made any statement to him concerning his activities in the conference, and he had no reason to believe they considered his statements or activities out of line. He said the discussion was ended by Mr. HAWKINS, and he, O'BRIEN, was under the impression Mr. HAWKINS intended to write a letter to the Bureau and clarify the point. O'BRIEN orally admitted that to his satisfaction, the point has never been satisfactorily explained.

All other Agents interviewed in connection with this matter confirmed the fact the discussion had taken place as above

indicated, and that there did not seem to be a meeting of the mind on the part of O'BRIEN and LISH as to the point of the discussion; that SAC HAWKINS made a statement supporting LISH in his interpretation, and thereafter terminated the discussion. The Agents were of the opinion nothing transpired of a serious nature. They felt the SAC properly terminated the discussion, particularly since many of the Agents present were not handling Atomic Energy cases and the matter was not of concern to all present. They said it was their impression that the SAC terminated the discussion because it had proceeded far enough. All Agents interviewed advised their morale was not affected in connection with this matter and they felt SAC HAWKINS handled it properly.

SAC HAWKINS stated that a discussion had been had between LISH and O'BRIEN with reference to what constituted "derogatory information"; that SA LISH explained what would be considered derogatory in the final analysis was a matter to be determined on the individual merits of the particular case and had to be determined by the Agent handling the investigation by the exercise of good judgment.

O'BRIEN continued his questions and inquiries as to why the office had not specifically asked the Bureau for advice relative to this matter, whereupon LISH read the contents of a letter received from the Bureau dated 2/26/51, in answer to a request of the Bureau for such information. SA O'BRIEN thereupon stated it appeared no one could explain exactly what "derogatory information" was. Mr. HAWKINS said he then interrupted the discussion and commented that the Bureau had pointed out that what constituted derogatory information was left up to the discretion of the individual Agent conducting the investigation based on the facts at hand. He thereupon indicated the discussion should be discontinued.

Mr. HAWKINS stated he did not feel that the questions raised by O'BRIEN were insubordinate, or he would have consulted with the Bureau. He said he considered O'BRIEN's questions informative in nature and an aid to all Agents handling Atomic Energy applicant investigations. He felt, however, that O'BRIEN had pursued the question adequately, and discontinued the discussion.

IV. ALLEGATION THAT SAC ACCUSED STANFIELD OF PERSONAL MISCONDUCT

SA STANFIELD stated that he had been in the Dallas Office in January of 1951 and that SAC HAWKINS had discussed the Lufkin resident agency, where he is assigned, and delinquencies. He said that he then had lunch at Skillern's Drug Store, located in the Mercantile Bank Building wherein the Dallas Office is located; that Mr. HAWKINS came into the drug store and joined him, and while sitting at the counter, the SAC talked to him generally about his work, and then remarked, "I believe you're laying up with a woman down there." STANFIELD said he deeply resented the remark and so told Mr. HAWKINS, pointing out that the SAC was defaming his character and reputation by making such an unfounded statement. He said he made the remark that he didn't understand how the SAC could make such a statement, and Mr. HAWKINS insisted that he was not referring to STANFIELD's character and reputation but that he said, "It's my personal opinion--we're just human, you know." STANFIELD said that this statement was made at a counter of a crowded drug store. STANFIELD stated that he did then, and still does, resent the remark and felt it was undignified and unseemly for an official of the Bureau to say such a thing to a subordinate. He pointed out that his life, activities, habits, and morals and associates are an "open book" in his home town East Texas community and territory where he has represented the Bureau as a resident agent for the past five years.

SAC HAWKINS stated that on 1/6/51, he had a very detailed and lengthy discussion with STANFIELD in the office of the SAC. He pointed out that he discussed with STANFIELD the fact that STANFIELD's volume was extremely below the office average; that he had been delinquent in the prompt submission of daily reports; and he was not equitably fulfilling his obligations to the office and the Bureau.

The SAC advised that STANDFIELD would spend a much longer time in the headquarters city than he felt was necessary, and so informed STANFIELD.

The SAC stated, realizing that something was interfering with STANFIELD's work, he inquired as to whether STANFIELD was having

any marital difficulties, at which time STANFIELD informed him that Mrs. STANFIELD had not been well. Mr. HAWKINS admitted he then inquired of STANFIELD as to the possibility of another woman being in his life, and STANFIELD stated that such was not the case, and he was very devoted to his family. Mr. HAWKINS said he informed STANFIELD that he was sure he, STANFIELD, was devoted to his family, but that he was endeavoring to explore all possibilities. He said SA STANFIELD asked him whether he was making a direct allegation, and he informed STANFIELD that he was not and that this was merely in the form of an inquiry.

During the lunch hour, according to the SAC, he either went to lunch with STANFIELD or met him accidentally at the lunch counter in Skillern's Drug Store. There was no discussion as to his previous comments with STANFIELD until STANFIELD inquired as to whether or not he was kidding when the SAC previously brought up the possibility of another woman being in his life. Mr. HAWKINS admitted that he informed STANFIELD he was not kidding and that he had made no allegation, but was merely inquiring into all possibilities in an effort to determine what was interfering with STANFIELD and his work.

The SAC denied that he had mentioned anything relative to the above matter in the drug store, but merely answered STANFIELD's question. He said his entire conversation concerning the matter took place in the office of the SAC. He denied making the statement, "We are just human, you know."

SAC HAWKINS said that during his first discussion with STANFIELD, he was attempting to determine what was interfering with STANFIELD's work. He said he felt that there existed a remote possibility of their being a women other than his wife inasmuch as he knew STANFIELD spent too much time in the headquarters city. He advised he explored this and all other possibilities, and felt that had he not done so, he would have been derelict in his duties as Special Agent in Charge. He pointed out that he did not make the inquiry in a manner which could be considered embarrassing to SA STANFIELD.

The comments of SAC HAWKINS were discussed with STANFIELD, and he again reiterated the fact the discussion referred to had taken place in the drug store as he had previously stated, and that the SAC had made the statements which he attributed to the SAC.

COMMENTS

It is to be noted that the personnel file of this Agent contains a memorandum dated 1/13/51 concerning an interview SAC HAWKINS had with STANFIELD on 1/6/51. The memo reflected the SAC had pointed out to STANFIELD the fact his production was low, that he was not submitting daily reports promptly, and generally was not performing his duties in a manner expected of an Agent of the Bureau.

It is also to be noted that prior to the time the regular inspection interviews took place, SAC HAWKINS requested that I personally interview STANFIELD as he had been somewhat of a problem in that he had not fully discharged his responsibilities.

I did interview STANFIELD and he made no comment to me concerning the above referred to remarks attributed to the SAC until I pointed out to him that his personnel file reflected information which indicated he was not performing his duties as he should. STANFIELD admitted that he had not promptly submitted daily reports but that he felt the SAC was wrong in accusing him of not properly discharging his other duties. I went over in detail with him the various comments in the memorandum, and STANFIELD eventually admitted all the comments contained therein were true. It was following this discussion that he made the allegations which he said affected the morale of the Dallas Office.

V. ALLEGATIONS REGARDING SAC'S VISITS TO LUFKIN RESIDENT AGENCY

SA STANFIELD alleged that Mr. HAWKINS had visited the Lufkin resident agency only twice since having been designated as SAC. STANFIELD said he had been told by NA graduates SAMUEL B. CANDY, Lufkin Police Department, and SAM W. BOLLINGER, Chief of the Jacksonville Police Department, that SAC HAWKINS had contacted them only once. He also stated that officers throughout the Lufkin resident agency territory do not know Mr. HAWKINS as they have other SACS.

SAC HAWKINS produced records which reflected that he had visited the Lufkin resident agency twice since being assigned to the Dallas Office, 3/17/50. He also pointed out that ASAC BOSWELL had also visited the Lufkin resident agency territory

twice. He pointed out Bureau requirements that resident agencies be inspected quarterly and that these requirements had been fulfilled, and that he had been unable to visit the residency more frequently in view of matters pending elsewhere.

Mr. HAWKINS stated that on at least one of his visits to Lufkin he had met and became acquainted with NA graduate CANDY, and that he felt reasonably sure that on his second visit, he made it a point to call on Mr. CANDY. He stated that he had called on NA graduate BOLLINGER of the Jacksonville Police Department at least once, and that on at least one or two occasions BOLLINGER had called on him, HAWKINS, in the Dallas Office in connection with the possible employment of his, BOLLINGER's, son, who is on the eligible list of the Dallas Division.

The SAC also pointed out that on each scheduled firearms training, the NA graduates are forwarded personal letters extending them an invitation to participate with the office.

VI. ALLEGATIONS OF MRS. IRENE M. ARTERBERRY

Mrs. ARTERBERRY stated her duties as switchboard operator kept her busy only approximately four hours a day. She pointed out that prior to Mr. HAWKINS' and Mr. BOSWELL's arrival in the office, the Dallas Office had a key system telephone, and that she answered the telephone, acted as receptionist, kept Time and Attendance records, and some twenty other jobs. After the SAC and ASAC's arrival, they replaced the key system telephone with a PBX board. She stated that the work she had been doing was then placed in the hands of some five or six other employees and she was then placed on the PBX board with no other work.

According to Mrs. ARTERBERRY, at the time the change was made in the telephone system, Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. BOSWELL asked her what she wanted to do in the office. She said she told them she would like to do anything except the telephone work because it was nerve-racking, and she had come in as a receptionist. She pointed out that she was then put on the telephone work.

Mrs. ARTERBERRY also said the telephone system was inefficient in that it was difficult to complete calls.

Mrs. ARTERBERRY also pointed out that she had always received an excellent rating, that she had been happy in her work, and felt she should be given more work now to take up her spare time.

Mrs. ARTERBERRY pointed out that in her opinion, the morale in the office is low. In substantiating this statement, she said she knew from experience while handling the Time and Attendance reports, requests would be made for leave, and the leave was seldom approved in time for necessary arrangements to be made to take a trip or vacation. She pointed out that recently she had asked for a day off on annual leave, and SAC HAWKINS said, "Well, if you have to." She also stated Mr. HAWKINS has a critical attitude when sick leave is taken, and that he is irked when an employee is on sick leave.

She also alleged that Mr. HAWKINS at a clerical conference or at least one occasion remarked that a stigma exists on the Dallas Office, with no further explanation. She said she did not think that such a statement had a salutary effect on the morale of the Dallas employees. She indicated that after having been told that the office was under a stigma and that she was singled out to do the work she least preferred, leaving her with no duties for approximately four hours a day, it left her with a feeling she was considered by SAC HAWKINS and ASAC BOSWELL as being incompetent in performing any duties other than a PBX operator.

EXPLANATION OF SAC HAWKINS

SAC HAWKINS stated that on 10/23/50, the telephone company conducted a survey, after which a telephone switchboard was installed. Mrs. ARTERBERRY was selected as the principal switchboard operator due to the fact she had been previously used as telephone operator under the former system. Following the installation of the switchboard, a representative of the telephone company trained Mrs. ARTERBERRY and other employees in their duties.

At the time of the installation of the switchboard, Mrs. ARTERBERRY, in addition to operating the switchboard, was handling Time and Attendance records, daily reports, #3 cards, as well as #1, 2, and 3 registers.

Approximately thirty days or six weeks after the installation of the present switchboard, a telephone company representative recommended Mrs. ARTERBERRY be relieved of all duties other than that of switchboard operator as soon as possible due to the fact it was felt that Mrs. ARTERBERRY could not adequately operate the switchboard and handle other assignments. The SAC said this was borne out by the fact the switchboard was not as effective as it should have been, and the Chief Clerk's Office of the Bureau was forwarding error cards in connection with the preparation of Time and Attendance records. Upon the arrival of a new employee on transfer from the Seat of Government, Mrs. ARTERBERRY was relieved of all other duties. The attitude of the telephone company representatives was confirmed again on 4/10/51.

SAC HAWKINS advised he has noted a marked improvement in the manner in which Mrs. ARTERBERRY operates the switchboard since she has been relieved of other assignments. He pointed out that considering this employee's native ability and her age, she is being utilized in the capacity where the greatest benefit can accrue to the Bureau. He pointed out that Mrs. ARTERBERRY had never informed him that she had sufficient time to perform other duties in addition to operating the switchboard.

SAC HAWKINS admitted that at a clerical conference he did make the statement there was a stigma attached to the office. He said he now realized this word was misused, and there was no intent on his part to leave the impression with anyone there was a stigma attached to the office. He pointed out he endeavored to impress the employees of the fact Dallas had the greatest potentialities of any office in the Bureau and that he felt this division should lead the entire Bureau in statistical accomplishments.

With reference to his leave policy, SAC HAWKINS orally advised me that during the calendar year 1950, there was no set schedule set up for employees to take leave; that in many instances a number of employees wanted leave at the same time, and it was necessary to study their leave slips and make adjustments accordingly. He pointed out that for the calendar year 1951, he has now set up a schedule, having given each employee an opportunity to indicate the time the employee wanted leave. He admitted that it had not been his policy to notify employees

in advance that their leave had been approved, but that he assumed they would consider the leave approved unless advised to the contrary. He advised that in the future he will have the employee notified that their leave has been approved, pending unforeseen emergencies.

- C O N C L U S I O N S -

RE: EFRAIM LISHANSKY, was - etal
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATICN OF
STOLEN PROPERTY

1. SA'S STANFIELD's and SMOOT's allegation that SAC HAWKINS by indicision failed to institute a surveillance on the evening of 10-27-50 to effect the subject's apprehension caused a morale problem in the office is untrue other than the fact that they, together with Agent O'BRIEN, are of that opinion. All agents interviewed who participated in this case advised the SAC was decisive in all his instructions and was concerned only for the well-being of the agents in his office; that as a consequence, he endeavored to obtain Federal process before taking any action.

2. SA SMOOT's allegation that SAC HAWKINS was afraid to tell the Bureau the truth concerning the activities of the night of 10-27-50 and tried to write a devious and deceitful memorandum to the Bureau covering up the bald fact of his incompetence, and falsely adducing various acceptable reasons for his failure to arrest LISHANSKY is incorrect. Mr. HAWKINS reported the entire facts as they occurred with the exception that he erroneously furnished to the Bureau the time he dispatched agents to the trailer court to obtain information for raid purposes.

3. The allegation of SMOOT that SAC HAWKINS, after writing the memorandum to the Bureau, observed it was not convincing, called Mr. BOSWELL in from Annual Leave to help him, and that Mr. BOSWELL, his ego inflated, re-wrote the memorandum knowing it was a tissue of lies, is incorrect. SAC HAWKINS, ASAC BOSWELL, and Clerk S. RAIFORD FULLER who took the dictation of both memoranda, all stated the facts in the second memorandum were identical with those in the first memorandum, and that BOSWELL rearranged paragraphs, changed phrases and sentence structure.

4. SA STANFIELD's allegation that FULLER informed him Mr. BOSWELL helped the SAC prepare the second memorandum and actually dictated most of it is denied by FULLER. FULLER also denied STANFIELD's statement attributed to FULLER that a surveillance was maintained on the trailer court during the latter part of the night of 10-27-50.

GCG/rp

It is to be noted STANFIELD was in the Dallas Office on the afternoon of 10-29-50 and the evening of the same date when both memoranda were prepared and observed the dictation of both memoranda.

5. SA STANFIELD's allegation that the agents who worked on the case lost confidence in the SAC because of his indecision is incorrect based on specific comments by all agents concerned.

6. SA SMOOT's allegation that the memorandum to the Bureau misrepresented the facts in that it was pointed out agents were on the plant by 9:00 or 10:00 PM when actually they did not arrive until midnight or after, is not correct. SAC HAWKINS' letter to the Bureau pointed out that the surveillance was not instituted until after 12:30 AM, 10-28-50.

7. SA SMOOT's allegation that Mr. HAWKINS, in order to make his falsehood undetectable, discreetly but not directly, passed the word out that it would be helpful if the agents would change their Number 3 cards for that night, is incorrect. It is noted Agent STANFIELD and Agent HUBBARD both stated SA JOHNNIE MITCHELL was the agent who mentioned the changing of Number 3 cards to them. MITCHELL stated some unnamed agent had first mentioned it to him in a joking manner and that he had repeated the comment, also in a joking manner. All other agents in the Dallas Office interviewed denied that anyone had approached them concerning the changing of Number 3 cards.

8. SA SMOOT's allegation that Mr. HAWKINS in his memorandum to the Bureau implied that even if the surveillance had started promptly it would not have been productive as there was no real indication LISHANSKY had been at the tourist court that night, is not correct. The SAC did notify the Bureau that the subject had been at the tourist court between 9:00 and 9:15 PM on 10-27-50.

9. SA SMOOT's allegation that Mr. HAWKINS, to tighten up this falsehood, gave some agent instructions to reinterview all witnesses at the tourist court and to slant and color the reporting of those interviews in such a way there would be no concrete indication that LISHANSKY had been seen there on the pertinent night, is incorrect. The SAC and SA NAT PINKSTON did admit the SAC had instructed PINKSTON to interview all persons at the tourist court for the purpose of obtaining information which might lead to the subject's apprehension. PINKSTON admitted he did reinterview the witnesses interviewed

previously by other agents, but had received no instructions to color or slant the facts. He obtained information from Mrs. LINDSEY, which she attributed to her husband, that LISHANSKY had been at the tourist court at approximately 9:00 PM, 10-27-50. This confirms SA BOOKHOUT's interview with Mr. LINDSEY, but is at odds with the time SA O'BRIEN overheard Mrs. LINDSEY tell her neighbors her husband had seen LISHANSKY. PINKSTON failed to set forth in a report submitted subsequent to the letter of explanation by the SAC, the variance in time attributed to various witnesses. He stated that ASAC BOSWELL indicated no administrative section was necessary in the report, where the time variances necessarily would have been set forth; that he indicated in his report subject had been at the trailer court at 9:15 as this was an average taking all time elements into consideration. ASAC BOSWELL stated he did not recall advising PINKSTON an administrative section of the report was unnecessary. The fact that the time variances were not set forth in the report has assisted in casting doubt in the proper manner in which this case was handled. ASAC BOSWELL was incorrect in issuing such instructions attributed to him by SA PINKSTON, and SA PINKSTON was incorrect in not insisting that an administrative section be included in his report.

10. SA STANFIELD alleged that it was his belief that a surveillance would not have been instituted unless suggested by SA W. D. PRESLEY. This, of course, is a personal opinion to which he is entitled; however, the other agents present admitted that all possibilities were being discussed throughout the course of the evening; that PRESLEY did suggest the surveillance, but that the SAC was the one making all decisions as to the desired action, and there was no doubt in anyone's mind that he was properly running the case consistent with his responsibilities for the well-being of the agents who were to participate.

11. SA SMOOT's statement that the agents seemed to feel that if Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. BOSWELL would lie to the Bureau in such a way, they were probably capable of any other dishonesty that might seem to promote their personal ambitions, is incorrect, based on the comments of all agents who participated in this case as well as all other agents interviewed in the office. It is to be noted that SMOOT stated that the feeling he attributed to other agents was his own feeling after hearing about the LISHANSKY case.

12. SA O'BRIEN alleged he overheard Mrs. BOYD LINDSEY say her husband helped the subject fix the tail light on his automobile at approximately 11:00 or 11:30 PM, 10-27-50. He admitted he read the SAC's letter of explanation to the Bureau which attributed the statement to Mr. BOYD LINDSEY that subject had been at the tourist court between 9:00 and 9:15 PM. O'BRIEN stated that he also heard Agents GRIFFITH and DALNESS state witnesses they interviewed placed the subject at the tourist court around 10:00 or 10:30 PM. He made no notes however concerning the information which he had obtained, nor did he tell the SAC or the agent to whom the case was assigned of this fact. He pointed out however that he knew SA BOOKHOUT had interviewed both Mr. and Mrs. LINDSEY and felt he would properly report the time element. O'BRIEN felt that in his letter, the SAC did not correctly set out the time the subject had been observed at the trailer court. O'BRIEN alleged that the SAC notified the Bureau a surveillance was instituted at 9:00 PM, 10-27-50, when actually the agents did not start the surveillance until midnight or after.

This agent's oral statement that the SAC implied to the Bureau that SA's HUBBARD and MITCHELL had remained in the vicinity of the trailer court after they had been dispatched there to obtain information for raid purposes is not well taken, although the agents did not remain there and returned to the office and the SAC did not so indicate in his letter to the Bureau. The SAC did specifically state the purpose for which they were sent to the trailer court, and the purpose was confirmed by the agents concerned.

13. SA BOOKHOUT stated he had advised the SAC as to the time BOYD LINDSEY had observed the subject at the trailer court and that he felt it was 9:00 to 9:15 PM. It is noted he submitted a memorandum dated 10-28-50 which reported the interviews with the LINDSEYS but contained no information indicating when LINDSEY stated the subject was in the trailer court. BOOKHOUT advised he purposely left the time out of his memorandum in that he had furnished same to the SAC and felt it served no purpose in the memorandum. This is an incorrect conclusion.

14. SA's DALNESS and GRIFFITH stated they interviewed witnesses who placed the subject at the tourist court at 10:00 PM. DALNESS turned his notes over to SA PINKSTON either on 10-28-50 or 10-30-50 but did not notify the SAC concerning information he developed.

SA GRIFFITH advised he did notify the SAC of the fact witnesses had observed the subject at 10:CC PM and turned his notes over to SA PINKSTON on 10-28-5C. SAC HAWKINS advised he was aware only of the time 9:15 PM when he wrote his letter to the Bureau and indicated the time subject and his wife left the tourist court.

There is no reason to doubt Agent GRIFFITH's statement that he furnished the SAC and Agent PINKSTON with the above information in view of the fact his Number 3 cards reflected he departed from the city the morning of 1C-3C-50 and was gone for at least two days on an accounting case and therefore was not available subsequent to 1C-28-50 to furnish such information.

The report of SA JOHN PAUL JETER dated at Oklahoma City 12-6-50, reflected Mrs. L. F. MANN, 225 NW 22nd St., Oklahoma City, advised that the LISHANSKY's automobile was parked in her drive during the night of 10-27-50 or during the early morning hours of 10-28-50. Oklahoma City is 21C miles from Dallas. SAC HAWKINS estimated it would take a minimum of four to five hours to travel from Dallas to Oklahoma City. The exact details concerning Mrs. MANN's having observed the car in question and the reason she arrived at her conclusion concerning the time element are not set forth in the report. The fact remains that in the event it would have taken LISHANSKY four to five hours to drive to Oklahoma City, he would not have been in a position to arrive in Oklahoma City earlier than 2:00 AM had he left Dallas at 9:15 PM as alleged by SAC HAWKINS. The fact remains the subject would not have been located at the tourist court whether he left at 9:15 PM or 10:00 PM in view of the fact SAC HAWKINS did not send agents to the trailer court until 1C:55 PM.

15. SA SMOOT's allegation that the SAC instructed agents to change their Number 3 cards is not correct.

SA's STANFIELD and HUBBARD stated SA JOHNNIE H. MITCHELL had mentioned changing Number 3 cards. Agent MITCHELL admitted this, although he stated some unnamed agent had also mentioned the same thing to him in a joking fashion. The comments of MITCHELL concerning the changing of Number 3 cards is indicative of a lack of proper judgment on the part of this agent.

16. SAC HAWKINS stated he had dispatched agents to the trailer court no later than 9:40 PM, 10-27-50. This is incorrect in that he did not dispatch agents until 10:55 PM on that date. He should have reviewed the office records prior to notifying the Bureau, particularly in view of the fact this point has been the subject of discussion on the part of agents concerned and has been one of the bases involving this entire inquiry.

17. SA LLOYD KINGMAN, an agent of many years service in the Bureau, when he was interviewed prior to the time the allegations contained herein were made, indicated that Agents O'BRIEN, STANFIELD, and SMOOT were the complainers in the office. KINGMAN advised STANFIELD had been criticized on a number of occasions by the SAC for failing to do his work properly, and this might account for his complaining. He said, however, he could not understand why SMOOT and O'BRIEN would do any complaining in view of the fact he knew of nothing existing between them and the SAC which would cause them to complain.

When he was reinterviewed in connection with this inquiry, he advised orally he had overheard them discuss this case, and they had indicated it had been mishandled. He said he had not been a party to these discussions, and he was unable to furnish any specific information which he could attribute to the agents concerned indicating the manner in which, in their opinion, the case had been mishandled. KINGMAN said he made it a point not to be a party to any discussions of this nature. The only conclusion he could make with reference to SMOOT was that SMOOT was a well educated agent and possibly resented the fact SAC HAWKINS occasionally made gramatical errors when he was discussing matters in agents conferences.

18. It is noted SA SMOOT, when first interviewed, stated he was out of the Dallas territory on Special Assignment when the activities in connection with the LISHANSKY case took place and that he had learned of the facts in this case upon his return. He said that at the time he first learned of this case, someone in a group of agents remarked that Mr. HAWKINS had said the Dallas Office was going to have an inspection in two or three days. Someone replied that he hoped Mr. HAWKINS was right because he wanted to see the facts in the LISHANSKY case brought out before the thing exploded and got the entire office in trouble. SMOOT indicated these remarks had been passed soon after he had returned to the office shortly after the first of November, 1950.

all agents in the office were questioned, admitted they have been inspection conscious in Dallas ever since SAC HAWKINS has been assigned to the Dallas Office, but all stated they did not hear a statement made that they hoped an inspector would come before the case exploded and got the office in trouble.

19. Although SA SMOOT admitted the SAC had been fair in all his dealings with SMOOT, it was evident during the course of the conversation with him SMOOT had an intense dislike for the SAC. He admitted that he did resent the fact Mr. HAWKINS in agent conferences made grammatical errors while expressing himself. He made the statement he felt that on the basis of the information in his memorandum, which he attributed to other agents, that he felt that Mr. HAWKINS should be removed as SAC. He indicated that if only one of the misrepresentations set forth in his memorandum were true, the Bureau should consider it justifiable grounds for removing the SAC. He indicated the agents of the office had no respect for the SAC. With the exception of Agents O'BRIEN and STANFIELD, this opinion is not shared by the other agents in the office, all of whom remarked they did respect Mr. HAWKINS.

It is my impression that because of his intense dislike for Mr. HAWKINS, he would misinterpret comments made by other agents, and this impression is brought out by the fact that the allegations set forth in his memorandum are incorrect. In addition, it is noted he waited approximately four months before bringing to the attention of anyone in the Bureau the information contained in the memorandum allegedly affecting the morale of the Dallas Office.

RE: SAC HAWKINS' ALLEGED
CHARGE OF MISCONDUCT
AGAINST SA STANFIELD

SA STANFIELD alleged that in January of 1951, while eating lunch at Skillern's Drug Store in the Mercantile Bank Building, wherein the Dallas Office is located, SAC HAWKINS joined him, talked about his, STANFIELD's, work, and then remarked, "I believe you are laying up with a woman down there". HAWKINS also allegedly stated when STANFIELD took issue with him that he was not referring to STANFIELD's character and reputation but that "It is my personal opinion - we're just human, you know". This statement was alleged to have been made at a counter of a crowded drug store.

SAC HAWKINS admitted while in the office on 1-6-51, he did discuss with STANFIELD the possibility of another woman's being in his life. He denied the statement, "It is my personal opinion - we're just human, you know". He also denied making these statements in the drug store although he admitted he had joined STANFIELD at the lunch counter, and in answer to an inquiry from STANFIELD, indicated he was not kidding about the possibility of another woman's being in STANFIELD's life.

It is noted SA STANFIELD's personnel file reflects the SAC had a lengthy discussion with this agent on 1-6-51 at which time he discussed many items, including daily reports, production, and other matters.

In my conversation with SAC HAWKINS throughout the course of this inquiry, it was my impression he felt there was a strong possibility STANFIELD was possibly going around with another woman. I advised him that if such were true, he should have conducted an appropriate inquiry to either substantiate or disprove such thought.

As to where the conversation took place, it is SAC HAWKINS' word against SA STANFIELD's. STANFIELD was very much concerned about the discussion concerning his lack of production and failure to submit reports and other matters and might possibly have misinterpreted the SAC's intent and as to where the discussion took place.

It is my opinion SAC HAWKINS did not use the judgment consistent with his position of SAC in handling this matter.

RE: RESIGNATION OF FORMER
SA ALFRED EARL WHITE

1. SA SMOOT's and O'BRIEN's allegations that SAC HAWKINS had not correctly handled the inquiry concerning WHITE and had not reported the facts properly to the Bureau are incorrect. All witnesses, with the exception of Judge BRYANT, were interviewed by the writer who had previously been interviewed by SAC HAWKINS, and they were consistent in their comments concerning WHITE which resulted in the Bureau's transferring WHITE to Kansas City. Agents SMOOT's and O'BRIEN's statement, as well as that of SA STANFIELD, that the morale of the office was affected by this matter is not supported by facts, based on personal interview with all agents of the office.

2. SA STANFIELD, in attempting to substantiate his allegation that morale had been affected, referred to the fact SA EDWIN C. DORRIS had conversed with Mr. HAWKINS about WHITE's resignation and other matters affecting the morale of the Dallas Office. SA DORRIS advised he had contacted the SAC to discuss the fact he had received a memorandum in a case. He felt he was overassigned and the memorandum was not justified. Mr. HAWKINS thanked him for having discussed the matter with him. DORRIS stated the SAC then asked him whether he had anything else to discuss. DORRIS commented he had heard some of the agents in general conversation state they did not understand the EARL WHITE case and he gained the impression from other agents the SAC had investigated the case prior to informing WHITE of the complaint.

The SAC explained briefly that the Bureau had requested an investigation of WHITE be conducted; that the investigation was conducted and WHITE was called into the SAC's office and the entire matter was discussed. DORRIS admitted that later in the day he went to lunch with other unnamed agents in the office and informed them of his conversation with the SAC so that no criticism could be directed toward the SAC. DORRIS orally stated there had never been any morale problem involved; it was just that the agents were curious, not knowing the facts in the case, and had merely expressed their curiosity.

SAC HAWKINS confirmed the above comments of SA DORRIS.

RE: AGENTS' CONFERENCE
3-8-51

SA STANFIELD alleged that the morale of the Dallas Office was affected as a result of a discussion between SA R. D. O'BRIEN and Supervisor ROGERT C. LISH. A discussion was being had with reference to what constituted "derogatory information". STANFIELD alleged the SAC stopped the discussion, which caused a hushed silence on the part of the agents, which he attributed to a lowering of morale. The SAC, Supervisor LISH, and all agents of the office were interviewed, and the consensus of opinion was that the discussion was similar to that held in a normal agents' conference and that SAC HAWKINS stopped a too prolonged, rather than a too heated discussion. All were consistent in their comment that nothing had taken place which was considered serious enough to notify the Bureau and that the SAC had properly handled the matter.

RE: ALLEGATION REGARDING VISITS TO LUFKIN RESIDENT AGENCY AND EXTENT OF ASSOCIATION WITH OFFICERS IN THAT AREA

With reference to SA STANFIELD's allegation that SAC HAWKINS had visited his residency only twice and had visited National Academy graduates SAMUEL B. CANDY, Lufkin Police Department, and SAM W. BOLLINGER, Jacksonville Police Department, only once since his arrival in Dallas as SAC, the records of the office reflect that the SAC had made two trips to the Lufkin Residency; that ASAC BOSWELL had also made two trips to this residency. Considering the fact that he has been SAC of the Dallas Office for slightly over a year, he has made the prescribed number of visits to this Resident Agency.

The fact that SAC HAWKINS is not as well known as some previous SAC's is accounted for by the fact that he has made only the two visits as indicated.

RE: ALLEGATIONS OF MRS. IRENE M. ARTERBERRY

1. Mrs. ARTERBERRY alleged she had only four hours work. This is true based on the manner that she operates the switchboard. During my stay in the Dallas Office, I had observed her on a number of occasions in a semi-reclining position against the wall, and she appeared to be half asleep. It was observed on a number of occasions she had turned off the buzzer. As a consequence, she was in no position to observe the lights when they would flash. This caused a delay in completing calls. It is noted during the conversation with other employees in the office, they indicated that they also had experienced difficulty in completing calls promptly. Undoubtedly this is the reason therefor.

2. She alleged she had other work assigned under a previous telephone system which has now been taken from her. Based on a telephone survey, representatives of the telephone company recommended she be relieved of her duties so as to operate the switchboard properly.

3. She alleged the present telephone system was not proper for the Dallas Office.

I had a survey conducted by the telephone company, and they assured me this was the only proper communication system for an office the size of Dallas and that it would be efficient if the operator were efficient.

4. SAC HAWKINS relieved her of her other duties on the recommendation of the telephone company representatives plus the fact error cards were being forwarded to the Dallas Office by the Bureau in connection with time and attendance reports that were being submitted. These duties were assigned to another clerical employee when she was transferred from the Bureau to the Dallas Office.

5. SAC HAWKINS stated he observed an improvement in the manner in which Mrs. ARTERBERRY operates the switchboard. As previously indicated, however, she still is not proficient in operating the board due to the fact she is not constantly alert to incoming and outgoing calls.

It is noted Mrs. ARTERBERRY did not report to the SAC the fact she did not have sufficient work. She orally stated she did not feel free to walk in and discuss the matter with the SAC. It is believed, however, that SAC HAWKINS should have been alert to the fact she did not have a sufficient amount of work assigned to her. It is believed that an employee on the switchboard could be assigned an additional two to three hours work in addition to operating the board efficiently.

Due to her age, it is not felt Mrs. ARTERBERRY is the proper person for this assignment and she should be removed. It is also to be noted that although the SAC indicated that Mrs. ARTERBERRY is showing improvement, he does not feel she is an excellent employee. In this connection, in the inspection efficiency ratings submitted by SAC HAWKINS on Mrs. ARTERBERRY he gave her a satisfactory rating in the upper brackets of her grade. Based on the comment of SAC HAWKINS, plus my own personal observation of the manner in which she operates the switchboard, this efficiency rating is not justified.

6. Mrs. ARTERBERRY alleged the morale of the Dallas Office is presently low. She indicated it was difficult to determine the cause other than to refer to the SAC's policy in connection with sick and annual leave. It was ascertained that consistent with Mrs. ARTERBERRY's comments, SAC HAWKINS would not notify agents or clerical employees of the fact their annual leave was being authorized until the day before the leave was to start. This does not permit employees to make necessary plans even though they realize the ever present possibility that leave can always be cancelled in an emergency. The agents and clerical employees interviewed all were consistent in commenting, although they were not complaining, that SAC HAWKINS did not authorize leave in advance. They stated, however, that in no instance had they failed to get their leave as requested.

7. Mrs. ARTERBERRY's allegation that SAC HAWKINS in a clerical conference stated there was a stigma attached to the Dallas Office was verified when other clerical employees were interviewed. HAWKINS admitted making such a statement. The fact that he made such a statement reflects on his judgment as an SAC even though he stated there was no intent to imply that a stigma was attached to the office and that he was merely attempting to indicate Dallas had the greatest potentialities in the Bureau, and he felt the Division should lead the Bureau in statistical accomplishments.

RE: MORALE - DALLAS OFFICE

The morale of the Dallas Office can be considered to be only satisfactory. It is believed that within the recent past the morale had been unsatisfactory. This is attributed to the fact the SAC, in an abrupt fashion by the use of routing slips, memoranda, and individual conferences with the agents, indicated that he desired more work to be done than the employees had been accustomed to doing previously. His request for additional effort on the part of the personnel is attributed only to the fact that the case load had increased. The former low morale is also attributed to the fact that he has adopted the procedure of utilizing the services of a few agents for a four-months period exclusively to handle applicant type cases. He rotates this assignment, however, and now that the agents have realized that he operates on a rotation basis, they are more readily accepting their assignment. The above comments are borne out by the fact SA O'BRIEN, in his comments to me, indicated that he felt that he was being singled out to handle applicant cases, and as a consequence, he resented this action on the part of the Agent in Charge. Now that he has reached the end of his four-months assignment and someone else will take over his duties in handling applicant cases, he realized that the SAC was following a proper procedure in that an agent assigned exclusively learns the investigative procedure and makes the necessary contacts which will assist him materially in concluding a case at the earliest possible time. It is also to be noted several agents during the course of my interview with them indicated they had received numerous memoranda and routing slips in connection with delinquent cases. They pointed out that they had had a large number of cases assigned to them, but the SAC had indicated to them he wanted the work handled promptly. They stated now that they had increased their production, they were no longer receiving the memoranda which had formerly been directed to them and they realized that the Agent in Charge was conscious of the responsibilities as Agent in Charge and wanted to see that the work was handled.

The agents admitted they are now doing more work than they have any time in the recent past. All agents admitted that the SAC showed no partiality to any employee and that he

expected the same performance from all, and as a consequence, they respected him for this policy.

It was apparent from my discussion with the employees, although no specific comments were made in a complaining fashion, that he had had little sympathy with them when they failed to perform in the manner which he thought was consistent with what the Bureau wanted, and as a consequence, they resented this attitude. Now, however, that they know what he wants and the way he wants it done, they have changed their attitude and it is believed the morale will improve as time goes on.

As a new Agent in Charge, it is believed he has made some mistakes, particularly in the way that he has endeavored to get across the fact the work had to be handled, and as a consequence, he has rubbed some people the wrong way. It is my opinion, however, that he has profited by his mistakes and will benefit in the future by having made the mistakes.

It is being recommended that the Dallas Office be re-inspected within three months.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. SAC E. O. HAWKINS

It is recommended that SAC HAWKINS be placed on probation and that he receive a strong letter of censure. This recommendation is based on the fact that in his letter to the Bureau furnishing an explanation as to his handling of the LISHANSKY case, he did misrepresent the time he dispatched Agents to the trailer court to obtain information for raid purposes when office records were available to obtain the correct time; he used questionable judgment in discussing with SA STANFIELD the possibility that STANFIELD might be running around with woman other than his wife; for failure to have observed that Mrs. ARTTREBRAY had sufficient assigned work and for keeping her on the switchboard when she appears to lack ability to properly operate it; for stating in a clerical conference there was a stigma attached to the Dallas Office; and for having called ASAC BOSWELL to the office to assist him in the preparation of the letter to the Bureau which resulted in some discussion on the part of Agents in the office.

A recommendation is not being made that he be removed as Special Agent in Charge in view of the fact that it was observed that although he is firm in dealing with personnel, he is considered fair by all personnel. For the additional reason that, with the exception of Agents SMOOT, STANFIELD, and O'BRIEN, all Agents indicated they respected his judgment and they realized he was attempting to carry out his responsibilities required by the Director to see that the job is done. It is also to be noted that according to the Administrative Report submitted for February, 1951, the office closed over 1,200 cases, which is a considerable increase over the number of cases closed when he first assumed his duties as Special Agent in Charge. Also it was observed that SAC HAWKINS appeared to be held in high regard by law enforcement officials with whom I came in contact during the course of the inspection, as well as other official business contacts. It is recommended, however, that the Dallas Office be re-inspected in three months.

2. [illegible]

It is recommended that he receive a letter of censure. This recommendation is based on the fact that as Assistant Agent in Charge,

he failed to observe that Mrs. ARTERBERRY did not have sufficient work to keep her fully occupied; and for the reason that he possibly authorized SA NAT A. PINKSTON to omit an administrative section in his report which would have explained the fact witnesses were at variance in reporting the time subject was observed at the trailer court.

3. SA EFTON A. STANFIELD

It is recommended that he receive a disciplinary transfer, that he be placed on probation, and that he receive a letter of censure. This recommendation is based on the fact he waited over four months before notifying anyone the SAC was alleged to have misrepresented facts to the Bureau; for inaccurately interpreting the SAC's action in handling the resignation of ALFRED EARL WHITE; for inaccurately interpreting the morale of the Agents based on a discussion at an Agents' conference between SA R. DAVID O'BRIEN and Supervisor ROBERT C. LISH; and for attempting to have clerical employees backdate his #3 cards when the SAC had called his attention to the fact he had not submitted them and requested that he submit them.

4. SA HOWARD D. SMOOT

It is recommended that he be placed on probation and that he receive a disciplinary transfer and a letter of censure. This recommendation is based on the fact he was a party to discussions involving allegations of criticism of the SAC and that he waited for over four months before notifying a representative of the Bureau of the existence of such allegations; that he misinterpreted, repeated, and set forth in his memorandum to me allegations which were entirely incorrect; and that he unjustly criticized the SAC concerning Mr. HAWKINS' handling of the inquiry which resulted in the resignation of ALFRED EARL WHITE.

5. SA R. DAVID O'BRIEN

It is recommended that he receive a disciplinary transfer, that he be placed on probation, and that he receive a letter of censure for being a party to a discussion involving criticism of the SAC; for not notifying the Bureau or the SAC of such criticism; for not having advised me of the existence of such allegations when I first

interviewed him; for having read the SAC's letter of explanation to the Bureau and accusing the SAC of misrepresentation when he knew that he had not notified the SAC or the Agent to whom the case was assigned of the time that he had heard subject was at the trailer court; and for unjustly criticizing the SAC for not properly handling the inquiry concerning ALFRED EARL WHITE.

6. SA JOHNNIE H. MITCHELL

It is recommended he receive a disciplinary transfer, that he be placed on probation, and that he receive a letter of censure. This recommendation is made in view of the fact that he failed to notify the Bureau or the SAC that a misrepresentation had been made to the Bureau concerning the time he had departed from the office for the trailer court; when he was interviewed during the inspection by a representative of the inspection staff, he failed to furnish any information concerning the existence of any misrepresentation on the part of the SAC concerning the LISHANSKY case; for discussing with at least one other Agent the fact the SAC had not accurately reported facts to the Bureau in the LISHANSKY case; and for at least jokingly suggesting Agents change their #3 cards which undoubtedly caused, or helped to cause, the impression to be gained the SAC had issued such instructions.

7. SA JOHN BARRY HUBBARD

It is recommended that he receive a letter of censure for having heard an allegation that the SAC submitted a memorandum to the Bureau which might have contained untruths, and that he had failed to notify the Bureau or the SAC.

8. SA NAT A. PINKSTON

It is recommended that he receive a letter of censure for not setting out in his report submitted in connection with the LISHANSKY case complete facts concerning the fact that there was a variance in time the witnesses reported subject as being seen at the trailer court.

9. SA WILLIAM D. GRIFFITH

It is recommended he receive a letter of censure. This recommendation is based on the fact that he failed to notify the Bureau or the SAC that allegations had been made by other Agents to the effect Mr. HAWKINS had not accurately reported to the Bureau the time subject LISHANSKY departed from the D & H Trailer Court.

10. CLERK MRS. IRENE M. ARTERBERRY

It is recommended that Mrs. ARTERBERRY receive a letter of censure. This recommendation is based on the fact that she admitted she had only four hours work and had failed to notify the SAC or ASAC of this fact.

11. SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT

It is recommended he receive a letter of caution in view of the fact in his memorandum submitted containing the results of an interview in the LISHANSKY case, he failed to record the time a witness reported having seen subject at the D & H Trailer Court, Dallas, Texas.

Very truly yours,

Gerald C. Gearty

GERALD C. GEARTY
INSPECTOR

ENCLOSURES

1. Photostatic copy of letter to the Bureau from Dallas, 10/29/50, entitled "EFRAIM LISHANSKY, wasfug; DORIS LISHANSKY, wasfug; ITSP"
2. Memorandum submitted by SA HOWARD D. SMOOT, 4/9/51.
3. Memorandum submitted by SA EFTON A. STANFIELD, 4/7/51.
4. Memorandum submitted by SA EFTON A. STANFIELD, 4/11/51.
5. Memorandum submitted by SA R. DAVID O'BRIEN, 4/13/51.
6. Memorandum submitted by SAC H. O. HAWKINS, 4/18/51.
7. Memorandum submitted by SAC H. O. HAWKINS, 4/18/51.
8. Memorandum submitted by ASAC E. C. BOSWELL, 4/18/51.
9. Memorandum submitted by Clerk S. RAIFORD FULLER, 4/9/51.
10. Memorandum submitted by Clerk S. RAIFORD FULLER, 4/11/51.
11. Memorandum submitted by SA JOHN BARRY HUBBARD, 4/10/51.
12. Memorandum submitted by SA WILLIAM D. GRIFFITH, 4/13/51.
13. Memorandum submitted by SA NAT A. PINKSTON, 4/16/51.
14. Memorandum submitted by SA EARL M. DALNESS, 4/11/51.
15. Memorandum submitted by SA W. DEWEY PRESLEY, 4/16/51.
16. Memorandum submitted by SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT, 4/16/51.
17. Memorandum submitted by SA CURTIS L. PERRYMAN, 4/12/51.
18. Memorandum submitted by SA JOHNNIE E. MITCHELL, 4/11/51.
19. Memorandum submitted by SA EDWIN C. DORRIS, 4/13/51.
20. Memorandum submitted by SA ROBERT C. LISH, 4/17/51.
21. Memorandum submitted by Clerk IRENE M. ARTERBERRY, 4/18/51.

Dallas, Texas
April 9, 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR GEARTY:

RE: Morale in the Dallas Division

I first perceived a feeling of tension and uneasiness in Dallas in the early part of November, 1950, when I returned after having been away on special assignment for 2 weeks. During that 2 weeks a matter, which I can identify only as the LISHANSKY CASE, had come up; and when I returned to the Division most of the Agents seemed worried and restless about it.

It would be impossible for me to tell what specific Agent I have heard mention this matter or what any individual Agent has said about it. I do know that no Agent has singled me out for a discussion of the affair. The case first came to my attention when, in a group of Agents, someone remarked that Mr. HAWKINS had said that the Dallas Office was going to have an inspection in 2 or 3 days and that Mr. HAWKINS wanted the word passed around. Someone replied that he hoped Mr. HAWKINS was right, bedause he wanted to see all the facts in the LISHANSKY CASE brought out before the thing exploded and got the entire office in trouble. Since that time I have been in groups of Agents several times when the LISHANSKY CASE would thus come up and be discussed.

The essence of what has been said about the case in my presence, as I remember it, is this:

About 8:00 o'clock one night, Dallas received information that a widely sought jewel thief named LISHANSKY was enroute to a rendezvous with his wife in a tourist court in South Dallas and could reasonably be expected to arrive there by 10:00 or 11:00 p.m.

Mr. HAWKINS, by his fumbling inability to make a decision, did not get Agents on a surveillance at the tourist court until midnight or after. The next day, it became apparent to Agents on the plant that neither LISHANSKY nor his wife was at the place. These Agents, interviewing witnesses at the court, learned that LISHANSKY had positively been seen at the court around 9:30 or 10:00 p.m. the night before.

This was a matter of great interest to the Bureau, and Mr. HAWKINS was called upon to explain why he had not mananged to effect LISHANSKY's apprehension. Mr. HAWKINS was afraid to tell the Bureau the truth, namely, that he had handled the case badly. He tried to write a devious and deceitful memorandum to the Bureau, covering up the bald fact of his incompetence and falsely adducing various acceptable reasons for his failure to arrest LISHANSKY.

After he got the thing written, Mr. HAWKINS observed that it was not convincing, even to himself. Therefore, he called Mr. BOSWELL in from annual leave, explained the entire affair, and asked Mr. BOSWELL to help him.

Mr. BOSWELL, his ego inflated at thus having been called into the breach, rewrote the memo, knowing that it was a tissue of lies.

The memorandum allegedly contains 2 principal falsifications:

(1) It states that Agents were on the plant by 9 or 10 p.m. when actually they did not arrive until midnight or after. In order to make this falsehood undetectable, Mr. HAWKINS discreetly, though not directly, passed the word out that it would be helpful if the Agents would change their #3 cards for that night.

(2) The memorandum allegedly states, or implies, that even if the surveillance had been started promptly it would not have been productive, because there was no real indication that LISHANSKY had been at the tourist court that night. Actually, Agents on the plant had received positive indications that LISHANSKY had been seen there. To tighten up this falsehood, Mr. HAWKINS gave some Agent instructions to reinterview all the witnesses at the tourist court, and to slant and color the reporting of those interviews in such a way that there would appear no concrete indication that LISHANSKY had been seen there on the pertinent night.

I have no evidence as to whether any of the allegations of Mr. HAWKINS' incompetence and his and Mr. BOSWELL's subsequent duplicity are true. I do know, however, that the matter had disastrous effects on the morale of this office. When I left the Division in the latter part of October, there seemed to be nothing wrong with the esprit de corps among the Agents. When I returned 2 weeks later, I perceived a prevailing atmosphere of contempt for and distrust of Mr. BOSWELL and Mr. HAWKINS, a general feeling of uneasiness and insecurity.

The Agents seemed to feel that if Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. BOSWELL would lie to the Bureau in such a way, they were probably capable of any other dishonesty that might seem to promote their personal ambitions. At any rate, this is the feeling that I had after hearing about the LISHANSKY case.

This could bring up the pertinent question: "If all were harmony when you left Dallas, why were you so credulous to tales of Mr. HAWKINS' and Mr. BOSWELL's dishonesty when you returned 2 weeks later?" Candidly, I could not but believe that the Agents who mentioned the matter in group discussions were telling the truth, because I could see no conceivable reason why anyone would choose to bring the matter up and then lie about it.

It might reasonably be asked why, if I believed such serious charges against 2 Bureau officials, I did not report them to the Director at once. Primarily, I sincerely believed that an inspection was imminent and that the entire story would inevitably come out. Secondarily, I shrank from taking on myself the onus of bringing up such a matter, about which I had only hearsay information and which would no doubt come up on an inspection.

One indication of the damage which this affair has done to morale in this office is the reaction--if I can use my own feeling as an index to that of others--of Agents here to the Earl White matter.

Earl White was not a close personal friend of mine, but I was sufficiently well-acquainted with him to regard him as one of the most devoted admirers of Mr. Hoovers and one of the most loyal and hardworking Agents I have ever seen. I did not think that anything could pry Earl White out of the Bureau, because he loved it so much.

I was incredulous when I heard that he had resigned. When I later heard that Mr. HAWKINS had made an investigation of EARL on the basis of a complaint made by WARREN MOORE, USA at Tyler, I felt that Mr. HAWKINS, for some personal reason which was unknown to me, had probably treated EARL dishonestly. I want to elaborate on this.

I know nothing whatever about WARREN MOORE; but not long after Mr. HAWKINS arrived in this Division, Mr. HAWKINS one day remarked to me that "WARREN MOORE is a no-good sonofabitch." Mr. HAWKINS said he based his opinion on information which Federal Judge Bryant had given him about MOORE. Mr. HAWKINS made this remark to me in strict confidence. I have kept that confidence until this moment, never having previously mentioned it to anyone.

When, therefore, I heard that Mr. HAWKINS had made an investigation of WHITE on the basis of a complaint from MOORE, without evening mentioning the matter to WHITE, I could not help feeling that there was some kind of chicanery involved.

It is said that among the persons from whom Mr. HAWKINS got derogatory information about WHITE were various police officers in WHITE's territory, specifically the Chief of Police at Tyler. I have participated in several police schools and conferences in that area. I have specifically noticed, and previously mentioned even to Mr. Hawkins himself, that the officers down there seemed always, unprompted, to go out of their way to pay EARL WHITE glowing compliments.

With regard to DUNCAN BUTLER, Chief of Police at Tyler, I should like to point out that I was in Tyler for a long conference with Mr. BUTLER only a few days before I originally heard of the WHITE trouble. I remember on that occasion innocently and casually asking Mr. BUTLER how Earl was getting along. Mr. BUTLER's reply went beyond a routine response to a routine question. He used the occasion to say, quite gratuitously, that EARL WHITE was a well-liked, hard-working Agent who was a "credit to the FBI in East Texas." Naturally, I was dumbfounded a few days later to hear that Mr. HAWKINS had found out that Mr. BUTLER did not like EARL WHITE.

At no moment since I first heard of the EARL WHITE matter have I felt that the Bureau dealt with WHITE harshly or unfairly. In fact, I am sure that, on the basis of the information which Mr. HAWKINS gave the Bureau, the Bureau did exactly what it should have done. I do have some doubts, however, that Mr. HAWKINS handled this matter honestly, thoroughly, and impartially.

I have not aired my opinion about the Earl White affair. Here and now is the first and only time that I have actually discussed it.

Respectfully,

Howard D. Smoot

HOWARD D. SMOOT

1. Agency and organizational designations
U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

3. Block No.

4. Slip No. 25863

5. Employee's name (and social security account number when appropriate)
MR. HOWARD D. SMOOT ESA GS 12 $7000

PAY ROLL CHANGE DATA

	BASE PAY	OVERTIME		GROSS PAY	RET.	TAX____	BOND	F. I. C. A.			NET PAY
7. Previous normal											
8. New normal											
9. Pay this period											

10 JUN 28 1951

10. Remarks:

11. Appropriation(s)

12. Prepared by

13. Audited by

☒ Periodic step-increase ☐ Pay adjustment ☐ Other step-increase

14. Effective date	15. Date last equivalent increase	16. Old salary rate	17. New salary rate
6-10-51	12-11-49	$7000	$7200

18. Performance rating is satisfactory or better.

(Signature or other authentication)

19. LWOP data (Fill in appropriate spaces covering LWOP during following periods):
Period(s):

☒ No excess LWOP. Total excess LWOP_____

(Check applicable box in case of excess LWOP)
☐ In pay status at end of waiting period.
☐ In LWOP status at end of waiting period.

JW:dh
Initials of Clerk

STANDARD FORM NO. 1126d—Revised
Form prescribed by Comp. Gen., U. S.
Nov. 8, 1950, General Regulations No. 102

PAY ROLL CHANGE SLIP—PERSONNEL COPY

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1950—909927

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

FOR VICTORY BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS & STAMPS

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

For inclusion in the fund to be paid to the designated beneficiary of any Special Agent of the FBI who has previously contributed to this fund and who dies from any cause except self-destruction while employed as a Special Agent, I am forwarding herewith (by CHECK - MONEY ORDER) the sum of $10, payable to the Chief Clerk of the FBI, to be included in said fund. Payment will be made for death by self-destruction after the Agent has been a member of the fund for two years. It is understood and agreed that the sum tendered herewith is a voluntary, gratuitous contribution to said fund which I understand is to be administered in the following manner.

The Director of the FBI will appoint a committee which shall consider all matters pertaining to the acquisition, safe keeping and expending of said fund, which committee will recommend appropriate action to the Director in pertinent matters. The Chief Clerk of the FBI shall receive all contributions and account for same to the Director. Upon the death of any Special Agent who is a member of said fund the appointed committee will consider the case and submit a recommendation to the Director as to its conclusions. Appropriate instructions will then be issued to the Chief Clerk, directing him to pay to the designated beneficiary the sum of $10,000. The following person is designated as my beneficiary for FBI Agents' Insurance Fund:

Name MABETH E. SMOOT Relationship WIFE Date 1-29-51

Address 5215 Longview St, Dallas, Texas

The following person is designated as my beneficiary under the Chas. S. Ross Fund providing $1500 death benefit to beneficiary of agents killed in line of duty.

Name MABETH E. SMOOT Relationship WIFE Date 1-29-51

Address 5215 Longview St., Dallas, Texas

Very truly yours,

Howard W. Smoot

Special Agent

1951

May 15, 1951

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

The Bureau has reviewed information developed during the course of the recent inspection of the Dallas Division, at which time you submitted a memorandum setting out certain criticisms of your Special Agent in Charge and it has been ascertained that you were aware of certain discussions on the part of other Agents assigned to your office, which were critical of the manner in which your Special Agent in Charge handled a phase of the case involving Efraim Lishansky. It is further noted that these matters came to your attention in November, 1950, but you took no action for the purpose of informing the Bureau until your discussion with the Inspector. You were also critical of the manner in which your Special Agent in Charge conducted an inquiry into certain complaints which had been made against a former Special Agent who was assigned to the Dallas Division, and it has been determined that such criticisms on your part were entirely unwarranted.

The above matters are most [illegible] in keeping with the standards expected of Bureau Agents. Accordingly, you are being placed on probation and it will be incumbent upon you to establish by the proper performance of your duties and by your careful fulfillment of all of your responsibilities as an Agent that you are qualified and properly disposed to continue in that position. Should there be any recurrence of the [illegible] mentioned above, more severe administrative action may become necessary.

67-263689-145

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 8
MAY 16 1951
COMM - FBI

CC - [illegible] Dallas (Confidential)

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

ADDENDUM: This Agent should be closely supervised by you for a period of ninety days and at the expiration of that time you should submit a Special Performance Rating Report, together with your recommendation as to whether he should be removed from probation.

JIC:ps

CC - SAC, Savannah (Confidential)
Movement (Confidential)
Leave (Confidential)
Lackerman (Confidential)
SA Howard D. Smoot Personnel File
Dallas Office File

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

Copy/mag

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 5-28-51

FROM: SAC, Dallas

SUBJECT: Speeches
Dallas Division

This is to record the fact that on this date I determined for the first time that SA HOWARD D. SMOOT was supposed to address the Park Cities Lions Club, Melrose Hotel, Dallas, Texas, on 5-29-51 on the general functions of the Bureau.

I questioned SA SMOOT relative to this matter and he stated that approximately six weeks ago he was contacted by MR. CARL HILGER, JR. relative to this speech and he requested MR. HILGER to clear through this office for him, SA SMOOT, to make this appearance. MR. HILGER never contacted this office and he has informed SA SMOOT that he thought SA SMOOT wouls make the necessary arrangements.

In view of the above facts SA SMOOT will be permitted to make this address before the Park Cities Lions Club, Dallas, Texas, May 29, 1951.

HOH:FB

Copy/mag

SAC, Dallas

June 4, 1951

Director, FBI

PARK CITIES LIONS CLUB
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reurlet of May 28, 1941, explaining the designation of Special Agent Howard D. Smoot to handle a speaking engagement before the captioned organization on May 29, 1951.

You should instruct Special Agent Smoot and the other Agents in your office that any invitation submitted in the manner of the above invitation should be immediately brought to your attention. It is evident, in connection with the captioned matter, that embarrassment might have resulted. In the future make certain that such invitations are immediately brought to your attention by the Agent personnel of your office.

3 SEP 10 1951

GLC:mab

FD-185A

PERFORMANCE RATING GUIDE FOR INVESTIGATIVE PERSONNEL

(For use as attachment to Performance Rating Form No. FD-185)

Name of Employee HOWARD D. SMOOT Title SPECIAL AGENT - GS-12

Rating Period: from 4/1/51 to 6/15/51

RATING GUIDE AND CHECK-LIST

Note: Only those items having pertinent bearing on employee's performance should be rated. All employees in same salary grade should be compared. Rate items as follows:

+ Outstanding (exceeding excellent and deserving special commendation).
✓ Satisfactory (ranging from good to excellent but not sufficient to rate outstanding).
− Unsatisfactory.
O No opportunity to appraise performance during rating period.

Guide for determining adjective rating:

An 'Outstanding' rating cannot be justified unless all elements rated are 'plus', and in addition, of course, supporting comments must comply with the requirements as set out below.

So far as 'Satisfactory' and 'Unsatisfactory' ratings are concerned, it is impossible to provide a mechanical formula for computing the various 'plus', 'check', and 'minus' marks because such would presume equal weight for all elements rated. Good judgment must be exercised to insure that the adjective rating is reasonable in the light of the elements rated. All minus marks must be supported by narrative detail, and of course, all 'Unsatisfactory' ratings must comply with the requirements as set out below.

/ (1) Personal appearance.
/ (2) Personality and effectiveness of his personal contacts.
− (3) Attitude (including dependability, cooperativeness, loyalty, enthusiasm, amenability and willingness to equitably share work load).
/ (4) Physical fitness (including health, energy, stamina).
/ (5) Resourcefulness and ingenuity.
/ (6) Forcefulness and aggressiveness as required.
/ (7) Judgment, including common sense, ability to arrive at proper conclusions; ability to define objectives.
/ (8) Initiative and the taking of appropriate action on own responsibility.
/ (9) Planning ability and its application to the work.
/ (10) Accuracy and attention to pertinent detail.
/ (11) Industry, including energetic consistent application to duties.
/ (12) Productivity, including amount of acceptable work produced and rate of progress on or completion of assignments. Also consider adherence to deadlines unless failure to meet is attributable to causes beyond employee's control.
/ (13) Knowledge of duties, instructions, rules and regulations, including readiness of comprehension and 'know how' of application.
/ (14) Technical or mechanical skills.
/ (15) Investigative ability and results:
  / (a) Internal security cases
  / (b) Criminal or general investigative cases
  / (c) Fugitive cases
  / (d) Applicant cases
  O (e) Accounting cases
/ (16) Physical surveillance ability.
/ (17) Firearms ability.
/ (18) Development of informants and sources of information.
/ (19) Reporting ability:
  / (a) Investigative reports
  / (b) Summary reports
  / (c) Memos, letters, wires
  (Consider: ___ conciseness; ___ clarity; ___ organization; ___ thoroughness; ___ accuracy; ___ adequacy and pertinency of leads; ___ administrative detail.)
/ (20) Performance as a witness.
O (21) Executive ability:
  O (a) Leadership
  O (b) Ability to handle personnel
  O (c) Planning
  O (d) Making decisions
  O (e) Assignment of work
  O (f) Training subordinates
  O (g) Devising procedures
  O (h) Emotional stability
  O (i) Promoting high morale
  O (j) Getting results
/ (22) Ability on raids and dangerous assignments:
  O (a) As leader
  / (b) As participant
/ (23) Organizational interest, such as making of suggestions for improvement.
/ (24) Ability to work under pressure.
O (25) Miscellaneous. Specify and rate:
  ___ _____
  ___ _____
  ___ _____

A. Specify general nature of assignment during most of rating period (such as security, criminal, applicant squad, or as resident Agent, supervisor, instructor, etc.): Security, Criminal, and Applicant Squad

B. Specify employee's most noteworthy special talents (such as investigator, desk man, research, instructor, speaker): Investigator, Speaker, Police Instructor

C. (1) Is employee available for general assignment wherever needs of service require? No (If answer is not 'yes', explain in narrative comments.)
(2) Is employee available for special assignment wherever needs of service require? No (If answer is not 'yes', explain in narrative comments.)

D. Has employee had any abnormal sick leave record during rating period? No (If so, explain in narrative comments.)

ADJECTIVE RATING: SATISFACTORY

Outstanding, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory

HOH:FB

Dallas, Texas
June 15, 1951

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT, Special Agent
Special Efficiency Report

This final efficiency report is being prepared concerning this agent inasmuch as his resignation from the service is effective at the close of business on June 15, 1951.

Agent Smoot makes a very good personal appearance and is neat and conservative in dress. He is average in force, aggressiveness, initiative, and resourcefulness for an agent within his grade. He appears to be in average physical condition.

This agent is capable of handling involved criminal investigations and adequately reporting same. He is well versed in Bureau policy and procedure and can be utilized on dangerous assignments.

Agent Smoot is an approved police instructor and an approved Bureau speaker. He gets along well with police officials and makes good contacts in this respect. He has been assigned to the headquarters city and has handled cases in the general criminal classifications, Security Matter cases, and deadline applicant cases.

During the course of a recent inspection in the Dallas Division this agent submitted a memorandum setting out certain criticisms of the Special Agent in Charge and was critical of the manner in which the Special Agent in Charge conducted an inquiry into certain complaints which had been made against a former Special Agent who was formerly assigned to the Dallas Division. It was determined that such criticims on the part of this agent were entirely unwarranted. As the result of this agent's unfounded complaints, by letter dated May 15, 1951, the Bureau placed this agent on probation and transferred him from the Dallas Division to the Savannah Division.

In my opinion this agent is entitled to a rating of SATISFACTORY in GS-12, being in the LOWER LIMITS of this rating.

Initials

H. O. HAWKINS
SAC

June 8, 1951
Dallas, Texas

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

Dear Sir:

I want to resign, effective June 15 if possible. Please forward any forms necessary for cashing in my annual leave and retirement benefits.

Very truly yours,

Howard D. Smoot

HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

not re-employable due to resignation during present emergency
HLE
per ERE
6-18-51

0 JUL 20 1951

EXPEDITE PROCESSING.

JUN 12 1951

RECORDED 62-263689-148

property adv
6-14-51

Cordial reply not nec

BRB

6-16-51
WRC/FHB

Wire Sent SAC
6-14-51
WRC/FHB

Resign Accept
6-15-51
WRC/FHB
Retire. em.

Prepared by: FKB
Checked by:
Filed by: mlw

RECORDED JUL 20 1951

June 18, 1951

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Smoot:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 8, 1951, submitting your resignation as a Special Agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and you are advised that same has been accepted effective at the close of business June 15, 1951, active duty having ceased at the same time. The computation of accrued annual leave payable to you will be furnished at a later date on the personnel action form reflecting your resignation and the amount of such payment due.

There is enclosed an Application for Refund of Retirement Deductions which should be executed by you, in duplicate, and returned to this Bureau for appropriate action. However, it should be noted from the form which is also enclosed that you have a choice of accepting either a refund or a deferred annuity beginning at age 62 and if the latter choice is made the refund application should not be filed. For your information, deductions will not be taken from your salary for retirement purposes subsequent to the effective date of your resignation.

It is requested that you keep this Bureau promptly advised of your forwarding address and any changes therein until such time as all salary matters have been settled. This will eliminate considerable delay in transmitting checks to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Candy

Enclosures

COMM - FBI
JUN 19 1951
MAILED 20

CC: SAC, Dallas (Personal Attention)
File No. 67-263689
JW:fkb

FBI
JUN 19 9 39 AM

STANDARD FORM 50
UNITED STATES
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
OCTOBER 1946

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 50-R064

Prepared by:
Checked by:
Filed by:

NOTIFICATION OF PERSONNEL ACTION

1. NAME (MR. - MISS - MRS. - FIRST - MIDDLE INITIAL - LAST)	2. DATE OF BIRTH	3. JOURNAL OR ACTION NO.	4. DATE
MR. HOWARD D. SMOOT MR. HOWARD D. SMOOT	10-5-13	F. B. I. 29321 29321	15 6-[illegible]-51

This is to notify you of the following action affecting your employment:

5. NATURE OF ACTION (USE STANDARD TERMINOLOGY)	6. EFFECTIVE DATE	7. CIVIL SERVICE OR OTHER LEGAL AUTHORITY
RESIGNATION	eb. 6-15-51	

FROM		TO
	8. POSITION TITLE	
Special Agent	9. SERVICE, GRADE, SALARY	
GS 12 $7200 per annum	10. ORGANIZATIONAL DESIGNATIONS	
	11. HEADQUARTERS	
[X] FIELD [ ] DEPARTMENTAL	12. FIELD OR DEPT'L	[ ] FIELD [ ] DEPARTMENTAL

13. VETERAN'S PREFERENCE							14. POSITION CLASSIFICATION ACTION			
NONE	5 PT.	10 POINT			WWII	WWI	OTHER	NEW	VICE	I. A.	REAL.
		DISAB.	WIFE	WIDOW							
X											

15. SEX	16. RACE	17. APPROPRIATION S. & E., FBI	18. SUBJECT TO C. S. RETIREMENT ACT (YES-NO)	19. DATE OF OATH (ACCESSIONS ONLY)	20. LEGAL RESIDENCE
		FROM: TO: [illegible]	Yes		Texas

REMARKS

Lv. in ent. of 557 hrs. thru 2:30 P. M., 9-25-51. (2 holidays included).
No forwarding address.

SIGNATURE OR OTHER AUTHENTICATION

8. FILE

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE — 1951 — 942706

0-9a

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Prepared by:
Checked by:
Filed by:

JW:FKB

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION. JUNE 14, 1951

DEFERRED

Transmit the following message to:

SAC, DALLAS

RESIGNATION SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD D. SMOOT ACCEPTED EFFECTIVE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE FIFTEENTH. SECURE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND FORWARDING ADDRESS.

HOOVER

2 JUL 6 1951 RECORDED 67-263689-149

JW:fkb

67-263689

olson
add
legg
lavin
ichols
osen
racy
arbo
elmont
ohr
ele. room
ease
andy

FBI
READING ROOM
OF JUSTICE

SENT VIA 9-10 M Per

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Dallas 1, Texas

June 16, 1951

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith by registered mail the following Government property secured from SA SMOOT upon his resignation from the service, which was effective upon the close of business June 15, 1951:

Bureau Badge with case, #3317
Commission Card with case, #3562
GTR's J120,714 through J120,725

There is being forwarded to the Bureau by Railway Express the remaining Government property in possession of SA SMOOT at the time of his resignation. This property is listed as follows:

FBI Handbook #955
Agents Brief Case
Zipper Brief Case
Inspector's Manual #279
Official Police Revolver #655722
Official Police Hip Holster
Grip Adapter

RECORDED
2 JUL 1951

67-263689-150

JUN 27

Agent SMOOT has advised me that his forwarding address will be 5215 Longview Street, Dallas, Texas.

Very truly yours,

H. O. HAWKINS
SAC

ENCL.

REGISTERED
HOH:fb
66-

cc-Package

1 Wackerman JW:pf
2 Leave
3 Property DEN
4 Movement
5 Evidence

ED FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8-14-51

FROM : SAC, Dallas

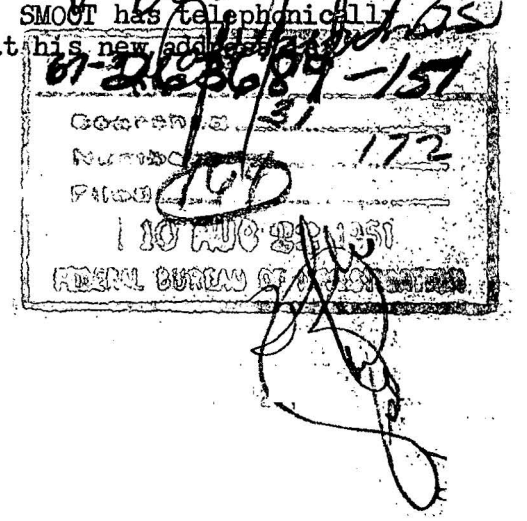
Attention: CHIEF CLERK's OFFICE

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Former Special Agent

The Bureau is advised that former SA HOWARD D. SMOOT has telephonically informed this office that he has moved and that his new address is:

6038 Kenwood
Dallas, Texas

3 AUG 24 1951



HOH:fb
66-

Howard D. Smoot - Former Special Agent
EOD: 3-23-51 GS-12 $70[illegible]
Resigned: 6-15-51 (Voluntary)

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Dallas 1, Texas

June 25, 1951

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

AMSD

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Former Special Agent

Dear Sir:

This is to record the fact that on June 19, 1951, Mr. H. L. WILLIFORD, Executive Secretary, Hunt Oil Company, 7th Floor, Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, who is a close personal contact of mine, appeared in the Dallas Office and stated that former Special Agent HOWARD D. SMOOT had made application to the Hunt Oil Company for a position. Mr. WILLIFORD stated that Mr. HUNT was desirous of employing an individual who could prepare articles, particularly in connection with politics. He stated that Agent SMOOT had informed Mr. HUNT that he was an excellent writer and that he had written much of the material for the Bureau. Mr. WILLIFORD wanted to know if I had any comments whatsoever to make regarding this former employee.

I informed Mr. WILLIFORD that Mr. SMOOT had been an agent assigned to this office until June 15, 1951, at which time he resigned. Mr. WILLIFORD inquired whether or not SMOOT would be subject to reinstatement in this Bureau, at which time I informed Mr. WILLIFORD that this was a matter in which the decision would have to be made at the Seat of Government in Washington, D. C. Mr. WILLIFORD stated Mr. HUNT was very much impressed with Agent SMOOT's ability and felt they would offer him employment in the capacity of a writer. I informed Mr. WILLIFORD that I had no comment either pro or con to make on this agent's ability and I knew nothing about any writing he had done for the Bureau.

EXPEDITE PROCESS

JUN 27 1951

ON June 20, 1951, Mr. H. L. HUNT contacted me relative to the same matter and I informed Mr. HUNT that I had no comment to make relative to SMOOT or his ability; that if he desired information relative to former Agent SMOOT's employment or activities in the Bureau, he would have to get this information from the Seat of Government.

67-263689-152

For the information of the Bureau, Mr. H. L. HUNT is President of the H. L. Hunt Oil Company and H. L. Hunt Enterprises. He is a close contact of mine. He has been written up twice within the past year in Life magazine and is reported to have the largest daily income of any person in

SEP 5

HOH:FB
67-

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Foermer SA
DL Letter 6-25-51

the world. During the past week he has been written up in Life magazine as having a weekly income of over a million dollars.

In the event I am subsequently contacted by either Mr. WILLIFORD or Mr. HUNT, I will advise them as before, that they should communicate with the Seat of Government for any information relative to this former employee.

Very truly yours,

H. O. HAWKINS
SAC

OFFICE MEMORANDUM UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON DATE: July 4, 1951

FROM : J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: R. DAVID O'BRIEN
Former Special Agent

H. D. Smoot

In view of the allegations made by former Agent O'Brien concerning his discussion with Inspector G. C. Gearty, as set forth under Item No. 2 in Mr. Clegg's memorandum to you, dated July 3, 1951, I called Inspector Gearty for answers, Gearty answered as follows:

1. O'Brien alleges that Gearty questioned him on five or six occasions for a total of ten or eleven hours. Inspector Gearty states that he first interviewed O'Brien in connection with the routine personnel interviews. He estimates that this interview lasted from thirty to thirty-five minutes and O'Brien had very little to say except that he now considered conditions in the office quite satisfactory and Gearty questioned his statement whereupon O'Brien elaborated by stating that he felt SAC Hawkins was going "to give him the business" soon after Hawkins' arrival because he reassigned O'Brien to the Applicant Squad. O'Brien stated he had since learned that it was Hawkins' policy to rotate such assignments and he was then to be relieved from assignment on the Applicant Squad and was no longer concerned about the situation. He had no further comments at that time. According to Gearty, it was necessary to reinterview O'Brien later in the inspection because of the personnel situation which had arisen. O'Brien was interviewed on the second occasion, largely with reference to his participation in the personnel situation which had been discovered. The interview included a discussion concerning the facts relating to the Lishansky case which O'Brien is said to have withheld. This interview lasted approximately forty-five minutes, at the conclusion of which O'Brien is said to prepare a memorandum covering the situation. Some time later O'Brien returned to Gearty with a memorandum which, after reading, Gearty felt was not complete in one or two respects. After a further discussion of approximately ten or fifteen minutes concerning these points, O'BRIEN left Gearty's office to correct the statement. It was returned to Gearty without further discussion and, according to Gearty, O'Brien was not further interviewed by him during the Dallas inspection.

2. O'Brien charges that during the interviews Gearty spent more time asking what O'Brien had said to other Special Agents instead of trying to find out the facts. Gearty points out that

AS:pc

3 AUG 8 1951

the personnel situation which he was looking into involved an undue amount of gossiping on the part of some of the Dallas personnel and former Special Agent H. D. Smoot had identified O'Brien as one of the participants, therefore O'Brien was interrogated as to the extent of the gossiping he had indulged in with other Special Agents.

3. O'Brien alleges that Gearty told him he, Gearty, would rather be in Timbuktu than on this particular personnel assignment. Inspector Gearty flatly denies having made such a statement.

It should be noted in Item No.3 in referenced memorandum O'Brien alleges that he advised Agent Pinkston and SAC Hawkins of the facts with reference to the Lishansky case which O'Brien was accused of withholding. Both Pinkston and Hawkins deny having received this information from O'Brien. In this connection Inspector Gearty advised that when he interviewed O'Brien on the second occasion he asked O'Brien specifically concerning this matter as to whether or not he had advised SAC Hawkins or Special Agent Pinkston of the facts he was then accused of withholding. At that time O'Brien told Gearty that he had not done so.

The above is for the Bureau's information in connection with this entire matter. No further action is recommended at this time with reference to Gearty.

Director's Not. "It seems clear O'Brien to say the least is given to a vivid imagination."

STANDARD FORM 102
(UNDER PUBLIC LAW 426)
U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
MARCH 1949

APPLICATION FOR REFUND OF RETIREMENT DEDUCTIONS

CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM

CSR

To avoid delay in payment: (1) Complete application in full; (2) Typewrite or print in ink

1. NAME (Last) (First) (Middle)	2. OTHER NAMES UNDER WHICH EMPLOYED	3. DATE OF BIRTH Month Day Year
MR. SMOOT, HOWARD DRUMMOND	NONE	OCTOBER 5 1913

4. DATE OF TERMINATION OF SERVICE (Mo., day, year)	5. TITLE OF LAST POSITION	6. DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY OF LAST EMPLOYMENT
JUNE 15, 1951	SPECIAL AGENT	DEPT. OF JUSTICE

7. BUREAU, BRANCH, OR DIVISION OF LAST EMPLOYMENT	8. LOCATION OF LAST EMPLOYMENT (City and State)	9. PREVIOUS APPLICATIONS FILED (Indicate by "X")
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	DALLAS, TEXAS	NONE ☐ RETIREMENT ANNUITY ☐ SERVICE CREDIT ☐ REFUND ☐ VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

10. LIST BELOW ALL OF YOUR OTHER CIVILIAN SERVICE FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT OR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY (Including bureau, branch, or division where employed)	LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT (City and State)	PERIODS OF SERVICE	
		BEGINNING DATE	ENDING DATE
NONE			

ALPHABETICAL
NOT RECORDED
JUL 12 1951

WARNING: Any false statement in this application or misrepresentation relative thereto is a violation of the law punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000.00 or imprisonment of not more than 10 years, or both (52 Stat. 197; U. S. C. 18:80).

NOTICE

1. If you have been separated less than 30 days, this application should be forwarded to the office in which you were last employed.
2. If you have been separated more than 30 days, forward this application to the Retirement Division, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.
3. If you have more than 5 years of service you may be entitled to annuity rights which will be forfeited by payment of this refund unless you are later reemployed.

I hereby certify that all statements in this application are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Howard Drummond Smoot
(SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT)

5215 LONGVIEW ST.
(NUMBER AND STREET)

DALLAS
(CITY AND ZONE NUMBER)

6-23-51 TEXAS
(DATE) (STATE)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Carbon Paper

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 14, 1951

FROM : M. A. [illegible]

SUBJECT: FACTS FORUM
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD D. SMOOT

The Dallas Office has submitted to the Bureau background information and pamphlets concerning a new organization in Dallas, Texas, called Facts Forum which apparently is being financed and backed by the millionaire oil man named H. L. Hunt. Hunt owns and operates the Hunt Oil Company which has headquarters in the Mercantile Bank Building in Dallas and he is reported to be the largest independent oil operator in the world.

Facts Forum started in Dallas this summer and is designed to create interest on the part of the public in national and world affairs. It conducts public opinion polls and disseminates the results to the public. Already it has spread to several other cities. It is designed to stay away from partisan politics and will deal with studies including governmental science and other vital subjects which materially affect the ability of the earth to support life, such as oil conservation, mineral wealth conservation, water supply, etc.

Mr. Hunt is allegedly financing Facts Forum as a hobby. Former Special Agent Howard D. Smoot has been employed to head and operate Facts Forum. Smoot began working for this outfit on June 25, 1951.

Former Special Agent Smoot entered on duty March 23, 1942, and went to Dallas from the Seat of Government in November, 1946. In connection with the inspection of the Dallas Office in the late spring of this year, Special Agent Smoot made several unfounded charges against SAC Hawkins. As a result the Bureau on May 15 wrote Smoot a letter of censure, placing him on probation and transferring him to the Savannah Office. Shortly thereafter Smoot resigned. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was entirely unjustified.

RECOMMENDATION:

That we not cooperate with Facts Forum in any way. If a request along this line should be received,

I certainly agree. Sale

MAJ:mrh

HOWARD D. SMOOT	SPECIAL AGENT - GS-12
ENTERED ON DUTY:	3-23-42
SALARY:	$7000.00
OFFICE OF PREFERENCE:	DALLAS
DICTATION ABILITY:	Excellent
EXAMINATION:	97.5

SAC HAWKINS:
This agent makes a very good personal appearance, is neat and conservative in dress, and has a pleasing, friendly personality. He is average in force, aggressiveness, and I would consider him above average in initiative and resourcefulness for an agent within his grade. This agent appears to be in average physical condition and has advised that he is available for general or special assignment. He is capable of handling involved criminal investigations and adequately reporting the same. He is well versed in Bureau policy and procedure and could be utilized on a dangerous assignment. This agent is an approved Bureau police instructor and an approved Bureau speaker. He gets along extremely well with police officials and makes excellent contacts in this respect. I have received information that he is considered an outstanding Bureau speaker. This agent is assigned to the headquarters city and is handling cases in the general criminal classification, Security Matter cases, and deadline applicant cases. Status: In my opinion, this agent is entitled to a rating of SATISFACTORY in GS-12, being in the upper limits of this rating.

INSPECTOR GEARTY:
This agent is above average in intelligence and presents a neat average appearance. He admitted he was a party to discussions involving allegations of criticism of the SAC growing out of the SAC's handling of the case entitled "EFRAIM LISHANSKY, was, ITSP". He misinterpreted, repeated, and set forth in a memorandum to me allegations which were entirely incorrect with reference to this matter. He unjustly criticised the SAC concerning the SAC's handling of an inquiry which resulted in the resignation of a former special agent. He failed to notify the Bureau or the SAC of the existence of the above-mentioned allegations, it being noted that the LISHANSKY case occurred over four months ago. It was evident during the course of the interview that Smoot had an intense dislike for the SAC. He admitted he did resent the SAC in agents' conferences making grammatical

INSPECTION REPORT
DALLAS OFFICE
INSPECTOR GEARTY
APRIL 4, 1951
Interviewed by:
INSPECTOR GEARTY

letter to Smoot 5-25-51
placed on probation
re Leshan's house

errors while expressing himself. He said he felt that based on the information in his memorandum which he attributed to other agents, he felt the SAC should be removed. He also stated the agents of the office had no respect for the SAC, and it was determined this opinion is not shared by other agents. It is recommended that he receive a disciplinary transfer, that he be placed on probation, and that he receive a strong letter of censure.

Concur

FIELD FIREARMS TRAINING RECORD

SPECIAL AGENT SMOOT, Howard D.

FD-40
3-25-47

OFFICE	MO./YR.	HS	PPC	SG	.30	MG	GAS	RD	Pist Prout		QUALIFIED
SOG	7/47	98	97		85		✓				
	8/47	100	97		95	98					
	9/47	100	95	100		100					
	11/47	Absent									
	12/47								✓		
	4/48	Absent									
In-Service	4/48	85	94		85	95					
	5/48	100	95		85						
	6/48	98	95	100		95					✓
	7/48	~~84~~ 98	94	100							
	8/48	Absent									
	9/48	Absent									
	11/48	Absent									
Dallas	12/48								✓		
"	1/49								✓		
"	2/49								✓		
"	3/49								✓		
"	4/49			100	82	100					
"	5/49	98	90	100	86						
"	6/49	96	98	make up 100		100	✓				
"	6/49	make-ups: 100	96	100		95					

70 AUG 9 1951

67-3258-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUG - 3 1949
DALLAS, TEXAS
ROUTED TO
FILE a

FD-107
(1-1-45)

DUPLICATE PROPERTY RECORD

(This record is to be kept up-to-date and should be maintained in the field personnel file of the special agent.)

NAME Smoot, Howard Drummond

- ✓ Badge # 3317, with case
- ✓ Commission Card with case, # 3562
- ✓ FBI Handbook # 955
- Tax Exemption Identification Card #
- ✓ Agents Brief Case X
- ✓ Zipper Brief Case X
- G.T.R. Identification Card #
- ✓ Inspector's Manual # 279

FIREARMS:

- ✓ Official Police Revolver # 655722
- ✓ Official Police Hip Holster x
- ✓ Grip Adapter x

✓ BTR 8120714-725

70 AUG 9 1951

No. _____

DATE OF BIRTH			DATE	DESIGNATION	OFFICE
MONTH	DAY	YEAR			
SEX		RACE			
RETIREMENT AGE					

SHOOT (SURNAME) HOWARD (FIRST NAME) DRUMMOND (SECOND NAME)

DATE	FISCAL YEAR DEDUCTIONS AND SERVICE CREDIT CONTRIBUTIONS	TONTINE DEDUCTIONS	NET FISCAL YEAR DEDUCTIONS AND SERVICE CREDIT CONTRIBUTIONS	DEPARTMENTS ESTABLISHMENTS WILL NOT USE THIS COLUMN	BALANCE FORWARD	TOTAL CREDITED TO EMPLOYEE	DATE OF ORIGINAL APPOINTMENT / REMARKS
6-30-42	27 51		27 51				
[illegible]	166 98	12 00	154 98		27 51	182 49Δ	
JUN 30 1945	175 20	12 00	163 20☆		182 49	345 69Δ	
DEC 31 [illegible]	188 43	12 00	176 43☆		345 69	522 12Δ	
DEC 31 1946	119 64	6 00	113 64☆		522 12	635 76Δ	
	274 36	12 00	264 36☆		635 76	900 12Δ	
12/31/47	307.32	12.00	295.32		900.12	1195.44	Tontine Added 12-31-47
						1224.44	Gross Deductions 12-31-47

SERVICE HISTORY

EFFECTIVE DATE	ACTION	BASE PAY	REMARKS	CALENDAR YEAR	ACCUMULATIVE TOTAL SALARY DEDUCTIONS	DO NOT USE	REMARKS
Grade and salary fixed by Classification Act of 1949 (P.L. 429, approved 10-28-49)				1948	348.72		
12-11-49	Per. Pay Inc.	6800	GS 12	1949	403.57		
6-10-51	Per Step Inc	7000	GS 12	1950	412.90		
ch 6-17-51	[illegible]	7200	GS 12	1951	201.77		

FISCAL RECORD

ACCUMULATIVE TOTAL SALARY DEDUCTIONS 2016.73

Deductions and Service Credited Correct

[signature] Date AUG 16 1951

Disbursing Officer, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Not indebted on account of annual leave.

RETIREMENT RECORD CARD—U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION FORM 2806—REV. 1951

Files 3/Aug/49

102 and
2806 sent CSC AUG 21 1951

12

No. _____

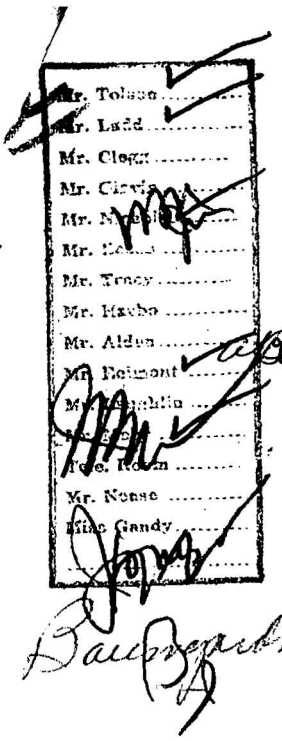
SMOOT HOWARD DRUMMOND
(SURNAME) (FIRST NAME) (SECOND NAME)

DATE OF BIRTH			LEGAL VOTING RESIDENCE		
MONTH	DAY	YEAR	STATE AND CONG. DISTRICT	COUNTY	CITY OR TOWN
10	5	13	Texas 5th	Dallas	Dallas
SEX M	RACE W		MILITARY SERVICE	YES	NO
RETIREMENT AGE 70			MILITARY PENSION OR WAR RISK COMPENSATION	YES	NO

REFERENCE	NATURE OF ACTION	POSITION AND GRADE	SALARY: PAY LESS ALLOWANCES	SALARY: BASIC PAY	EFFECTIVE DATE	DEPARTMENT OR ESTABLISHMENT OFFICIAL STATION	TOTAL SERVICE: MOS.	DAYS	YRS.
○○	A. Exc.	Sp. Agent. Caf-9		$3200	3-23-42	Justice, FBI, Fld.			
○○	Army enlisted				2- 33				
	Discharged				2- 36				
	Transf.	Caf-10		3500	1-16-43				
	Prom.	Caf-11		3800	7-1-44				
BI395[illegible]	Prom.	Sp. Agent Caf-12		4600	6-1-45				
	Salary Fixed By Act Approved 6-30-45	Same Grade		[illegible]	7-1-45				
	Salary Fixed By Act Approved 5-24-46	Same Grade		5905.20	7-1-46				
		Per Inc		6144.60	12- 1-46				
		Per Inc		6384.00	6-13-48				
	Salary Fixed by Act Approved 7/8/48	Same Grade		6714.00	7-11-48				

EDUCATION: (INDICATE NUMBER OF YEARS) COMMON SCHOOL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 HIGH SCHOOL 1 2 3 4 COLLEGE 1 2 3 4 (7) DEGREES, IF ANY A.B. 1936 A.M. 1940 S.M.A.

SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS _____



File

Influence of Communists Described by Ex-FBI Man

Telling of his experiences with communism in the United States as an FBI agent, Dan Smoot explained to the Oak Cliff Lions Club Wednesday that the Communists are able to exert influence entirely out of proportion to their minute numbers.

Mr. Smoot, co-ordinator of Facts Forum, was speaker at the Lions' noon meeting at the Oak Cliff Chamber of Commerce. He said he took the position with the non-profit public information service because he felt that it was the best defense against communism.

"The Communists gain ground because most Americans are indifferent and misinformed," Mr. Smoot asserted.

As a special agent for the FBI, the speaker dealt with communism during World War II in the industrial Middle West. He pointed out that at present there are 43,000 (less than one-tenth of the total population) Reds in the United States.

DAILY TIMES HERALD
Dallas, Texas
August 29, 1951

Re: FORMER SA HOWARD D. SMOOT;
H. L. HUNT;
FACTS FORUM

3 SEP 12 1951

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11-27-51

FROM : SAC, Dallas

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: WILLIAM F. BILLINGS
INFORMATION CONCERNING--MISCELLANEOUS

Re Mlet 11-5-51 to Mr. WILLIAM F. BILLINGS, 700 Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, in which the Bureau advised former Agent BILLINGS that he would receive in the future Uniform Crime Reports bulletin and other material issued by the Bureau from time to time.

For the information of the Bureau, former SA BILLINGS has been most friendly with this office and has visited the office on numerous occasions, and nothing but the highest regard for the Bureau has been exhibited in his conduct. However, I felt the Bureau should be aware of the fact that Mr. BILLINGS has accepted a position with the Hunt Oil Company, H. L. HUNT being the principal behind this company and the same individual for whom former Special Agents R. DAVID O'BRIEN and HOWARD D. SMOOT are employed. It has occurred to the Dallas Office that the information requested may be in connection with the operation of "FACTS FORUM", an organization sponsored by Mr. HUNT and under the direction of Mr. SMOOT.

HCB:FB
67-681

Facts Forum Speaker Raps Public's Attitude

Lack of political interest on the part of the American public was hit hard by Dan Smoot, Facts Forum co-ordinator, in an address before the Lions Club of Dallas Friday in the Adolphus Hotel.

What disgruntled citizens term a lackadaisical policy pursued by their government is caused by their own indifference to public affairs, Mr. Smoot said. As long as a policy is expedient, he continued, most people will go along with it; they do not examine an issue objectively and they do not consider the possible long-range effects of a potentially dangerous policy.

In his address, "Facts Forum as a Weapon Against Indifference," Mr. Smooth emphasized the American people must be fully acquainted with the issues at hand. Facts Forum, he said, is designed along the lines of the traditional New England town hall to make citizens politically conscious and to reawaken their interest.

The idea is not to channel a person's way of thinking but to present the facts and let him think and vote intelligently, the Facts Forum co-ordinator said. Enlightened citizens working together can do a great deal toward dispelling the confusion which they themselves have helped to create.

Mr. Smooth watched the growth of Communist influence in America during the nine years he served as an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. While with the FBI, he was administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover for two years. Mr. Smoot is the holder of bachelor's and master's degrees from Southern Methodist University and a doctor's degree from Harvard University. Prior to joining the FBI, Mr. Smooth was a faculty member at SMU [illegible] years.

DAILY TIMES HERALD
DALLAS, TEXAS
MARCH 21, 1952

92 APR 4 1952

EMPLOYEE: E. O. D. 19 DIV.

ACC. ANN.

ACC. SICK ADV. SICK 1941

DAY OF MO.	JANUARY D. H. M.	FEBRUARY D. H. M.	MARCH D. H. M.	APRIL D. H. M.	MAY D. H. M.	JUNE D. H. M.		JULY D. H. M.	AUGUST D. H. M.	SEPTEMBER D. H. M.	OCTOBER D. H. M.	NOVEMBER D. H. M.	DECEMBER D. H. M.	
1							1							1
2							2							2
3							3							3
4							4							4
5							5							5
6							6							6
7							7							7
8							8							8
9							9							9
10							10							10
11							11							11
12							12							12
13							13							13
14							14							14
15							15							15
16							16							16
17							17							17
18							18							18
19							19							19
20							20							20
21							21							21
22							22							22
23							23							23
24							24							24
25							25							25
26							26							26
27							27							27
28							28							28
29							29							29
30							30							30
31							31							31
Total														A. S. WP
Aggregate														A. S. WP

EMPLOYEE E. O. D. 19 DIV.

ACC. ANN.

ACC SICK ADV. SICK 1944

DAY OF MO.	JANUARY D. H. M.	FEBRUARY D. H. M.	MARCH D. H. M.	APRIL D. H. M.	MAY D. H. M.	JUNE D. H. M.		JULY D. H. M.	AUGUST D. H. M.	SEPTEMBER D. H. M.	OCTOBER D. H. M.	NOVEMBER D. H. M.	DECEMBER D. H. M.	
1							1							1
2							2							2
3							3							3
4				S			4							4
5							5							5
6							6							6
7							7							7
8							8							8
9							9							9
10							10							10
11							11							11
12							12							12
13							13							13
14							14							14
15							15							15
16							16							16
17							17							17
18							18							18
19							19							19
20			S				20							20
21							21							21
22					H		22							22
23							23							23
24							24							24
25							25							25
26							26							26
27							27							27
28							28							28
29							29							29
30							30							30
31							31							31
Total													1-4-70	A. S. WP
Aggregate														A. S. WP

EMPLOYEE: SA Smoot, Howard D. E. O. D. 19 DIV. 3-23-42

ACC. ANN. 16-2-50

ACC. SICK 11-4-23 ADV. SICK

1943

DAY OF MO.	JANUARY D	H	M	FEBRUARY D	H	M	MARCH D	H	M	APRIL D	H	M	MAY D	H	M	JUNE D	H	M	JULY D	H	M	AUGUST D	H	M	SEPTEMBER D	H	M	OCTOBER D	H	M	NOVEMBER D	H	M	DECEMBER D	H	M	DAY OF MO.
1																S																					1
2																																					2
3																																					3
4																																					4
5																																					5
6																																					6
7																																					7
8																																					8
9																																					9
10				S																																	10
11			15	1																		S															11
12				S	20	X																															12
13																																					13
14																																					14
15																																					15
16																																					16
17																																					17
18																																					18
19	S																																				19
20																																					20
21																																					21
22																																					22
23																																					23
24																																					24
25																																					25
26																																					26
27																																					27
28																																					28
29																																					29
30																																		S			30
31																																					31
Total																																					A.
																																					S.
																																					WP
Aggregate																																			15	—	15	A.
																																			8	—	—	S.
																																					WP

PATENTED PAT. NO. 1616508. 97-C-7877-8 LP

EMPLOYEE: SA Smoot, Howard D. E. O. D. 19 DIV. 3-23-42

ACC. ANN.

ACC. SICK ADV. SICK

1942

DAY OF NO.	JANUARY D.	H.	M.	FEBRUARY D.	H.	M.	MARCH D.	H.	M.	APRIL D.	H.	M.	MAY D.	H.	M.	JUNE D.	H.	M	JULY D.	H.	M.	AUGUST D.	H.	M.	SEPTEMBER D.	H.	M.	OCTOBER D.	H.	M.	NOVEMBER D.	H.	M.	DECEMBER D.	H.	M.	DAY OF NO.
1																																					1
2																																					2
3																																					3
4																																					4
5																																					5
6																																					6
7																																					7
8																																					8
9																																					9
10																																					10
11																																					11
12																																					12
13																																					13
14																																					14
15																																					15
16																																					16
17																																					17
18																																					18
19																4	4	5																			19
20																																					20
21							0-4-20																														21
22							E-3-30																														22
23							L.6.0.																														23
24																																					24
25																																					25
26																																					26
27																																					27
28																																					28
29																																					29
30																																					30
31																									1-2												31
Total																																					A.
																																					S.
																																					WP
Aggregate																																					A.
																																					S.
																																					WP

ACC. ANN. 51-7 ACC. SICK ADV. SICK

Accrued Ann.

Accrued Sick

DAY OF MO.	JAN D	JAN H	FEB D	FEB H	MAR D	MAR H	APR D	APR H	MAY D	MAY H	JUNE D	JUNE H	DAY OF MO.	JULY D	JULY H	AUG D	AUG H	SEPT D	SEPT H	OCT D	OCT H	NOV D	NOV H	DEC D	DEC H	DAY OF MO.
1													1													1
2													2													2
3													3													3
4													4													4
5													5													5
6													6													6
7													7													7
8													8													8
9													9													9
10													10													10
11													11													11
12													12													12
13													13													13
14													14													14
15													15													15
16													16													16
17													17													17
18													18													18
19													19													19
20													20													20
21													21													21
22													22													22
23													23													23
24													24													24
25													25													25
26													26													26
27													27													27
28													28													28
29													29													29
30													30													30
31													31													31
AGGREGATE													A													A
													S													S
													WP													WP

Calendar Year 1945

	LWOP	SUSP.
No. of days		
Annual lost		
Sick lost		

ANNUAL

As of 1-1-45

Current Acc.

Total

Leave lost

Balance

Total taken

Balance 1-1-46

(amt. lost)

SICK

As of 1-1-45

Current Acc.

Total

Leave lost

Balance

Total taken

Balance 1-1-46

ACC. ANN. ACC. SICK ADV. SICK

Accrued Ann.

Accrued Sick

DAY OF MO.	JAN D	JAN H	FEB D	FEB H	MAR D	MAR H	APR D	APR H	MAY D	MAY H	JUNE D	JUNE H	DAY OF MO.	JULY D	JULY H	AUG D	AUG H	SEPT D	SEPT H	OCT D	OCT H	NOV D	NOV H	DEC D	DEC H	DAY OF MO.
1													1													1
2													2													2
3													3													3
4													4													4
5													5													5
6													6													6
7													7													7
8													8													8
9													9													9
10													10													10
11													11													11
12													12													12
13													13													13
14													14													14
15													15													15
16													16													16
17													17													17
18													18													18
19													19													19
20													20													20
21													21													21
22													22													22
23													23													23
24													24													24
25													25													25
26													26													26
27													27													27
28													28													28
29													29													29
30													30													30
31													31													31
AGGREGATE													A													A
													S													S
													WP													WP

Calendar Year 1948

	LWOP	SUSP.
No. of days		
Annual lost		
Sick lost		

ANNUAL

As of 1-1-48

Current Acc.

Total

Leave lost

Balance

Total taken

Balance 1-1-49

(amt. lost)

SICK

As of 1-1-48

Current Acc.

Total

Leave lost

Balance

Total taken

Balance 1-1-49

EMPLOYEE SA Smoot, Howard D. EOD 3-23-42 DIV.

EMPLOYEE SA Smoot, Howard D. EOD 3-23-42 DIV.

ACC. ANN. 58-6 ✓ ACC. SICK 39-0 ✓ ADV. SICK

ACCRUED ANN. 68-4 ✓ 69-0

ACCRUED SICK 39-0

DAY OF MO.	JAN D	JAN H	FEB D	FEB H	MAR D	MAR H	APR D	APR H	MAY D	MAY H	JUNE D	JUNE H	DAY OF MO.	JULY D	JULY H	AUG D	AUG H	SEPT D	SEPT H	OCT D	OCT H	NOV D	NOV H	DEC D	DEC H	DAY OF MO.
1							3						1									X		1d		1
2													2											1d		2
3		1d					2d				3d		3													3
4													4											2½d		4
5			1d	½d	½d						4d		5													5
6									1d		5c		6													6
7	J										X		7		1d					S		S				7
8													8			1d				S						8
9											5		9													9
10	J	1					½d	3			5c		10													10
11											5		11													11
12			1d									1d	12													12
13				½d	½d	2d							13													13
14													14													14
15	J												15													15
16												2d	16													16
17												1d	17		1d							S				17
18												1d	18													18
19			½d	1	½d	3c							19					2d						1d		19
20													20													20
21				4					2d				21													21
22	J	1											22					1d								22
23							1d				2d		23		3			S								23
24													24											4		24
25													25		1d						x					25
26			½d	½									26													26
27					½d	½							27													27
28									1d				28										1d			28
29		1d							3d				29													29
30													30		2d											30
31													31													31
AGGREGATE													A	5	2			9	7							A
													S					12	3							S
													WP													WP

at 47 8 Aug 24-

Calendar Year 1947

	LWOP	SUSP.
No. of days		
Annual lost		
Sick lost		

ANNUAL

As of 1-1-47	58-6	58-6 ✓
Current Acc.	14-4	11-4
Total	73-2	79-4
Leave lost		
Balance	73-2	79-4
Total taken	5-2	19-6
Balance 1-1-48	68 0	59-6 ✓
(amt. lost)		

SICK ✓

As of 1-1-47	39-0
Current Acc.	15-6
Total	54-6
Leave lost	
Balance	54-0
Total taken	11-3
Balance 1-1-48	43-3 ✓

PRINTED IN U. S. A. BY Postindex COMPANY, JAMESTOWN, N. Y. 97-J.C-9033-8-P

ACC. ANN. 63-4 ACC. SICK 26-3 ADV. SICK All Used Entered

ACCRUED ANN. 72-7 ✓ 1-1 ✓

ACCRUED SICK

DAY OF MO.	JAN D	JAN H	FEB D	FEB H	MAR D	MAR H	APR D	APR H	MAY D	MAY H	JUNE D	JUNE H	DAY OF MO.	JULY D	JULY H	AUG D	AUG H	SEPT D	SEPT H	OCT D	OCT H	NOV D	NOV H	DEC D	DEC H	DAY OF MO.
1													1													1
2													2													2
3													3													3
4													4													4
5													5													5
6											5		6													6
7													7													7
8													8													8
9													9													9
10													10													10
11													11													11
12													12		1											12
13													13													13
14													14													14
15													15													15
16													16													16
17												3	17													17
18												3	18													18
19													19											5		19
20													20													20
21													21													21
22													22													22
23													23													23
24													24													24
25													25													25
26													26													26
27													27													27
28													28													28
29													29													29
30													30													30
31													31													31
AGGREGATE													A											30-6		A
													S											2-3		S
													WP													WP

Calendar Year 1946

	LWOP	SUSP.
No. of days		
Annual lost		
Sick lost		

ANNUAL ✓

As of 1-1-46	63-4 ✓
Current Acc.	26-0
Total	89-4
Leave lost	
Balance	
Total taken	30-6
Balance 1-1-47	58-6
(amt. lost)	

SICK ✓

As of 1-1-46	26-3 ✓
Current Acc.	15-0
Total	41-3
Leave lost	
Balance	
Total taken	2-3
Balance 1-1-47	39-0

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME AND INITIAL	IDENTIFICATION No.	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT	EOD DATE	AGENCY	CALENDAR YEAR
						4

Standard Form No. 1137
General Regulations No. 102

LEAVE RECORD

GPO 16—48999-1

Form prescribed by Comp. Gen., U. S.
June 28, 1946

MONTH	PAY PER. No.	ANNUAL TAKEN HRS.	ANNUAL TAKEN TOTAL	ANNUAL HRS. ACCR.	SICK TAKEN HRS.	SICK TAKEN TOTAL	SICK HRS. ACCR.	MONTH	PAY PER. No.	ANNUAL TAKEN HRS.	ANNUAL TAKEN TOTAL	ANNUAL HRS. ACCR.	SICK TAKEN HRS.	SICK TAKEN TOTAL	SICK HRS. ACCR.
JANUARY	1	1	1	8	4	4		JULY	15			116	3	227	70
	2			16	3	7	10		16			124			
	3			24	49	56									
FEBRUARY	4			32	66	122	20	AUGUST	17	80	81	132			80
	5			40	3	125			18	42	123	140			
MARCH	6			48	2	127	30	SEPTEMBER	19			148			90
	7			56	4	131			20			156	14	241	
APRIL	8			64	10	141	40	OCTOBER	21			164	67	308	100
	9			72	7	148			22			172	80	388	
									23			180	64	452	
MAY	10			80	2	150	50	NOVEMBER	24	24	147	188			110
	11			88	8	158			25	55	202	196			
	12			92	6	164						519			4
JUNE	13			100	18	182	60	DECEMBER	26	16	218	204			120
	14			108	42	224			2a	*19	237	208			

ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY
W—AWL—SUSPENDED

DATE	TYPE	HRS.	TOTAL

REMARKS

COMPENSATORY TIME RECORD

PAY PERIOD	HOURS WORKED	HOURS TAKEN	BAL.
* 8 hrs ac 11/23/48 in excess tron. tein per #2a			

YEARLY SUMMARY (HOURS)

ITEM	ANN.	SICK
BAL. FORWARDED	478	294
YR. ACCRUAL	208	120
TOTAL	686	414
TOTAL TAKEN	237	452
BALANCE	449	38

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME AND INITIAL	IDENTIFICATION No.	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT	EOD DATE	AGENCY	CALENDAR YEAR
SA Smoot, Howard D.				3-23-42		1948

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME AND INITIAL	IDENTIFICATION No.	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT	EOD DATE	AGENCY	CALENDAR YEAR

Standard Form No. 1137
General Regulations No. 102

LEAVE RECORD

GPO 16—48999-1

Form prescribed by Comp. Gen., U. S.
June 28, 1940

MONTH	PAY PER. No.	ANNUAL TAKEN HRS.	ANNUAL TAKEN TOTAL	ANNUAL HRS. ACCR.	SICK TAKEN HRS.	SICK TAKEN TOTAL	SICK HRS. ACCR.
JANUARY	26	8	8	4			10
	3	4	12	12			
	4	1	13	20			
FEBRUARY	5			28			20
	6			36			
MARCH	7	8	21	44			30
	8			52			
APRIL	9			60			40
	10	3	24	68			
MAY	11			76			50
	12	6	30	84			
	13	8	38	92			
JUNE	14			100	1	1	60
	15			108	16	17	

MONTH	PAY PER. No.	ANNUAL TAKEN HRS.	ANNUAL TAKEN TOTAL	ANNUAL HRS. ACCR.	SICK TAKEN HRS.	SICK TAKEN TOTAL	SICK HRS. ACCR.
JULY	16			116			70
	17	6	44	124	15	32	
AUGUST	18	8	52	132			80
	19	20	72	140			
SEPTEMBER	20	59	131	148			90
	21			156			
OCTOBER	22	8	139	164			100
	23	3	142	172			
	24			180	9	41	
NOVEMBER	25			188	2	43	110
	26			196	1	44	
DECEMBER	1			204	8	52	120
	2a	32	174	208			

ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY
W—AWL—SUSPENDED

DATE	TYPE	HRS.	TOTAL

COMPENSATORY TIME RECORD

PAY PERIOD	HOURS WORKED	HOURS TAKEN	BAL.

REMARKS

YEARLY SUMMARY (HOURS)

ITEM	ANN.	SICK
BAL. FORWARDED	449	(38)
YR. ACCRUAL	208	120
TOTAL	657	82
TOTAL TAKEN 177	~~174~~	~~52~~ 49
BALANCE 480	48 3	~~30~~ 33

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME AND INITIAL	IDENTIFICATION No.	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT	EOD DATE	AGENCY	CALENDAR YEAR
SA	Smoot, Howard D.			3-23-42		1949

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME AND INITIAL	IDENTIFICATION No.	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT	EOD DATE	AGENCY	CALENDAR YEAR

Standard Form No. 1137
General Regulations No. 102

LEAVE RECORD

GPO 16—48999-1

Form prescribed by Comp. Gen., U. S.
June 28, 1946

MONTH	PAY PER. NO.	ANNUAL TAKEN HRS.	ANNUAL TAKEN TOTAL	ANNUAL HRS. ACCR.	SICK TAKEN HRS.	SICK TAKEN TOTAL	SICK HRS. ACCR.
JANUARY	2			4			10
	3			12			
	4			20	7	7	
FEBRUARY	5			28			20
	6			36			
MARCH	7			44			30
	8			52			
APRIL	9	8	8	60			40
	10			68	8	15	
	11			76	16	31	
MAY	12	32	40	84			50
	13	7	47	92	8	39	
JUNE	14	4		100	40	79	60
	15	42	89	108	14	93	

MONTH	PAY PER. NO.	ANNUAL TAKEN HRS.	ANNUAL TAKEN TOTAL	ANNUAL HRS. ACCR.	SICK TAKEN HRS.	SICK TAKEN TOTAL	SICK HRS. ACCR.
JULY	16			116			70
	17			124			
AUGUST	18	1	90	132			80
	19	1	91	140			
SEPTEMBER	20	8	99	148	9	102	90
	21			156	4	106	
OCTOBER	22	8	107	164	8	114	100
	23			172	3	117	
	24	40	147	180			
NOVEMBER	25			188			110
	26			196			
DECEMBER	1	48	195	204			120
	2a	32	227	208			

ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY (W—AWL—SUSPENDED) DATE	TYPE	HRS.	TOTAL

Smott, Howard D.

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME AND INITIAL	IDENTIFICATION No.	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT	EOD DATE	AGENCY	CALENDAR YEAR

Standard Form No. 1137
General Regulations No. 102

LEAVE RECORD

GPO 16—48999-1

Form prescribed by Comp. Gen., U. S.
June 28, 1946

MONTH	PAY PER. No.	ANNUAL TAKEN HRS.	ANNUAL TAKEN TOTAL	ANNUAL HRS. ACCR.	SICK TAKEN HRS.	SICK TAKEN TOTAL	SICK HRS. ACCR.
JANUARY	2½			4			
	3			12			10
	4			20	7	7	
FEBRUARY	5			28	11	18	20
	6			36			
MARCH	7			44			30
	8			52			
APRIL	9			60	4	22	40
	10			68			
	11			76			
MAY	12			84	14	36	30
	13			92	8	44	
JUNE	14			96	1	45	55
JULY							
AUGUST							
SEPTEMBER							
OCTOBER							
NOVEMBER							
DECEMBER							

MONTH	PAY PER. No.	ANNUAL TAKEN HRS.	ANNUAL TAKEN TOTAL	ANNUAL HRS. ACCR.	SICK TAKEN HRS.	SICK TAKEN TOTAL	SICK HRS. ACCR.
JULY							
AUGUST							
SEPTEMBER							
OCTOBER							
NOVEMBER							
DECEMBER							

ABSENCE WITHOUT PAY
W—AWL—SUSPENDED

DATE	TYPE	HRS.	TOTAL
6/14 6/20	AWL	55	0 hrs. 00

REMARKS Dallas

Resig A+E ch

6-15-51

Lv. 55 hrs.

Thru 2:30 pm, 9-25-51

(18) 2 Holidays

COMPENSATORY TIME RECORD

PAY PERIOD	HOURS WORKED	HOURS TAKEN	BAL.

YEARLY SUMMARY (HOURS)

ITEM	ANN.	SICK
BAL. FORWARDED	461	36
YR. ACCRUAL	96	55
TOTAL	557	91
TOTAL TAKEN	-	-15
BALANCE	557	76

LAST NAME	FIRST NAME AND INITIAL	IDENTIFICATION No.	TYPE OF APPOINTMENT	EOD DATE	AGENCY	CALENDAR YEAR
SA Smoot	Howard D.			3-23-42		1951

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

Dallas 1, Texas

June 16, 1951

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Special Agent

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau teletype dated June 14, 1951, advising that the Bureau was accepting the resignation of the above-captioned employee effective at the close of business on June 15, 1951.

This is to record the fact that the Bureau teletype was the first official notice I received relative to this agent's resignation, although I had received some indication from agents assigned to this office that he was planning to submit or already had submitted his resignation to the Bureau.

I secured all of this agent's Bureau property and had him sign his final efficiency report at the close of business on June 15, 1951.

This is to advise that this agent's attitude has been extremely antagonistic. He has been sullen and very uncooperative since the recent inspection in this office. In view of this agent's attitude and recent display of disloyalty, it is recommended that, should he seek reinstatement, he be unfavorably considered.

There is transmitted herewith the field personnel file of this agent, together with his final efficiency rating, firearms record, and duplicate property record.

RECORDED-11 67-263689-146

Agent SMOOT has advised me that his forwarding address will be 5215 Longview Street, Dallas, Texas.

Very truly yours,

H. O. HAWKINS
SAC

REGISTERED
HOH:FB
67-3258

FIELD FIREARMS TRAINING RECORD

SPECIAL AGENT Howard D. Smoot

FD-40
3-25-47

OFFICE	MO./YR.	D.A ~~HS~~	PPC	SG	.30	MG	GAS	RD	Other Scheduled training	PR	QUALIFIED
Dallas	5/51	75	90	85					✓		

FIELD FIREARMS TRAINING RECORD

SPECIAL AGENT SMOOT, HOWARD D.

FD-40
3-25-47

OFFICE	MO./YR.	RA HS	PPC	SG	.30	MG	GAS	RD	Other Scheduled Training	Pistol Practice	QUALIFIED
Dallas	7/49	on sick leave									
"	8/49	98	97	100		98	✓				
"	9/49	94 make up	96 make up	100 make up	85	98			✓		
"	10/49									✓	
"	11/49									✓	
"	12/49									✓	
"	1/50									✓	
"	2/50									✓	
"	3/50									✓	
"	4/50	at Police School									
"	5/50	on annual leave									
"	6/50	on sick leave									
"	7/50	96	88	100							
"	7/50	94 make up 1950	90 make up	100							
"	8/50	94	90		91	90					
"	8/50	1950 make up				93					
"	8/50	100	90	✓		100					
"	9/50				87	95			✓		
"	10/50									✓	
"	11/50									✓	
"	12/50									✓	
"	1/51								✓		
"	2/51								✓		
"	3/51								✓		
"	4/51				80	90			✓		

FD-185

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REPORT OF PERFORMANCE RATING

Name of Employee: HOWARD D. SMOOT

Where Assigned: DALLAS (Division) FIELD (Section, Unit)

Payroll Title:

Rating Period: from APRIL 1, 1951 to JUNE 15, 1951

ADJECTIVE RATING: SATISFACTORY
Outstanding, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory

Employee's Initials

Rated by: H. C. Hawkins — Signature; H. C. HAWKINS, Special Agent in Charge — Title; June 15, 1951 — Date

Reviewed by: Signature; Title; Date

Rating approved by: Signature; ASSISTANT DIRECTOR — Title; Date

14 JUL 16 1951 RECORDED-11 67-263689-147

164 90

TYPE OF REPORT

( ) Official
( ) Annual

(x) Administrative
( ) 60-day
( ) Transfer
(x) Separation from service
( ) Special

NARRATIVE COMMENTS

Note: The regulations require that OUTSTANDING ratings be supported by a statement in writing setting forth IN DETAIL the performance IN EVERY ASPECT and the REASONS for considering each worthy of SPECIAL COMMENDATION.
UNSATISFACTORY ratings must be supported by a statement in writing stating (1) WHEREIN the performance is unsatisfactory, (2) the facts of the (90 day) PRIOR WARNING, and (3) the efforts made AFTER THE WARNING TO HELP the employee bring his performance up to a satisfactory level.

During the course of a recent inspection in the Dallas Division this agent submitted a memorandum setting out certain criticisms of the Special Agent in Charge and was critical of the manner in which the Special Agent in Charge conducted an inquiry into certain complaints which had been made against a former Special Agent who was formerly assigned to the Dallas Division. It was determined that such criticisms on the part of this agent were entirely unwarranted. As the result of this agent's unfounded complaints, by letter dated May 15, 1951, the Bureau placed this agent on probation and transferred him from the Dallas Division.

This agent is not available for special or general assignment due to the fact that his resignation is effective at the close of business on June 15, 1951.

THE FOLLOWING SERIAL IS MISSING FROM THIS FILE:

153

DIRECTOR, FBI 6-8-53

SAC, Dallas (62-2038)

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

H. L. HUNT;
FACTS FORUM;
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Remylet 3-13-53 to the Bureau, copies of which are being transmitted with copies of this letter for the New York and Chicago Offices, in view of the frequent travel by HUNT to New York and Chicago in connection with his Facts Forum program. This letter is submitted for your information and that of the SACs addressed because of H. L. HUNT's vast wealth, his personal acquaintance with such persons as General DOUGLAS McARTHUR and General GEORGE KENNY, and his efforts to gain affiliations with his Facts Forum organization by financial and press leaders in New York and Chicago.

The writer's contacts with financial, banking, and business leaders have disclosed that H. L. HUNT is personally thoroughly disliked in this area, and it is common knowledge that he is the only financial leader in the area who will not contribute to charitable and other eleemosynary organizations.

Mr. EDWARD M. (TED) DEALEY, President, Dallas Morning News, leading Dallas daily newspaper, telephonically contacted the writer and in a bombastic manner characteristic of him asked, "Do you want to investigate H. L. HUNT?" After appropriate comments from the writer Mr. DEALEY "calmed down" and asked that I stop by his office at the earliest convenience. Shortly thereafter Mr. FELIX McKNIGHT, Managing Editor of the Dallas Morning News, who is well known to the Bureau and nationally recognized in Associated Press and editorial circles, contacted me and suggested that I let him fix an exact time for a visit to Mr. DEALEY, as he had been in the latter's office at the time of the call and knew the facts. This was done and the writer subsequently called on Mr. DEALEY, accompanied by SA VINCENT E. J. DRAIN.

67-26389-154

Mr. DEALEY advised that he has no hesitancy in stating that he personally dislikes Mr. HUNT, but that in addition he has made a point of securing pertinent available information concerning HUNT, because he suspects that HUNT has ulterior motives

JKM:FB
cc-New York
Chicago

in building up Facts Forum into a national radio and TV coverage propaganda organization. He pointed out that it is obvious from even casual listening to the Facts Forum programs that they are biased and not impartial as claimed and that they are, therefore, in his opinion not within the purview of the Federal income tax exemption rules whereby Mr. H. L. HUNT does deduct and not pay income tax on the vast amounts of money he spends on Facts Forum. Mr. DEALEY advised that he had a report some 25 pages in length which he had secured from a prominent tax consultant expert on the matter and that he is contemplating sending that report with his views to the Secretary of the Treasury, with the request that the matter of HUNT's failure to pay income tax on his expenditures on Facts Forum be looked into by the Government.

Mr. DEALEY stated that his concern over Mr. HUNT had been growing since HUNT had undertaken efforts to dictate the editorial and news coverage policy of the Dallas Morning News. He explained that Mr. HUNT had had his Facts Forum staff clip the Dallas Morning News editorial pages, re-write editorials the way he thought they should be slanted, and then forward the re-written page back to him, advising him that he should more properly go along the suggested lines. Mr. DEALEY stated that HUNT, himself, had visited him and attempted to visit other editorial officials of the Dallas Morning News to press his desires, and that he had had HOWARD D. SMOOT, (former Special Agent), who is the Facts Forum principal radio and TV speaker, make similar visits. HUNT on numerous occasions has attempted to have Mr. and Mrs. DEALEY come to his home as guests but the invitations were declined until a close friend of Mr. DEALEY talked him into going on one occasion. During the course of the visit Mrs. DEALEY, who is Chairman of the Board of the Dallas Morning News, suggested to Mr. HUNT that he contribute to a research foundation attempting to discover relief or a cure for advanced diabetes. Mr. HUNT's reply was that society would be better off if persons who were permanently disabled or physically incapacitated and unable financially to care for themselves were let to die rather than to be a burden on society. This so incensed the DEALEYS that they left his home.

Mr. DEALEY stated that the action by HUNT which had finally driven him to his present wrath was his discovery that through Facts Forum Mr. HUNT had sent a moderately sizeable check to one of the Dallas Morning News editorial writers and had taken similar action toward one of the paper's reporters, with a letter advising that the checks were meant as a gratuitous reward to the writers for their respective editorial and news story, since they reflected emphasis of the policies advocated by Facts Forum. Mr.

DEALEY expressed the opinion that this was an out-and-out effort by HUNT to "buy" Dallas Morning News personnel, so that they would write additional editorials and articles along the same lines and thereby gain further favors in the way of remuneration from HUNT. Mr. DEALEY pointed out that the editorial writer and the reporter had refused the checks and returned them, but that he, of course, could not be certain that other employees of the paper were being as honest and that some of them might not be accepting such gratuities.

Mr. DEALEY them went on to furnish the following information, which he stated is easily subject to proof. He advised that Mr. HUNT, many years ago, was a professional gambler and operated prostitution activities in Arkansas; that he acquired title to oil rights through these activities, and the oil rights, which were located in East Texas, turned out to be in the center of the fabulous East Texas oil discoveries and are the basis for his present wealth. Mr. DEALEY further advised that Mr. HUNT presently operates what amounts to a private horse-race and gambling bookie establishment within his office in the Mercantile Bank Building in Dallas and that he has several employees whose sole functions are maintaining extensive records and analyses of performances of horses and handling Mr. HUNT's huge daily bets.

Mr. DEALEY further advised that some years ago a Mrs. H. L. HUNT visited Dallas and made sizeable purchases in the well known Neiman-Marcus Store, charging them to Mr. H. L. HUNT. As is often done when a customer of such repute is making large purchases, Mr. STANLEY MARCUS was notified, and he immediately accosted the customer with the accusation that she was an impersonator, since he, STANLEY MARCUS, was personally acquainted with Mrs. H. L. HUNT. The incident led to the disclosure of the fact that the customer was actually Mrs. H. L. HUNT, but not the same one with whom Mr. HUNT is living and by whom he has a family in Dallas. The strange Mrs. HUNT then attempted to secure the services of a Dallas attorney to bring legal action against Mr. HUNT but was unsuccessful. She subsequently went to Houston, Texas, where she approached Mr. WRIGHT MORROW, a highly regarded member of the bar, but he declined to take the case. Shortly thereafter Mr. H. L. HUNT, patently unaware that Mr. MORROW had turned down the case, contacted Mr. MORROW with an offer of a $75,000 fee if he would refuse to represent the Mrs. HUNT. This action incensed Mr. MORROW and he thereupon contacted the MRS. HUNT and took her case. As a result, Mr. DEALEY advises, MR. H. L.

HUNT gave one million dollars to that MRS. HUNT and one million dollars to each of their six children on condition that they move to and reside in California, and, as a matter of fact, they are supposed to be still there.

As a portion of the above-referred-to settlements, Mr. HUNT allegedly gave MRS. HUNT title to certain undeveloped oil lands. He thereafter sent one of his employees to California to advise with MRS. HUNT on the development of that property, but actually with instructions that the employee should see to it that the exploratory wells drilled on the property were dry holes, so that he, HUNT could buy back the property at a small fraction of the value at which he assessed it when he gave it to MRS. HUNT as part of the million-dollar settlement. Mr. DEALEY advised that, as the matter turned out, Mr. HUNT's employee who was sent to California to swindle the MRS. HUNT there married her and they are now extremely wealthy as the result of that oil property.

Mr. DEALEY advised that there is no question as to the accuracy of the above information, and that, in addition, Mr. HUNT is known to have been an associate of prostitutes and a philanderer, and that, should the need arise, he can have an investigation made that will result in the development of proof. He stated, however, that these facts are offered merely as a side-light and as aggravating circumstances as to why he feels HUNT is not the type of person who should be permitted to influence the public, as he is patently attempting to do through his Facts Forum organization.

Mr. DEALEY was advised that I appreciated his confidence in furnishing this information to me and through me making it available to the Director for his guidance, should he be brought into contact with Mr. HUNT or Facts Forum operations, but that none of the matters came within the purview of the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI and therefore we could not and would not institute any action based upon the facts. Mr. DEALEY stated that since he had had time to consider the matter after his impetuous telephone call to me, he fully realized that, but that as a matter of interest he would inform me of any developments.

It might be noted with regard to my letter of reference that the coverage by Facts Forum has greatly increased in the past several weeks and the organization now claims weekly outlets through several hundred radio and TV stations and, from the information which has come to me, it appears that instead of one nationally financed operation, Facts Forum is securing sponsorship by individual companies, each of which finances a 15-minute program with

its own name used for the spot commercials at one or more stations throughout the country and that the program is prepared at Facts Forum headquarters in Dallas and sent "canned" with the commercial to the particular station.

It might be further noted that since the contacts Mr. HUNT made with me in the early months of this year, at which time he complained against the Council of World Affairs, the Foreign Policy Association, and generally of persons in New York and Chicago who were engaged in anti-Communist programs because they all "seemed to be against him" and at which time I informed him that none of his comments were of such nature as to justify investigation by the FBI, he has discontinued his calls and I have not had personal contact with him since early March, 1953.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Sept. 16, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: FORMER SPECIAL AGENT
HOWARD D. SMOOT

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

For record purposes, former Special Agent Howard "Dan" Smoot called Mr. McGuire today while he was in Washington stating that he had noted the recent controversy between the FBI and Governor Shivers. Smoot stated he thought the Bureau's position as set forth in the Director's letter to Governor Shivers pinpointed the issue; however, in Texas he felt the matter might still be worth further discussion and, accordingly, since Smoot is the director of the radio program "Facts Forum" he wondered if the Director might be interested in appearing on his program to discuss the Civil Rights matter.

Smoot was advised it would be impossible for the Director to do anything like this; that the Director's views on the matter had been made known to Governor Shivers and there was no further discussion of the matter forthcoming.

You recall that Smoot was an Agent in the Bureau from 1942 and after serving in various offices was in the Crime Records Section during 1947 and thereafter was transferred back to Dallas. He resigned on 6-15-51, after an inspection of the Dallas Office brought to light Smoot's unjustly criticizing SAC Hawkins' handling of an inquiry which resulted in the resignation of another Agent.

cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:ptm

Right. I will have nothing more to say unless Shivers makes a further statement.

67-263689-155

Number 130

SEP 22 1953
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CLASSIFYING

7 SEP 24 1953

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: Sept. 16, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: FORMER SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD D. SMOOT

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Gearty
Mohr
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sizoo
Miss Gandy

For record purposes, former Special Agent Howard "Dan" Smoot called Mr. McGuire today while he was in Washington stating that he had noted the recent controversy between the FBI and Governor Shivers. Smoot stated he thought the Bureau's position as set forth in the Director's letter to Governor Shivers pinpointed the issue; however, in Texas he felt the matter might still be worth further discussion and, accordingly, since Smoot is the director of the radio program "Facts Forum" he wondered if the Director might be interested in appearing on his program to discuss the Civil Rights matter.

Smoot was advised it would be impossible for the Director to do anything like this; that the Director's views on the matter had been made known to Governor Shivers and there was no further discussion of the matter forthcoming.

You recall that Smoot was an Agent in the Bureau from 1942 and after serving in various offices was in the Crime Records Section during 1947 and thereafter was transferred back to Dallas. He resigned on 6-15-51, after an inspection of the Dallas Office brought to light Smoot's unjustly criticizing SAC Hawkins' handling of an inquiry which resulted in the resignation of another Agent.

cc - Mr. Jones

JJM:ptm

Right. I will have nothing more to say unless Shivers makes a further statement.

67-263689-155

Number 130

RECORDED 97

17 SEP 24 1953

21 SEP 22 1953

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CLASSIFYING

DIRECTOR, FBI (140-2889) AIR MAIL July 23,1954

SAC, DALLAS (140-132)

TERESA B. MERRITT, nee Barnes,
aka Teresa Evelyn Merritt, Mrs.
Daniel Waldo Merritt, Teresa B.
Cornwell, Tabulating Machine
Operator, Regional Accounting Office,
Bureau of Controller, Post Office
Department, Cleveland, Ohio
SGE

Re Cleveland airtel to Bureau 7/15/54.

Former SA HOWARD D. SMOOT was recontacted relative to the photographs previously displayed to him. After viewing these photographs again, Mr. SMOOT stated that due to the lapse of time since he had observed these individuals, he did not now believe that his testimony or identification of same could be of any value, because he did not believe that he could make an absolute, positive statement regarding the identification in this matter. SMOOT stated that he would be most happy to testify if he could be of assistance to the Bureau, but that if pinned down to the question of a definite and positive identification of TERESA MERRITT, believed he would find himself in the position of having to state that he could not definitely and positively identify the picture of TERESA B. MERRITT at this time, in view of the lapse of time since he worked on the matter regarding this case.

140-2889-31

RECORDED 67-263689-156

SMOOT stated that during the time he worked on Security Matters in the Cleveland Office, there was an individual known to the Cleveland Office as Infomant CL-8. SMOOT, to the best of his memory identified the picture which is known now to be that of BARBARA TAYLOR as TERESA B. MERRITT. It is to be noted that upon previous contact with Mr. SMOOT, SMOOT identified the picture of BARBARA TAYLOR, which picture shows the individual wearing flowers in her hair, and is bordered in black masking tape, as TERESA B. MERRITT. SMOOT now states that upon re-examining these photographs, he would not want to make a definite statement. SMOOT explained by stating he relied solely on the informant at that time, CL-8 of the Cleveland Office, and that he probably was misinformed at that time. Informant at that time identified, to the best of his memory, this photograph of BARBARA TAYLOR as that of the subject. He stated this was only a conclusion of his and that he would rather not testify as to a positive identification. Apparently the informant SMOOT refers to is the same as CV-8-S, who is now deceased. SMOOT stated he would be only too happy to cooperate, but that he did not feel that he was in a position to testify regarding this matter.

RUC.

cc: Cleveland (100-5189)
VEJD:mfr

Director, FBI 7/2/54

SAC, Houston (62-0)

FACTS FORUM
Dallas, Texas
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached is a card apparently being sent out by FACTS FORUM which, as the Bureau knows, is run by former SA DAN SMOOT and supported by Mr. H.L. HUNT, Dallas, Texas, oilman.

This card is forwarded as Question 4 may be of possible interest to the Bureau.

62-94811-25

filed with orig.

GCB:nk
Encl. (1)

Director, FBI (140-2889) May 7, 1954

SAC, DALLAS (140-132)

TERESA B. MERRITT, nee Barnes
Aka, Teresa Evelyn Merritt, Mrs.
Daniel Waldo Merritt, Teresa B. Cornwell
Tabulating Machine Operator
Regional Accounting Office
Bureau of Controller
Post Office Department
Cleveland, Ohio
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to letter from Cleveland to the Bureau dated April 27, 1954, wherein the Dallas Office was requested to interview former SA H. D. SMOOT relative to the above-captioned matter.

Mr. SMOOT was interviewed regarding the above-captioned matter and he stated that due to the length of time that had elapsed, he did not believe that he could remember enough about the above-captioned matter to testify before a Security Hearing Board. Mr. SMOOT stated that he desired it be known that he had no objections to testifying before a Security Hearing Board, but that the specific case in question he did not remember and if placed on the stand, he would have to state that his memory was so faint of the above-captioned matter and his work on it, that he certainly would not be an effective witness.

RUC.

cc: Cleveland (140-189)

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

VEJD:wwb

AUG 18 1954

4059 Nichols Ave., S.W.,
Washington 24, D.C.
17 May, 1955.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Dept. of Justice,
Washington 25, D.C.

Gentlemen: As per enclosed memo I have been put on a courtesy list to receive three issues of "Facts Forum" published by one Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas. I have heard rumors that the Gentleman and his activities are more or less tinged with "Pink." Does your organization approve of The Magazine and Mr. Smoot's activities? Would appreciate your opinion - Thank you,

Mrs. Mary E. Bagiant

NMC
ACK 5-23-55
AH

17 MAY 24 1955

F A C T S F O R U M

Dallas 1, Texas

April 25, 1955

Dear Friend:

This is the first of three issues of FACTS FORUM NEWS sent to you through the courtesy of the ADD PATRIOTISM TO ADS group. The enclosed material explains the idea of that group.

FACTS FORUM NEWS has recently attracted much attention on Capitol Hill and elsewhere in Washington. You, too, will find here hard-to-get information on vital issues confronting the country.

Sincerely yours,

Medford Evans

Medford Evans
Coordinator

Enclosures

What they're saying . . .



about FACTS FORUM

. . . The past few months I have been reading the *Facts Forum News* of Dallas, Texas. Former FBI Agent Dale Smoot is on the staff of Facts Forum and is doing a real job. If you like a publication with the facts, do not fail to send for this. It will give you lots of food for thought, and we all can use more of this. I cannot praise this magazine too highly. Be sure to also listen to Facts Forum on your radio or TV.

Bob Gardner
Bulls Eye, official publication of
Northwest Peace Officers Association, Inc.
1828 N. E. 10th, Portland 12, Oregon

Your programs have been excellent and your presentation splendid; however, on . . . "Do You Think Senator Joe McCarthy Has Done More Harm Than Good?", I was very much disappointed, as it was very apparent that you gave twice as much time to the anti-McCarthy side of the issue as you did to the pro-McCarthy.

On this particular subject, Mr. Smoot, your talk seemed quite prejudiced and anti-McCarthy.

I might add that I am a subscriber to your *Facts Forum* magazine and hope to see both sides of the question in that publication.

Miriam L. Whitmer
650 Summit Ave., Hagerstown, Md.

FACTS FORUM NEWS, *January*, '55

file 4
BM/LML

INDEXED - 81

62-21711-1
NOT RECORDED
188 MAR 22 1955

55 MAR 31 1955

May 23, 1955

RECORDED-46 62-94811-34
INDEXED-46

FA-126

Mrs. Mary E. Bageant
4059 Nichols Avenue, Southwest
Washington 24, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Bageant:

Your letter of May 17, 1955, with enclosure, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information in FBI files is confidential and available for official use only. I would like to point out also that this Bureau is strictly a fact-gathering agency and does not make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

I know that you will understand the reason for these rules and will not infer from my inability to be of assistance either that we do or that we do not have the information you desire.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 5
MAY 23 1955
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: In June, 1951, the Dallas Office submitted background information concerning Facts Forum which apparently is financed by H. L. Hunt, millionaire oil man. The organization was organized during the summer, 1951, and conducts public opinion polls. It is designated to stay away from partisan politics and will deal with studies including governmental science and other vital subjects. Former SA Howard D. Smoot has been employed to head and operate Facts Forum. Former SA Smoot entered on duty March 23, 1942, and was assigned to Dallas in November, 1948. Smoot, during an inspection of the Dallas Office in the last Spring of that year, made several unfounded charges against SAC Hawkins. (continued on next page)

HEH:djg (3)

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

Mrs. Mary E. Bageant May 23, 1955

NOTE: (continued)

Smoot was sent a letter of censure in May, 1951, placing him on probation and ordered transferred to the Savannah Office. Shortly thereafter he resigned. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was entirely unjustified. It was recommended in a memorandum dated July 14, 1951, captioned "Facts Forum, Former SA Howard D. Smoot," that we not cooperate with Facts Forum in any way.

Spelling of correspondent's name clarified per telephone directory.

Director, FBI (140-2889)

6/29/54

CONFIDENTIAL

SAC, Dallas (140-132)

TERESA B. MERRITT, nee BARNES, aka.
PO
SCE

Rerep of SA F. JOHN M. BEATTIE, Cleveland, 6/9/54 and Cleveland letter to the Bureau, 6/16/54.

The following information, obtained from an interview with former SA HOWARD D. SMOOT, is being furnished to the Bureau and Cleveland Office by letter inasmuch as it is being left to the discretion of the Cleveland Office as to the appropriate material to be set forth in a report in this matter.

Former SA HOWARD D. SMOOT was interviewed at his office at 700 Mercantile National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, where Mr. SMOOT is presently coordinator and moderator of a national radio and television program known as "Facts Forum". Three photographs were exhibited to SMOOT, at which time he immediately recognized the smaller of the three photographs of TERESA B. MERRITT. This picture, being a small photograph of MERRITT showing only the head framed in black masking tape, according to Mr. SMOOT was, to the best of his recollection, one that was taken by a Bureau Agent from the cloak room of the Cleveland Public Auditorium during a CP convention in late 1944. Mr. SMOOT stated that due to considerable lapse of time he could not remember the exact date of this meeting.

Mr. SMOOT related that he, along with other Bureau Agents, were concealed in the cloak room with the doors and windows locked and the glass panes completely blacked out with masking tape. SMOOT stated that small square holes were cut in the masking tape just large enough to accommodate the lens of the cameras that were being used. He stated that he distinctly remembers using Speedographic, Recomars and 16 mm Bell and Howe Movie Cameras. SMOOT advised that he used for the most part a Recomar Camera.

67-263 681 15

According to SMOOT, the cloak room where he and the other agents were concealed was across a rather large lobby from an elevator that went up to the large room where the Communist convention was being held. He stated that he, along with the other agents, had previously

1- Cleveland (140-189) (Encs: 3) (REG.MAIL)

VED:RS

prepared the entire area as well as they could for photographic coverage prior to the meeting. SMOOT stated the manager of the auditorium, at the Bureau's request, had specifically placed strong lights in the lobby and the elevator operators had been cautioned to require everyone to turn and face the front before the elevator operator would close the door.

He stated that the camera equipment, which was concealed in the black masking tape inside the cloak room, faced so that excellent photographs could be obtained of people getting into the elevator to go up to the convention floor. Also, he stated that he remembered pictures being taken of people milling around in the lobby.

SMOOT stated that he particularly remembered TERESA MERRITT because he not only knew her by sight, but knew most of the Party functionaries in Cleveland at that time, and that on this particular occasion MERRITT was smartly dressed and was wearing an enormous white flower or decoration of some kind in her hair. He stated that upon noticing this particular decoration he made the statement to his fellow agents that she looked unusually smart in this type of dress. He stated that this particular thing stuck in his mind because two of the agents with whom he was working at that time were from the Northern Section of the country and they began joking with him about being a Southerner and making such complementary remarks about a colored woman.

SMOOT stated that on this particular surveillance he had been working on Communist activities in the Cleveland Office exclusively for some time and believed that he knew all of the Communist functionaries and active CP members in the Cleveland area by sight. He stated that when the pictures taken on this surveillance were developed and brought before the agents, who had taken the pictures, for identification purposes, he specifically remembered identifying TERESA MERRITT's photograph because he was again subject to some joking remarks from the other agents because of his previous complementary remarks as to how MERRITT was smartly dressed during the convention. SMOOT stated that this was the nearest he could get to dates without reviewing the notes that he made at that time, the date being, as near as he could remember, in late 1944.

He stated that although his information was limited, he would be willing to testify before a loyalty hearing board anytime that his testimony might be desired.

There are being returned, herewith, to the Cleveland Office,

two large photographs of TERESA MERRITT and the third photograph which SMOOT identified. This photograph has been previously described as being the photograph showing the head bordered in black masking tape, with what appears to be a flower in MERRITT's hair. RUC.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7-5-55

FROM : SAC, Dallas (67-1895)

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Former SA

There is forwarded to the Bureau herewith material disclosing that Former SA HOWARD D. SMOOT has resigned from Facts Forum, effective at the end of July, 1955, and is going into private business as a commentator and publisher of public events comment.

Enc.2 ENCL.
WAM:FB
(5)
cc-62-2038

67-263689-158
Searched
Numbered 137
6 JUL 11 1955
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

58 JUL 21 1955

Tm. A. Jones

TMR

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU

27 Letters re; Agents testifying in court.



ENCLOSURE

Dan Smoot Speaks



DAN SMOOT

I have resigned from Facts Forum; and, by the end of July, I will be off the air as Facts Forum's radio and television commentator.

I will, however, be back — not with a both-sides presentation, but with a strong one side, the American side.

You can help by subscribing to my weekly printed newsletter, DAN SMOOT SPEAKS. A sample copy is enclosed.

I will continue to furnish the same kind of factual, analytical discussions of controversial issues that I have been giving on the air — except that now I will give only one side: the anti-Socialist, anti-Communist, anti-Big Government, pro-Freedom side.

Not having to devote time and space to the other side, I can do a better job than before. Anyone who has found my broadcast transcripts helpful in the fight for freedom and constitutional government will find my newsletter about twice as helpful.

With the support of the newsletter, I will get back into radio and television as fast as I can find advertising sponsors. And find them I will.

I deeply appreciate your past support in the fight for freedom; and I am looking forward to continuing that fight, with your help. God bless you.

Sincerely,
Dan Smoot

DAN SMOOT.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

I enclose $_____ for a (_____years) (_____months) subscription to your weekly newsletter, DAN SMOOT SPEAKS.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$6 for six months
$3 for three months
Special rate: $18 for 2 years

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY AND STATE

Dan Smoot Speaks

Volume I, No. 1 Wednesday, June 29, 1955 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THIS IS MY SIDE—

FOR 3½ years, I have been speaking to a national audience on the Facts Forum radio and television programs, giving both sides of great controversial issues.

I have received more than a hundred thousand letters — most of them friendly, all of them welcome, but many of them challenging:

"Smoot," they say, "why don't you make up your mind which side you're on and give us that side? If we like you, we'll support you. If we don't, we will fight you. But in either event, the line will be cleanly drawn. You'll be a man we can come to grips with."

Very well: Here is my side.

I believe in freedom. This keeps me from being a liberal in the contemporary sense and connotation of that word.

The patriots who founded our government were true liberals in the classic sense. They were in revolt against the autocratic use of political power. An immediate occasion of the revolt was taxes. But King George's taxes on the American colonists were piddling in comparison with what we are forced to pay today. Moreover, a great deal of the money which government takes out of your paycheck today is used for purposes more destructive of individual freedom than the purposes which King George III was trying to finance with the American Stamp Acts.

The great liberal patriots of the American Revolution did not really revolt against the payment of taxes. They revolted against the idea of government which lay behind the taxes: the idea that government had unlimited power to do what government thought proper.

The early American patriots had a deep suspicion of all governments — including the one they created. They knew that the only real threat to a man's life, liberty, and property is the government under which he lives. They knew that all governments will, if permitted, waste the labors of the people and ultimately enslave the people — always under the pretense of taking care of the people.

That's why they tried to bind the American government down with the chains of a Constitution — limiting the government's powers to the performance of carefully specified responsibilities. That's why they set up an elaborate — and rather clumsy — system of checks and balances to keep any branch of the federal government from acquiring too much power.

Afraid of concentrations of political power in the central government, the early patriots wrote the tenth article of the American Bill of Rights, reserving to the individual states of the really dangerous powers over the lives of citizens.

Today, however, most of the people who call themselves liberals and who dishonestly acclaim Jefferson as their idol have lost faith in the early American ideal. They no longer believe that free men can manage their own affairs.

They want to set the government up as a kind of big-brother deity to look after us and run our lives for us.

The practice of buying votes with the voters' own money—of promising the people something to be paid for out of the public treasury—has become a successful political racket in the past 30 years. It has become a fixed habit of both political parties.

A virtue of our original federal system as set up by the Founding Fathers was that state governments could experiment with social legislation without endangering the freedom of the whole nation.

If a state made a mistake or went too far in the use of its power, comparison with the experience of other states—and competition between states—would force correction.

But when we build the central government into an all-powerful colossus—as we did under Roosevelt and Truman, and as we continue to do under Eisenhower—we place our freedom and our lives in the hands of political quacks and witch doctors in Washington whose power to destroy us is unchecked and unlimited.

For a quarter of a century, the unconstitutional power of the federal government has been growing like a fungus in wet weather.

We will not keep our Constitution, our liberty, or our prosperity if we do not stop it—if we do not begin to run our government instead of letting our government run us.

As philosophies of government, modern liberalism, communism, and fascism are all essentially the same.

All of them believe that government should have unlimited power to do to and for the people what government thinks good for the people.

Modern liberals, Socialists, and Communists differ on the superficial question of how government should get and exercise power; but they agree on the fundamental question of how much power government should have: all of them think that government must have absolute power—in order to promote the general welfare.

The trouble here is that when government has absolute power to promote the general welfare, government must also have absolute power to decide what the general welfare is.

Hitler's gas chambers and concentration camps were designed to promote the general welfare—as Hitler saw it. Stalin killed off whole races, provinces, and economic groups of people inside Russia, and put millions in slave camps—to promote the general welfare: as Stalin saw it. Within five years after they had taken over China, the Communists had murdered fifty million people—to promote the general welfare: as the Chinese Communist agrarian reformers see it.

Modern liberals presume that you, as an individual, do not have enough decency or good sense to edu-

cate your own children, provide your own housing, prepare for your own future, or give a helping hand to a neighbor in desperate need.

Therefore, they want laws which will force you to do all the things that liberals think you should do.

They take money from you and put it in a big federal pot, on the presumption that politicians will make better use of it than you would.

Nowhere in the history of the human race is there any justification for this naive faith in political power.

The welfare state which modern liberals worship is not "a twentieth century invention," as they call it. It is the oldest, most reactionary kind of social organization.

The welfare state—with the usual trappings of government price controls, government-fixed minimum wages, government subsidies, government relief for the poor, and government pensions — was tried out in ancient Babylon, ancient Greece, and ancient Rome; in Mussolini's Italy, in Hitler's Germany, and in all Communist countries.

Wherever and whenever it has been tried out, it has failed utterly to provide economic security—and it always ends in slavery.

It is, of course, true that there are people who simply won't save for their own future security unless someone makes them. It's also true that there are people who won't brush their teeth properly. But when you start passing laws, or giving private organizations the power, to force people to do all the things that are good for them, you are headed for a slave society, whether you want to call it socialism, welfare-statism, communism, fascism, modern liberalism, New Dealism, Middle-of-the-Roadism, or by some more ancient name.

Whenever a politician tells you that your government has a warm, personal interest in you and that he wants the government to be a big brother to you —that politician (no mater how nice a fellow he may be, or how wide his grin) is misleading you into slavery.

A big-brother government is the kind that every dictator in the world has always wanted.

A government which can take a warm, personal interest in me can take a cold, calculating interest in you.

A government which today can subsidize your farm or business or send you checks for unemployment or relief can tomorrow seize the bodies and property of your sons and daughters.

There are many hazards in a free society. One of them is that there will always be people who won't manage their own affairs as well as they should, or as well as someone thinks they should.

But freedom is not divisible. You canont permit it for some and deny it to others. If one man has the freedom to make an intelligent investment and wind up with a million dollars, another must have the freedom to make a stupid investment and go broke. If one man has the freedom to practice personal thrift and prepare for a comfortable old age, another must have the freedom to be a wastrel and die in poverty.

The Soviets tried to legislate the perfect society; and today the average Soviet citizen has about as much freedom and less comfort than the inmates of American jails.

The only thing that has kept the socialistic sys-

tems throughout Europe from total collapse has been American gifts of billions of dollars.

Modern liberals think they are posing unanswerable questions when they say, "Well, then, how would you promote the general welfare? What is government supposed to do; let people starve?"

Government is supposed to maintain social order, prevent individuals from harming or defrauding each other, and leave everybody with the freedom otherwise to lead his own life.

That was the original, American philosophy of government written into the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

The old American system of freedom never did —and never could—completely eliminate poverty. Only God can create a perfect society.

But the old American philosophy of Government more effectively promoted the ideal of human freedom, and produced greater material abundance for more people—fed more people—than any welfare state, planned economy, or socialist system on record.

Every American has an individual responsibility under God to help his neighbor in distress; but the decision as to when, how, how much, and to whom is legally and morally his, and not his government's.

Government cannot make men prosperous, any more than it can make men good. Government cannot produce anything. It can merely seize and divide up what individuals produce. Government can give the people nothing which government has not first taken away from them. And the amount which government doles back to the people or spends to promote their welfare is always less than what it takes, because of the excessive costs of governmental administration.

I believe in Freedom.

I am, you might say, a fundamentalist. I look upon the Constitution as the fundamental law of our land. I regard the Declaration of Independence as the fundamental expression of Americanism.

I think it is a betrayal of freedom and an insult to human intelligence for the Supreme Court—or anyone else—to "reinterpret" our fundamental charter of government "in the light of contemporary conditions."

The American system of government was built on political principles which are eternal. They do not change with the seasons.

That's why I cringed when Roosevelt once called the American Constitution a horse-and-buggy document. That's why I cringe every time Eisenhower gets near to saying the same thing by referring to the "dogmas of the past."

Fundamental American principles are the yardstick which will measure in this column — and on radio and television as fast as I can find sponsors — week after week, the most important controversial issues of our time.

Of any liberal readers I might have, I ask a favor:

If you want the government to provide you with clothing, housing, food, medical care, training in an ocupation, and security in old age — get yourself a life term in prison. There you will have government-guaranteed economic security.

But if you love your fellow-man (if you love America), do not support legislation, whatever high-sounding purpose it seems intended to serve — do not vote for politicians, whatever the party label — whose programs of government-planned and

government-subsidized housing, health insurance, electrical power, or security in old age, will convert the whole nation into a prison.

You who want to think and talk and write and fight on the side of freedom will find here some originality of thought and expression.

But, most importantly, you will find gleanings from and condensations of the very best that has been written and spoken on the subjects at hand.

You will read here, in ten minutes, what some of the best brains in the world spent countless hours to produce.

The first time it occurs to you that I am more frequently against than for something, please take a look at the American Bill of Rights — the first ten amendments to our Constitution. They are very brief. The language is simple. The admonitions are stern — and they are negative. They say not what government shall do, but what government shall not do.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion . . . or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

Congress shall make no law . . . That is the American philosophy of freedom which built this magnificent land into a citadel of hope for all humanity.

This first issue of DAN SMOOT SPEAKS is a sample copy. Subscriptions will begin with Vol. I, Number 2, to be issued on Wednesday, July 20. DAN SMOOT SPEAKS will be published each Wednesday thereafter. My sincere thanks to all who have already sent in their checks.

Ghost at the Feast

San Francisco, June 19

Special dispatch to the *New York Times:*

"This is a real birthday party the United Nations is having out here; free eats, free booze, flags and bunting all over Nob Hill, and June and peace bustin' out all over. Everybody is relaxing, including Comrade Molotov, who tipped his porter $17 on arrival."

Sounds like a real gay party. All they're missing is Comrade Alger Hiss, Secretary General of the San Francisco Conference in 1945 when the UN was formed.

Maybe Yes, Maybe No

On the eve of his journey to San Francisco to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., America's ambassador to the UN, appeared on a TV program. He was asked about admitting Red China to the UN.

Mr. Lodge said that although he favors universal membership in the UN, he does not think that nations should be admitted unless they are peace-loving.

That is an admirable ambassadorial way of saying yes, but on the other hand, no.

But if Mr. Lodge isn't careful, he'll talk himself out of a job — as he did in 1952 when he tried to get himself reelected to the Senate.

If all nations were peace-loving, who would argue that we needed a "world organization for peace"?

If you chase out of the UN all nations that aren't "peace-loving," who will do the chasing? And who will be left after the chase is over?

Uncle Sam? Perhaps; but then Mr. Lodge would die of grief and shame, because the image of Uncle Sam standing alone on his own feet, righteously defending his own land, is the image of isolationism. And the very sound of that ugly word harrows Mr. Lodge's soul with fear.

Yet Ambasador Lodge is a man of courage.

On June 18, he again spoke to the nation — this time on radio. He said that the United Nations was founded on two basic assumptions: (1) That the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. would work together in unity; and (2) that if any nation tried to break the peace, the UN would issue legally binding orders for action to keep the peace.

Mr. Lodge admitted that both of these assumptions have been proven wrong.

But, he concluded, the UN has "been a tremendous force for peace."

Mr. Lodge indicated that the top level meetings of Yalta and Potsdam had been disastrous, but expressed high hope for the big-four meeting coming up in July.

If there were any virtue in eternal, naive optimism, nearly all of the top leaders of the West would be saints.

Amen, Bishop

In Carnegie Hall, New York City, addressing a meeting arranged by the Assembly of Captive European Nations, The Most Rev. Cuthbert O'Gara, exiled Bishop of Yuanling, said:

"I shall believe in co-existence only when missionaries are invited to return to China (from which the Bishop was expelled as an American 'spy') and reengage in the work of religion and culture as friends of the Chinese people and not as slandered enemies; only when all Americans are released from prison, when our fliers are taken out of bondage, and when the prison gates of Europe open."

Now It's Legal

In Washington last week, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that it is all right for unions or employers to lie to workers in trying to persuade them to vote for or against a union — provided the lies aren't too big.

In a unanimous opinion, Republican and Democratic members of the five-man NLRB said:

"Exaggerations, inaccuracies, partial truths, name-calling and falsehoods, while not condoned, may be excused as legitimate propaganda" before a union representation election.

In the case at hand, however, the board held that a union had made "false statements" that "exceeded the limits of legitimate propaganda."

The case at hand was a union election at the Gummed Products Co. of Troy, Ohio, in November, 1954, when workers voted to join the CIO paper workers union.

Whom?

One cannot help wondering whom the pollsters poll.

Gallup Poll has just come out with the results of a new nationwide survey which reveals overwhelming support in the United States for the United Nations.

The scientific pollsters of Dr. George Gallup, who has had more than 20 years of experience in scientific testing of public opinion, found practically nobody in the United States who is opposed to the United Nations.

Now, that is very odd. For more than four years now, the Facts Forum Poll (which is not a "scientific sampling," but merely a postcard mailed without comment or instructions or any other persuasive approach to thousands of people in all walks of life and in all parts of the nation) has, on every United Nations question posed, revealed strong opposition to the United Nations. A big majority of the Facts Forum Poll voters have consistently shown that they are deeply suspicious of the United Nations, feeling that it has done infinitely more harm than good for the cause of freedom.

Only Four

Last week, Senator Joe McCarthy introduced a resolution "to express the sense of the Senate that Russia be required in advance to agree to take up the status of her European and Asian satellites at the top level big-four meeting in Geneva, July 18."

Three other senators stood with him: George Malone of Nevada, William Jenner of Indiana, and William Langer of North Dakota.

But the Senate thundered them down. Senator after senator protested that the resolution would "tie the hands of the President and show lack of confidence in him."

Republican Homer Capehart of Indiana shouted that McCarthy was making "a blanket indictment of the President, Secretary of State, and Republicans as Communist appeasers." Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas said that McCarthy's measure was an attempt to dictate to President Eisenhower, put him in a strait jacket, and place "a congressional gag around his neck."

All of which is, of course, utter nonsense. McCarthy was merely trying to put the Senate on record as believing in a pledge which the politicians solemnly made to the people of the United States in the elections of 1952. In that year, the Republicans in their party platform vowed to work for freeing the captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

Everyone who knows anything whatever about communism and world opinion realizes that the very act of meeting the Soviets in a high-level conference will further discourage the hopeless millions in the Communist empire. Meeting the Soviet leaders is open proof that we regard the Soviet dictatorship as a legitimate, honorable government which can be dealt with in good faith. Merely by meeting the Soviets we are putting our stamp of approval on the slave empire which they have built by conquest and terror.

If we went into the conference, however, as Senator McCarthy wants us to go, determined that we will not negotiate with the gangsters of the Kremlin unless they first talk about freeing their captive satellites, we would give hope and encouragement to all the millions throughout the world who live under Communist tryanny.

One odd thing about the Senate's rejection of McCarthy's resolution is that the Senate knows McCarthy is right. Secretary of State Dulles himself has said that he would like to have a discussion of the Soviet satellites on the agenda for the big-four conference. All that McCarthy wants to do is to put the Senate on record as expressing the same sentiment.

Any senator who thinks that McCarthy's resolution would tie the President's hands does not know enough about the Constitution of the United States to qualify for public office. The President would in no way be bound by McCarthy's resolution, which would merely express the desires of the Senate. Mc-

Carthy's resolution would in no way encroach upon the constitutional prerogatives of the President.

Look at it another way. Only Congress can pass laws. Yet most of the laws passed are recommended by the executive. In fact, most of the important legislation which Congress enacts is not only written under executive direction but is enacted as a result of executive pressure.

Why is it that the people who condemn McCarthy for wanting the Senate to suggest a course of action for the President never complain when the President suggests — nay, demands — a course of action for the Senate?

Well, Good!

"In New York, Mr. Dulles, Mr. Macmillan, London Foreign Secretary, and Foreign Minister Pinay of France had lunch and talk at the Riverdale home of Sir Pierson Dixon, British delegate to the UN. They found themselves in general agreement on Russia's motives and intentions. — from a feature editorial in the *New York Times.*

We Could Stay Home!

"Washington obviously fears the Geneva meeting (big-four talks to be held July 18) may be used by the Communists as a propaganda forum to induce the West to relax its defense, to make bad blood between the Allies and to open questions the U. S. feels best left closed." — from the same editorial.

Now Here's a Point!

"At the Geneva meeting each of the principals will be able to say whatever he wants. The question is: "Will the others listen?" —same source.

Good News

A few days ago, Congressman Bruce Alger (freshman Republican from Dallas) made a speech to the House which the nation's great metropolitan press chose to ignore, belittle, or hide away. The speech was a fine and fearless statement which deserved national headlines.

Congresman Alger, ignoring the middle-of-the-roadism of his own party leadership, and meeting the powerful extreme left-wing forces head-on, called for a dismantling of America's Number One experiment in socialism: the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Why, Mr. Alger asked, should the people of Dallas be taxed to provide below-cost electrical power for the great industries and the citizens of the Tennessee Valley?

Mr. Alger demanded that the government-owned facilities of TVA be sold to private individuals and private business. This would stop the cancer-like spread of socialism in the Tennessee Valley; and it could convert the vast installations of TVA into tax-paying instead of tax-consuming enterprises.

There was one regrettable omission from Mr. Alger's speech on the TVA. He did not mention Roosevelt's remark to Stalin at the Yalta conference in 1945 — as revealed in the recently published Yalta papers. On that occasion, Roosevelt told Stalin that what we were doing with TVA in one region of the United States was exactly what Stalin was doing with the economy of Russia on a national scale.

DAN SMOOT SPEAKS, edited and published by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas. Subscription rates: $10.00 a year; $6 for 6 months; $3 for 3 months; $18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 6 for $1.00; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10; 500 for $15; 1,000 for $25.
Copyright 1955 by Dan Smoot

D FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

DATE: 11/15/55

SUBJECT:

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

You will recall that former Special Agent Dan Smoot was at one time assigned in the Crime Records Section. He later went with Facts Forum and left Facts Forum. Recently, while Karl Baarslag was in town, he told me that Smoot is now putting out a weekly newsletter for which he gets $10.00 a year. He circularized the people who had written fan letters to him when he was with Facts Forum and has 20,000 circulation. You will recall that Smoot became somewhat of a problem child at the time he left the Bureau.

cc - Mr. Jones

LBN:fc (3)

67-263689-159

INDEXED 14

NOV 29 1955

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy



DAN SMOOT

Chamber to Hear Former FBI Man

Dan Smoot, former FBI agent, editor and columnist, will address members of the Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area at their annual dinner next Monday in the Roosevelt hotel.

Chamber president George S. Dinwiddie said the event will take place in the International Room of the hotel. Twelve new board members will be elected to replace those whose terms are expiring.

Smoot left the service of the FBI to help launch the Facts Forum in Dallas, Tex., and spent four years as radio and television moderator for the program.

Nominated for the chamber board posts are Fred N. Billingsley, Ray Cantrell, A. N. Goldberg, Andrew J. Higgins Jr., W. F. Woerner, J. T. Lykes Jr., Eldon Majoue, C. B. Prescott, Thomas A. Prevost, M. P. Verret, F. Poche Waguespack and Leon Wolf.

Board members meet Tuesday, the day after board elections, to elect a new president, first vice-president and treasurer.

File in Smoot's File

NEW ORLEANS STATES
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
12/5/55
Page 6 Col. 5

67 DEC 15 1955

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
FBI — NEW ORLEANS

Dan Smoot Speaks

Vol. 1, No. 6 Friday, August 19, 1955 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

The Supreme Court's Segregation Decision

IN 1896, the Supreme Court held that segregation in public schools is not a violation of the Constitution.

On May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court held that segregation in public schools is a violation of the Constitution.

What next? What does the Constitution mean?

There is no telling.

Whether your skin is black or white, red or yellow; whether you live in the North or in the South; whether you have children or not, the decision of the Supreme Court ordering integration of the races in the nation's public schools should frighten you.

It should frighten you, because, when its final impact is felt, it will mean the end of orderly constitutional government in the United States.

The Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases means simply that we Americans no longer have any constitutional guarantees against the tyrannical whims, and caprices, and arbitrary decisions of government. Today, it is legal and constitutional for you to marry the person of your choice, buy your own home, and raise your own family as you think best. But tomorrow, the Supreme Court could decide that all of this is wrong. The Supreme Court could decide that the individual family unit should be broken up and that private ownership of homes should be abolished in order to achieve equality of opportunity for all citizens.

If the Supreme Court made such a decision tomorrow, that decision would be the supreme law of our land. When the Court handed down the school segregation decision on May 17, 1954, it established the principle that our Constitution has no fixed or definable meaning. The Constitution means whatever a majority of the Supreme Court, on any given day, wants it to mean.

It is true that we have been sinking into this condition for many years. But before May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court did base its decisions on law. The opinions it expressed were legal opinions. The authorities it cited for its decisions were legal authorities. And the

Copyright 1955 by Dan Smoot

Court was at least bound by its own previous decisions.

In the School Segregation cases, however, the Supreme Court overturned all judicial precedent, reversed a previous decision of the Court, and arbitrarily changed the meaning of the Constitution to suit the whims of the present justices.

Nowhere in the federal Constitution, or in any of its amendments, is there any delegation of power to the federal government to operate in the field of education.

The Tenth Amendment to our Constitution says that powers not delegated to the federal government are reserved to the states, or to the people.

Obviously, the power to set up and regulate tax-supported schools is not delegated to the federal government. Therefore, the federal government has no power whatever to interfere in any way with the operation of schools in the individual states.

The Supreme Court's decision in the school segregation cases is not a judicial interpretation of the Constitution. It is a political decision, grounded not in law, but in Earl Warren's notions about psychology and sociology.

Chief Justice Warren, in writing the Court's opinion in the school segregation cases, says:

"Whatever may have been the extent of psychological knowledge at the time of Plessy v. Ferguson (the 1896 case), this finding is amply supported by modern authority."

And what was the modern authority on which the Supreme Court relied?

Here is what Senator James O. Eastland, in a speech on the Senate floor had to say about it:

"I (have) submitted a resolution asking . . . an investigation of the alleged scientific authorities upon which the Supreme Court relied to sustain its decision in the school integration cases of last year. . . . There is clear and unmistakable evidence that the Court chose to follow the insidious and false propaganda foisted by alien ideologies rather than rely on the Constitution as written, and long established legal precedents . . . .

"Somewhat more than one year ago, I pointed out in an address on this floor that the Supreme Court had been indoctrinated and brain-washed by left-wing pressure groups; that individual members of the Court were influenced by and were guilty of grossly improper conduct in accepting awards and emoluments from groups and organizations interested in political litigation before the Court and bent on changing and destroying our American way of life . . . .

"Today, I am calling upon the members of the Senate to consider an even more serious problem. The Court has not only arrogated to itself powers which were not delegated to it under the Constitution of the United States and has entered the fields of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, but they are attempting to graft into the organic law of the land the teachings, preachments, and social doctrines arising from a political philosophy which is the antithesis of the principles upon which this Government was founded.

"The origin of the doctrines can be traced to Karl Marx, and their propagation is part and parcel of the conspiracy to . . . destroy this Government through internal controversy.

"The Court adopts this propaganda as 'modern scientific authority . . . .'

"In the long legal history of this country, there has never before been a time when an Appellate Court or Supreme Court of the United States relied solely . . . on scientific authority to sustain a legal decision . . . .

"The one (other) time when the high appellate court of any major western nation has resorted to text books and the works of agita-

tors to sustain its decision was when the high court of Germany sustained Hitler's racist laws . . . .

"In the rendition of the opinion on the school segregation cases the entire basis of American jurisprudence was swept away. There is only one other comparable system of jurisprudence which is based upon . . . vacillating, political, and psuedo scientific opinion —the Peoples Courts of Soviet Russia.

"In that vast vacuum of liberty, (the Soviet Union) . . . the basis of jurisprudence is the . . . ever-changing winds of pseudo-authority.

"And that today is the basis of American jurisprudence as announced by a unanimous opinion of our Supreme Court . . . .

"The Supreme Court . . . has now found scientific authorities to sustain its view of what the 14th amendment (to our Constitution) should mean. Who are these authorities? . . .

"(One is) K. B. Clark, a Negro . . . social science expert employed by the principal plaintiff in the segregation cases, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people. . . . It is the most unusual procedure for any court to accept a litigant's paid employee as an authority on anything, let alone as an authority on psychology to put him above the Constitution itself . . . .

"(Another modern authority on psychology cited by the Supreme Court was) Theodore Brameld. . . . He is cited (by the House Committee on Un-American Activities) as having been a member of no less than 10 organizations declared to be communistic . . . .

"Also cited by the Court as one of its modern authorities on psychology . . . was one E. Franklin Frazier. The files of the Committee on Un-American Activities . . . contain 18 citations of Frazier's connection with Communist causes in the United States . . . .

"The Court cited and adopted generally, and without reservation, as its leading authority on modern psychology, (Gunnar) Myrdial's book, *An American Dilemma* . . . .

"Myrdal . . . . a (Swedish) socialist who had served the Communist cause . . . . admitted that he had no knowledge of the Negro question in the United States. (Yet) he was hired (by the Carnegie Foundation) to make an investigation of race relations in this country . . . .

"Myrdal has an utter contempt for the principles upon which the United States was founded and for the political system to which the people adhere. It is incredible that the Supreme Court could have overlooked . . . certain remarks . . . in his book, on which the Court mainly bases its decision. Myrdal stated that the Constitution of the United States was 'impractical and unsuited to modern conditions' and (that) its adoption was 'nearly a plot against the common people.' "

This book, written by a Swedish Socialist who was openly contemptuous of the Constitution of the United States, was the principal authority on which the Supreme Court relied for its school segregation decision.

Chief Justice Warren said that segregation in the schools is unconstitutional now, in the light of all these socialist and communist authorities, because the Fourteenth Amendment says that no state shall deny to any person the equal protection of the law.

Warren admits, however, that the Fourteenth Amendment does not really apply to the problem of segregation in the public schools, because, in 1868, when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted, there were no public schools in the South. The framers of the Fourteenth Amendment couldn't possibly have had public schools in mind.

Chief Justice Warren admits that he is reading into the Fourteenth Amendment something that is not there, but that he thinks should be.

Earl Warren's segregation decision means: We of the Supreme Court know that the Fourteenth Amendment was not intended to apply to public schools, but we want it to apply; therefore, we declare that it does apply.

After saying enough to prove that the Supreme Court had no constitutional grounds for invading states' rights and telling the states how they must run their public schools, Chief Justice Warren dismisses the question of whether or not the negroes in the South are provided facilities equal to those of the whites.

He tries to explain why a negro in a school with other negroes cannot get as much education as if he were in a school with whites, even though the facilities and everything else might be adequate and equal.

Mr. Warren deals in what he calls intangibles. He finally comes to grips with the problem by citing a passage from another Court decision which says, "Segregation . . . has a tendency to retard the educational and mental development of Negro children, and to deprive them of some of the benefits they would receive in a racially integrated school system."

If there is anybody in the United States who ought to resent that decision, cast in that language, it should be America's negro citizens. What that sentence says is that Negroes are not really equal to whites, and that if you don't mix up the negro and white children so that the negroes will enjoy the uplifting benefit of associating with the whites, the negroes are harmed.

Actually, no other group of people anywhere on earth at any time in recorded history ever made such rapid progess as America's southern negroes have made in the past ninety years. The people who helped them make that phenomenal progess were not Supreme Court psychiatrists, New Deal politicians, Socialist agitators, or uplifting busybodies. It was the southern whites who understood the negroes, treated them with kindness, and lent them a helping hand.

The negroes, when first brought to America by New England, Dutch and British slave traders, were not free people reduced to slavery. They were merely transferred from a barbaric enslavement by their own people in Africa to a relatively benign enslavement in the Western hemisphere.

Think of the conditions in 1868. A large, illiterate, and economically dependent population—a primitive people only recently removed from savagery, with no cultural or racial traditions of their own, and with no experience in self-government — had to be assimilated into a civilization which it had taken the white man 5,000 years to develop.

Practically all of this staggering burden fell upon the South, embittered, ravaged, and pauperized by war, and brutally oppressed by carpetbaggers and a corrupt federal government during the reconstruction period.

The rapid integration of negroes into our society—particularly in the South—is one of the most admirable chapters in the great American story, and reflects the highest possible credit on the negro himself and on the southern white, who is, and always has been, the only true, enduring friend that the American negro has.

No where else on earth is the black man as well off—as free, independent, and prosperous —as he is in America.

Some poor laborer can be beaten to death in Chicago by labor goons who are trying to force him to join a union against his will, and no one wants to call in the federal government on the grounds that the murdered man's civil rights were violated.

A union can picket a private business organization, terrorize a whole community and indulge in endless acts of arson, vandalism, criminal assault, and even murder; and none of the liberals or organizations professing to be dedicated to freedom and the preservation of civil rights ever say a word about the inno-

cent and helpless victims of all that violence and tyranny.

But let two white hoodlums in a southern state beat up one colored man—or even, as has happened many times, let one southern negro involved in a heinous crime be subjected to the due process of law—and all the race agitators in the nation want to pass federal laws which would destroy the liberties not only of the southern whites but also of the southern negroes, and of all other American citizens in the nation.

The bloody race riots which left-wing agitators have inspired in the United States have caused more suffering and bitterness than all of the lynchings and mob violence in the South, from the Civil War to date.

Ancient wounds of hatred, bitterness, and fear, which time and humanity were healing, have been reopened by the Supreme Court's outrageous and needless decision in the school segregation cases.

There has already been some violence. There will be more.

In some communities—such as Washington, D. C.—enrollment of white children in public schools has sharply declined as a result of desegregation.

This means that white parents, while continuing to pay taxes for public schools, are tansferring their children to private schools.

This poses constitutional questions far more important than any yet considered by the present Supreme Court.

If it is constitutional for a state to take one man's money—against his will—and build schools for another man's children, why isn't it constitutional for the state to determine which children shall go to which school?

If the state has the constitutional power to tell your child that he must go to a particular school because he lives in a particular neighborhood, why doesn't the state have the constitutional power to tell your child that he must go to a particular school because he has a particular color?

It would be interesting to hear the answers which Earl Warren's psychiatry might provide for these questions.

If the Republican and Democratic New Deal politicians of the Supreme Court of the United States really think that the Golden Rule can be enacted into law; if they actually believe that the federal government can force bitterness and prejudice out of human hearts; if they are convinced that political power concentrated in Washington can take the place of Christian love and fabricate heaven on earth—they ought to tell us a little more about it. That would be far more illuminating than the platitudes about the importance of education which take up a considerable portion of their decision in the school segregation cases.

Some day, perhaps, we Americans may get on the Supreme Court, not political cronies who are fundamentally ignorant in the law, and who know little and care less about the Constitution—but men with extensive legal training and judicial experience, who understand and respect the Constitution of the United States.

If we do not, we will have no Constitution. The one we have now, after twenty years of tampering by political appointees (both Republican and Democratic) has little of its original meaning left.

The Supreme Court has already read out of our Constitution many of our basic guarantees against tyranny at the hands of the federal government.

The end of this road is the end of freedom in the United States.

The Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases has been loudly applauded as winning us friends throughout Asia and Africa—as taking the teeth out of Communist

propaganda about racial persecution in the United States.

If we are going to shape our national policies to avoid all the dishonest charges of Communist propaganda, we will have to eliminate all of our institutions of freedom, throw away what is left of our Constitution, dismantle our republic, and convert America into a satellite of the Soviet Union.

That is the only possible way to avoid criticism from the Communists.

To many thoughtful Americans, it is obvious that we are headed that way.

If we are to formulate national policies to please the people of Asia and Africa, instead of the people of America, we should drop all immigration barriers against the people of Asia and Africa and abandon our posture of being a predominantly white, Western and Christian civilization.

* * * * *

The People's Pottage

"This is the Welfare State. It rose suddenly within the form. It is legal because the Supreme Court says it is. The Supreme Court once said no and then changed its mind and said yes, because meanwhile the President who was the architect of the Welfare State had appointed to the Supreme Court bench men who believed in it.

"The founders who wrote the Constitution could no more have imagined a Welfare State rising by sanction of its words than they could have imagined a monarchy; and yet the Constitution did not have to be changed. It had only to be reinterpreted."

This passage is from *The People's Pottage*, perhaps the greatest book of our times. The book was written by the late Garet Garrett and published by the Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho.

Can't He Read?

In 1920 Bainbridge Colby, Woodrow Wilson's Secretary of State, made the following statement about the Communists:

"The existing regime in Russia (the Soviet Union) is based upon the negation of every principle of honor and good faith.

"The responsible leaders of the regime have frequently and openly boasted that they are willing to sign agreements and undertakings with foreign powers while not having the slightest intention of observing such undertakings or carrying out such agreements."

In November, 1954, Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., made the following statement about the Communists:

"... And, as I say, if we had known in San Francisco the way they were going to act, I don't think we would have ever been in favor of admitting them (to the United Nations)."

* * * * *

Perhaps He Can't

During the same press interview (in *U. S. News and World Report*) when Ambassador Lodge indicated surprise at having found out how the Communists "were going to act," he was asked:

"Do you think your grandfather would oppose what you're doing (in the United Nations)?"

Ambasador Lodge replied:

"No, not at all."

Here is what the elder Lodge said in one of his speeches opposing American membership in the old League of Nations:

"I am as anxious as any human can be to have the United States render every possible service to the civilization and peace of mankind. But I am certain that we can do it best by not putting ourselves in leading-strings or subjecting our policies and our sovereignty to other nations . . . .

"It is well to remember that we are dealing with nations every one of which has a direct individual interest to serve, and there is grave danger in an unshared idealism . . .

"You may call me selfish, if you will, conservative, or reactionary, or use any other harsh adjective you see fit to apply; but an American I was born; American I have remained all my life. I can never be anything else but American; and I must think of the United States first; and when I think of the United States first in an arrangement like this (the League of Nations) I am thinking of what is best for the world, for if the United States fail the best hopes of mankind fail with it.

"I have never had but one allegiance; I cannot divide it now. I have loved but one flag and I cannot share that devotion and give affection to this Mongrel Banner invented for a league. Internationalism, illustrated by the Bolsheviks, and by the men to whom all countries are alike provided they can make money out of them is to me repulsive.

"National I must remain and in that way, I, like all other Americans, can render the amplest service to the world. The United States is the world's best hope, but if you fetter her in the interests and quarrels of other nations, if you tangle her in the intrigues of Europe, you will destroy her power for good and endanger her very existence."

Postcript On the Summit

The Conference of the heads of state of the Big Four powers at Geneva last month produced at least one poignant reminder of the Yalta conference in 1945.

In one of the news pictures of the conference last month, America's Ambassador to Russia, Charles Bohlen, was shown leaning over President Eisenhower's shoulder.

In one of the news pictures of the conference at Yalta in 1945, Charles Bohlen was shown leaning over President Roosevelt's shoulder.

This brings to mind a specific story about Yalta—a story which has been related many times but which needs relating again and again until it is common knowledge.

On one frightful occasion at Yalta, during the bitter fight over Russia's demand for sixteen votes in the United Nations, Roosevelt, Hiss, Stalin and an interpreter were left alone in a conference room. The rest of the high brass at Yalta cooled their heels outside. When Roosevelt, then a dying man, came out of the room with Alger Hiss, he announced to his advisers that an 'agreement' had been reached which would give Russia three votes against America's one in the General Assembly of the UN. To the protests of the American delegation, Roosevelt wearily announced: "I know I shouldn't have done it. But I was so tired when they got hold of me."

Who were "they?"

There were only four people in the room: Roosevelt, Stalin, Alger Hiss, and the interpreter.

The interpreter was Charles Bohlen.

A Story Of Our Times

On Wednesday, August 10, the body of a 17-year-old white girl was found in a clump of bushes in Chicago's Calumet Park. She had been raped, beaten and strangled. The girl had been missing since she had attended a Saturday night dance given by A Battery, of the 734th Anti-Aircraft Battalion. The dance was held in a recreation hall in the park where intoxicating beverages are prohibited.

Investigation disclosed that the 19-year-old soldier escort assigned to the girl had become too drunk to take her home. She left the dance alone.

An 18-year-old negro pfc, who said he had gone out in the air to clear his head after drinking 10 or 15 beers, accosted the girl. He claimed that he knew her name because he had seen her at other dances. He first claimed that she submitted voluntarily to his advances but later admitted raping her.

Meanwhile the Army insists that the 3.2 beer sold at the post canteen is nonintoxicating. An Army statement said that "coffee, soft drinks, and 3.2 beer were served in complete accordance with army regulations." Consequently, no one is at fault.

This case raises many other questions.

Is desegregation a good idea when it brings about forced mixing of teen-agers of the white and negro races at organizational dances?

By what right does the Army ignore the laws of local communities, as in the case of Calumet Park's law against alcoholic beverages?

Through what incredible contempt of all discipline and decency does the Army solicit the attendance of young girls at its dances and then permit soldiers to become so drunk that a horrible crime results?

Just what kind of anti-aircraft defense does the industrial area of Chicago—and our other critical defense areas—have?

In this case a harbinger of the moral depravity which has heralded the crumbling of great civilizations in the past?

Must we have "peaceful coexistence" with evil of every sort?

* * * * *

Typographical Errors

They have been too numerous—and too obvious—to mention, particularly in last week's number of *Dan Smoot Speaks.*

One error, however, needs correction.

Last week, I quoted the *Christian Science Monitor* as saying: "It can be urged that the West should help rather than hinder the activities of the present Soviet regime . . ."

This passage should have read:

"It can be argued that the West should help rather than hinder the activities of the present Soviet regime . . ."

DAN SMOOT SPEAKS, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas. Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 6 for $1.00, 10 for $1.50, 50 for $5.50, 100 for $10. Telephone FOrest 8-3811

Dan Smoot Speaks

Vol. 1, No. 8 Friday, September 2, 1955 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

STATUS OF FORCES TREATY

THE FORMAL pacts establishing NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—a multilateral alliance between the United States and thirteen other countries—were signed in Washington on April 4, 1949.

As soon as we began to implement this alliance by stationing large numbers of American troops in Europe, we encountered innumerable problems.

There was nothing unusual about the problems. They were, in fact, to be expected. One of the prices that we must pay for supporting, arming, and defending the world is to be despised by the world.

Whenever one nation stations large numbers of its troops—for whatever purpose—in another nation, friction and deep resentment always occur.

What is the traditional way to handle such problems? It is a well-established principle in international law that soldiers stationed in foreign nations are subject, not to the laws of those nations, but to the regulations of their own military commanders. If they are the soldiers of a civilized nation, they are punished for infractions of local laws. The punishment, however, is prescribed and administered by their own military establishments and not by foreign courts.

This principal of international law was strongly affirmed by America from the beginning of our national life until 1949.

When America was an infant nation, the great chief justice, John Marshall, carefully spelled out the constitutional principle that service in the military forces shall not abridge or nullify an American's constitutional rights. The American flag and the full protection of the American Constitution must go with every American soldier wherever he is sent.

Loss of Independence

When a nation surrenders jurisdiction over its own soldiers, it gives up the most important feature of national sovereignty—of national independence.

Apparently, however, the people who set up NATO in 1949, were not interested in

DAN SMOOT SPEAKS, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, 5526 Dyer Street, Dallas, Texas, Telephone FOrest 8-3811. Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 month, $18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 6 for $1.00, 10 for $1.50, 50 for $5.50, 100 for $10.00.

Copyright 1955 by Dan Smoot

preserving America's independence. It looks, in fact, as if they deliberately used the NATO alliance as an excuse for undermining our national sovereignty.

At any rate, as soon as the NATO alliance was formed, our State Department negotiated with all of the nations involved executive agreements concerning the problem of criminal jurisdiction over American soldiers and members of their families.

Abandoning our own traditions and constitutional principles, we made secret, executive agreements with foreign nations giving them criminal jurisdiction over our soldiers if they would receive our soldiers as their defenders.

When General Eisenhower arrived in Europe as Supreme Commander of NATO, he and our State Department officials went to work on formal treaty agreements to standardize the various executive agreements already in operation.

During 1951 and 1952, representatives of the fourteen NATO countries signed three treaties dealing with problems which had arisen under the NATO alliance.

These treaties, drawn up with General Eisenhower's help during the Truman administration, were submitted to the Senate for ratification in 1953.

One of the three NATO treaties, called the Status of Forces Agreement, includes a provision known as Article VII, which gives a NATO nation exclusive criminal jurisdiction, within its borders, over foreign NATO soldiers and their families under specified conditions.

Specifics

This Treaty provides that an American soldier overseas, who commits a crime while off duty, can be arrested, tried, sentenced, and punished under the laws of a foreign nation without any recourse or appeal to American military authorities, American courts, or the American government.

If the American is actually arrested by American military police, he must be surrendered immediately to local authorities.

If there is any question as to whether the soldier was on or off duty when he committed the crime, the question will be resolved by a specially appointed judge of the country where the crime occurred.

If the soldier was unmistakably on duty when he committed the crime, then the American army and the foreign government have concurrent or equal jurisdiction. Whether the soldier is tried by American officials or by foreign officials depends somewhat on who arrested him first, and on the circumstances of the individual case.

The foreign government's jurisdiction over members of the soldier's family is unlimited.

Fight in the Senate

When this NATO treaty came before the Senate for ratification, Senator John Bricker of Ohio led a determined fight to have Article VII removed from it, pointing out that the Status of Forces Treaty violates the basic constitutional rights of American soldiers serving on foreign soil.

Senator Bricker was winning strong support in the Senate, until President Eisenhower personally intervened.

Eisenhower sent a letter to majority leader Knowland, saying that Bricker's proposed alteration of the Status of Forces Treaty would undermine America's military position

Do the figures include American servicemen's families? How about such cases as that of Mrs. Antonie Pierre, wife of an American serviceman in Japan, who was indicted by Japanese authorities because her rented house accidentally caught on fire?

Do the figures include American servicemen being held in foreign jails without any formal trials or sentences — like the two American army privates named Scott and Crews who were involved in a beer-hall brawl at Sopporo, Japan, in April, 1954, and who were still in jail nine months later without ever having had a trial?

One usually reliable, but unofficial, source has reported that by November, 1954, over 1200 Americans were imprisoned in Japan alone.

Are these figures wrong, or were all these Americans being held in Japanese jails awaiting trial and therefore not counted in the Defense Department's official figures on Americans actually tried and sentenced?

We don't know. But we do know this: in Japan, criminal cases are frequently adjourned and interminably delayed; and a defendant—even though he may later turn out to be innocent—stays in jail until the verdict is finally in.

The Defense Department figures mention only five foreign nations where Americans are in jail. Yet there have been many widely circulated, apparently authentic, accounts of Americans imprisoned in at least a dozen other countries, including Turkey and French Morocco where standards of justice are, in comparison with ours, quite primitive.

Families of servicemen protest that their relatives are subjected to indignities, suffering, and denial of their rights as American citizens in Iceland—where the biggest political party is the Communist party; where the second biggest newspaper in the nation is a Communist newspaper; and where anti-American feeling is intensely bitter.

American servicemen are subjected to abuse and injustice in France—where one out of every four public officials is a Communist.

We have these Status of Forces agreements with Moslem countries, where the penalty for petty theft is to cut off the right hand of the offender.

In America, the Constitution protects everybody—citizens and aliens alike—from cruel and inhuman punishment. But if your boy is drafted and sent overseas, he doesn't have that protection. He could have his right hand cut off if he got involved in a silly prank and stole somebody's chicken.

We have this Status of Forces agreement with the Communist government of Yugoslavia. In every Communist country, of course it is high treason to criticize the government in power. An American soldier who is caught in Yugoslavia criticizing Communism could be sentenced to die.

It's the Principle . . .

Whether any of these horrible things have or have not occurred yet; whether the actual

number of Americans in foreign jails as a result of the Status of Forces Treaty is 58, as the Defense Department would have us believe, or whether it is 58,000, the principle remains the same: The Constitution of the United States guarantees a specific standard of justice for all Americans. No one has the right to take these Constitutional guarantees away from any American.

Yet the Status of Forces Treaty has taken them away from our soldiers.

No one wants an American soldier who commits a crime to go unpunished. But if our Constitution means anything, it means that every American—including soldiers—has the right to a fair trial before fellow Americans.

It is, of course, true that some American soldiers stationed abroad are tough characters who do willfully violate law. But it is also true that most American soldiers stationed abroad are decent, homesick, frigthened, and bewildered boys who were forced into military service and who have no means of defending themselves before a hostile court in an alien land.

Reciprocal?

President Eisenhower says that the Status of Forces Treaty is justified because it is reciprocal—that in giving up jurisdiction over our own soldiers, we acquired jurisdiction over foreign soldiers stationed here.

What every American ought to know is that American constitutional rights are not for sale or trade on any terms.

If the American government acquired jurisdiction over 100 million foreigners in exchange for sacrificing the constitutional rights of one American citizen, it would still be an immoral and unconstitutional deal.

The Status of Forces Treaty was a bad bargain for America—even if we ignore principles and make a factual comparison of what we gave with what we got.

There are no foreign troops stationed in America. Altogether, there may be in the United States as many as 15,000 foreigners who are here on some kind of military mission—as observers, experts, or special trainees. On the other hand, there are aproximately one million American troops stationed abroad. In acquiring jurisdiction over 15,000 visiting foreigners, we nullified the Constitutional rights of more than one million American soldiers.

Suppose one of the 15,000 foreigners does get in trouble here in the United States?

Whoever he is, wherever he's from, whatever he does, he gets the full protection of the American Constitution. He must be represented by counsel; he must have time to prepare his defense; he must have a full explanation of all charges made against him; he must be faced by his accusers in open court; he must be permitted to subpoena, at government expense, whatever witnesses he needs to defend himself; he cannot be compelled to testify against himself.

But an American soldier in trouble abroad is at the mercy of people whose language he may

not speak, and who may hate him merely because he is an American.

He has no guarantee of a public trial, or even a trial by jury; no right to appeal; no guarantee of freedom of speech; no protection against unreasonable searches and seizures; no protection against excessive bail or excessive fines; no presumption that he is innocent until he is proven guilty; no requirement that his guilt must be proven beyond reasonable doubt.

That is how reciprocal the Status of Forces Treaty is.

The Senators Obey

If the Senators who betrayed the rights of American soldiers by ratifying this treaty need to salve their conscience, they can, of course, remember the warning of Bedell Smith, old amy friend of Eisenhower, who was Undersecretary of State when the Status of Forces Treaty was under consideration.

While testifying before a Senate committee in behalf of this treaty, Bedell Smith let the Senators know that they might just as well ratify the thing, because if they didn't, the executive would continue handling the problems as in the past—by secret agreements.

As Senator Bricker put it, Bedell Smith was telling the Senate to lie down and roll over. And the Senate did.

The Senators can also take solace in Bedell Smith's assurance that this treaty was needed in order to lighten the administrative burden on our military commanders abroad. Apparently American military officers abroad are so busy doing whatever they are doing that it is too much of a burden on them to look after their own troops.

We Americans have permitted our nation to come to this sorry and tragic pass by blindly following blundering leadership in the name of party harmony and something called international collective security.

Something Can Be Done

The Status of Forces Treaty has been ratified and is now the supreme law of the land. But it can be revoked or amended.

Ohio Congressman Frank Bow proved that a few weeks ago.

On May 18, 1955, when the Military Reserve Bill was being debated, Mr. Bow offered an amendment providing that no soldier, after passage of the bill, could be assigned to a foreign country with criminal jurisdiction over American forces. The House of Representatives adopted Bow's amendment by a standing vote of 174 to 56.

If the nation's newspapers and radio-television news services had reported the facts on this issue clearly and fully, Congressman Bow's amendment would undoubtedly have received irresistible public support.

But the press practically ignored Bow's amendment — while giving screaming headlines to the anti-segregation amendment introduced by New York's Adam Clayton Powell.

After about a week of this kind of public brainwashing, almost everyone had forgotten

about Bow's fight for American Constitutional principles.

But Congressman Bow has not forgotten, and apparently does not plan to give up.

On May 18—the same day that he introduced his ill-fated Amendment to the Military Reserve Bill—he also introduced a Joint Resolution (H.J. Res. 309) providing that the Status of Forces Agreement either be revised or that the United States withdraw from that Agreement so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces.

Bow's Resolution was in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs when the first Session of the 84th Congress adjourned in August.

It can and will be taken up in the next session if enough American citizens are interested —and will let their interest be known.

Not Too Late

We are approaching the midnight hour in the history of American constitutional government; but the hour is not yet too late.

The American voters can demand the revocation of the Status of Forces Treaty and of all the other shadowy, ill-conceived and evil entanglements which are sucking this nation into a bottomless quicksand of war and international power politics.

We Americans can have our Republic and our Constitution back if we are not too indifferent to find out what is going on or too timid to stand up and be counted.

THE STATE LABOR LAW

Labor barons habitually refer to the Taft-Hartley Law as a slave labor law. In a way, they are right—but not in the way that they mean.

The Taft-Hartley Law was supposed to outlaw compulsory union membership (the closed shop)—to make it illegal for anyone to force an individual to join a union and pay dues against his will.

When the law was amended to permit the Union Shop, however, the individual worker's protection against Unions was removed. Wherever the Union Shop exists, workers are 'slaves' of the Union—in the sense that they have to join and pay dues, or lose their jobs.

In at least one State, an employee who tries to maintain his freedom from the union not only loses his job, but also loses his unemployment pay.

The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court has ruled:

"When there is an effective union agreement with the employer by which (union) membership . . . is a necessary ingredient to continued employment, a man who chooses not to have union membership necessarily chooses not to have work in that shop."

The court ruled that such an employee "voluntarily" chooses to terminate his employment. Hence, he is not entitled to unemployment compensation.

in Europe and seriously affect the security of the United States.

Charles Wilson, Secretary of Defense, also sent a letter, saying that Bricker's proposal would show a lack of confidence in America's allies.

Senator Alexander Wiley, the perpetually willing mouthpiece of the administration, warned against any action that would injure the tender sensibilities of our European allies.

Wiley suggested a compromise: if an American soldier's commanding officer feared that the soldier would not get a proper trial, the officer could request the State Department to ask the foreign government to turn the American over to American authorities.

This was too much for Bricker. Mindful that America pays Europe's bill through lavish handouts and sends its drafted soldiers abroad to defend a continent whose manpower greatly exceeds our own, Bricker protested:

"We have not yet become the captive of our supplicants!"

But Bricker was wrong. We have.

When Senator Knowland read President Eisenhower's letter to the Senate, opposition to the Status of Forces Treaty collapsed. On July 15, 1953, the Senate ratified the Treaty by a vote of 72 to 15.

Fifteen Against

Here are the fifteen Senators who voted against the Treaty: Bricker of Ohio; Dirksen of Illinois; Dworshak of Idaho; Jenner of Indiana; Malone of Nevada; McCarthy of Wisconsin; Schoeppel of Kansas; Welker of Idaho; Williams of Delaware; Frear of Maryland; Johnston of South Carolina; Long of Louisiana; McCarran of Nevada; Russell of Georgia; and Smathers of Florida.

Sacrifice of American Soldiers

In America, any spy, subversive, or criminal of whatever kind is guaranteed a fair jury trial in open court. He can invoke the Fifth Amendment, refuse to testify, and heap abuse upon official representatives of our government. But an American soldier who is drafted and forced to serve abroad can now be arrested on trumped-up charges by foreign police officers, tried in a foreign court, sentenced and punished, without even having an American official present at his trial.

American soldiers, stationed in some 49 foreign nations, have been forced to give up their own careers, their own families, their own homes, to go abroad and serve the interests of foreign people. But this apparently is not enough. They must also be deprived of their most precious constitutional rights in order to keep our foreign friends friendly.

In the present administration, as under the Roosevelt and Truman administrations, it is bad taste for America to stand up for American rights. We must always yield to the demands of our allies or we will lose the privilege of squandering American blood and American treasure to defend our allies.

Administration leaders and internationalists in the Senate argued that if we did not accept this Status of Forces Treaty and permit American soldiers to be tried in foreign courts, our NATO alliance might break up. To an American who knows and cares anything about our constitutional system, and who has any pride in American traditions, it should be obvious that an alliance which can be held together

only at the cost of destroying the rights of our own soldiers is not worth maintaining.

When urging the ratification of the Status of Forces Treaty, State Department officials promised that the Treaty provisions would not set a precedent for agreements in any other nations except those in NATO.

The promise was silly and dishonest on its face. If the United States government will give away the rights of its own soldiers to 13 of its so-called allies, what will it say to all its other allies who want similar arrangements?

The answer has already been given. Within a matter of weeks after the Status of Forces Treaty was ratified, our State Department—ignoring its own 'no-precedent' promises—used the treaty provisions as a precedent for negotiating executive agreements with Japan, giving the Japanese criminal jurisdiction over American servicemen and their families stationed in Japan.

Reflect on that for a moment. Some American serviceman who fought the savage Japanese from Guadalcanal to Okinawa now gets arrested by the Tokyo police and accused of committing a crime.

The American army can no longer take that soldier into custody and give him a fair trial in an American military court. The American army cannot even counsel with him or observe his trial to be sure that he gets a fair one. The army simply has to turn its back on the American soldier and let him get whatever Japanese justice wants to give him.

When the soldier's relatives back in the States discover that he has been sent to a Japanese prison for two years or five years or life, they frequently cannot even find out from their own government what the soldier did or what he was charged with.

His wife and children know only that their army allotment has been cut off.

How Many Are in Jail?

Neither the public nor the Congress knows how many Americans have been imprisoned in foreign jails as a result of the Status of Forces Treaty, because the administration simply will not make the information available.

On June 24, 1955, Congressman Frank T. Bow of Ohio reported figures obtained from the Defense Department. The figures revealed that during the eleven-month period, January 1, to November 30, 1954, Americans throughout the world committed 7416 offenses in which foreign tribunals could have exercised criminal jurisdiction under the Status of Forces Treaty.

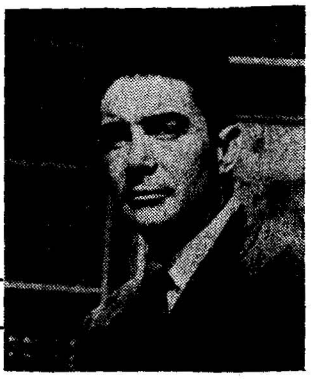
In 5424 of the cases, however, the foreign courts waived jurisdiction and permitted the Americans to be handled by United States authorities. During this 11-month period in 1954, according to the Defense Department, only 78 Americans were actually sent to jail by foreign courts.

The Defense Department reported that as of February 10, 1955, there were 58 American servicemen in prison, under sentences ranging up to 15 years. These were in Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Canada.

These Defense Department figures, as released by Congressman Bow, leave several questions unanswered.

Dan Smoot Speaks

Vol. 1, No. 10 Friday, September 16, 1955 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

WORLD MEDDLING

IN 1944, both the Republican and the Democratic parties wrote into their political platforms a Palestine resolution.

As a result of this endorsement by both major parties, the 79th Congress passed a resolution calling upon England to permit unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine.

The British, unable and unwilling to become embroiled in a war with the Mohammedan world, pulled out of Palestine shortly after the close of World War II. With strong United States backing, the UN undertook to solve the delicate problem. But the UN, as is customary with that body, merely made matters worse.

The Arabs had been in possession of the land of Palestine for over a thousand years. Forcing them to give up their homeland to make room for Jewish refugees from Europe was a cruel injustice. Yet this is what was done, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the strong support of the United States, and in the name of world peace.

When Palestine was partitioned and the new Jewish state set up, war between Israel and the surrounding Mohammedan nations immediately broke out. The war raged continuously through 1948 and 1949; and has smoldered with sporadic bursts of violence ever since—despite the UN's extravagant claims that it stopped the war in Palestine.

Nearly a million Arabs were driven from their homes — were forced to give up their farms, their shops, their businesses and flee into the desert, where they have been living in squalid camps for seven hopeless years on relief paid for by United States taxpayers.

The presence of these refugees in the Middle Eastern nations which have tried to take them in has created ghastly economic, social, and political problems.

Some 204,000 of these refugees are in Egypt, concentrated in a 5-by-25 mile area known as the Gaza Strip. This little strip of desert was the scene of most of the bloodshed during the summer of 1955.

On August 26, 1955, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles mentioned three basic

DAN SMOOT SPEAKS, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, 5526 Dyer Street, Dallas, Texas, Telephone FOrest 8-3811. Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 6 for $1.00, 10 for $1.50, 50 for $5.50, 100 for $10.00.

(Copyright by Dan Smoot)

problems involved in the conflict between Arabs and Jews in the Middle East and indicated what the United States is willing to do to solve those problems:

"What are the principal problems . . . (left) unresolved by the armistices of 1949 which ended the fighting between Israelis and Arabs? . . .

"The first is the tragic plight of the 900,000 refugees who formerly lived in the territory that is now occupied by Israel. . . . Compensation is due from Israel to the refugees. However, it may be that Israel cannot, unaided, now make adequate compensation. If so, there might be an international loan to enable Israel to pay the compensation which is due and which would enable many of the refugees to find themselves a better way of life.

"President Eisenhower would recommend substantial participation by the United States in such a loan for such a purpose. Also he would recommend that the United States contribute to the realization of water development and irrigation projects which would . . . . facilitate the resettlement of the refugees . . . .

"The second principal problem . . . is that of fear . . . . President Eisenhower . . . . would recommend that the United States join in formal treaty engagements to prevent or thwart any effort by either side to alter by force the boundaries between Israel and its Arab neighbors. I hope that other countries would be willing to join in such a security guarantee, and that it would be sponsored by the United Nations . . . .

"If there is to be a guarantee of borders, it would be normal that there should be prior agreement upon what the borders are. That is the third major problem. The existing lines separating Israel and the Arab states were fixed by the armistice agreements of 1949. They were not designed to be permanent frontiers in every respect; in part at least, they reflected the status of the fighting at the moment. . . . The United States would be willing to help in the search for a solution if the parties to the dispute should desire."

Is this the United States of America?

What right does your government have to draft your son and send him off, very probably to die, defending an undefined border, drawn in desert sands, on the other side of the world?

By what authority does your government seize your money for the building of irrigation systems and power dams on the Jordan River in Palestine?

The routine answer to these questions is that whatever we do abroad we do in the enlightened self-interest of our own nation.

Trying sincerely to make friends and promote peace, we succeed only in converting friends into enemies and blowing up border disputes into major international incidents.

The entire Mohammedan world today is aflame with intense and bitter hatred for the United States—and these are people who were traditionally friendly toward us. They hate us because we supported the Jewish State of Israel and because we have given great sums of money for economic and military aid to Israel.

Have we made staunch friends of Israel in doing this? No. The Israelis resent and distrust us because we have also given money and arms to Arab nations.

The Arabs hate us because of the economic and military support we give to France. They claim that France is using American military equipment to suppress the Moslem rebellions in North Africa. The French, on the other hand, claim that American policies have stirred up the rebellions in North Africa.

American blood and American treasure have been poured out all over the world to help other people. And what is our reward? We have become the world's favorite whip-

ping boy. Wherever and whenever trouble occurs, America, trying to help both sides, incurs the enmity of everyone.

Almost to a man, our foremost intellectual and political leaders behave as if there were no known way out of this terrible dilemma.

Has the influence of communism so completely cut us adrift from our own traditions, — so totally blinded us to the lessons of our own history — that we have lost all the landmarks of our past?

The American nation was born at a time when the world was tumultuous and war-torn in very much the same way that it is now. America, as an independent nation, would not have lasted one year if we had not kept ourselves out of the endless wars and revolutions of the old world.

How did we do it?

We adopted a policy of political isolation — of strict neutrality with regard to the wars of the rest of the world.

The traditional American policy of political isolation was clearly and fully expressed in the farewell address of George Washington, in 1796:

"Foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government . . . .

"The great rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible . . .

"It is our true policy to stand clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world . . . ."

That is political isolationism: as free individuals we Americans will exchange our arts, our ideas, our learning, our wisdom, and our goods with other people; but as a nation we will not get ourselves involved in the wars and strife of the Old World. As Americans we will have with all the people of the world such free and open cultural and commercial interchange as is possible, but we do not want our government bribing, subsidizing, coercing, or fighting with other governments.

That is the policy which this nation followed for the first 125 years of our national life.

Today, all self-respecting internationalists shudder at the phrase "political isolationism." It is presumed that because we have airplanes, rocket missiles, radio communications, and hydrogen bombs, America can no longer live an independent national life as an independent nation.

But it is an unwarranted presumption.

Actually, the arguments for American intervention in European struggles were far more logical in the early nineteenth century than they are today.

The French, claiming a debt of gratitude, demanded our help, arguing that Britain would take back the American colonies if she succeeded in destroying France.

England, claiming bonds of kinship and tradition, warned that England stood as America's only guarantee against conquest by Napoleon.

Spain, with colonies to the South and claims to most of the great West, entered the tug-of-war, trying to drag America into the endless turmoil of European politics.

We were a weak and backward nation in those days. Many people thought that we could not possibly maintain a policy of political iso-

lation — that we simply could not survive if we did not join hands with one or another of the great powers in Europe.

But we did.

When we were among the weakest of nations, our leaders had enough manly courage and confidence in American destiny to resist all pressures and threats and to follow a proud, consistent national policy which enabled America to develop into the greatest power in human history.

Today, when we are a nation of unrivaled strength, our leaders whimper that we cannot survive without help.

The left-wingers in America pretend that what is wrong with the world today is all the fault of the isolationists, despite the fact that the isolationists have had no voice in shaping American policy for twenty years. The internationalists have been in complete control of American policy since the 1930's. They have propagandized and scared the public into supporting their policies with dishonest slogans about bipartisanship and national unity and one-worldism, and by mercilessly smearing the pitifully few isolationists who dared to criticize the foreign meddling and foreign give-away programs.

The internationalists have led the American nation into three wars in one generation. Their meddling in the Middle East has created hatred for America among the four hundred million Mohammedans who were formerly friendly to us. Their policies of aid and appeasement helped to build the Soviet tyranny into the gigantic colossus it has become and made it possible for the Soviets to enslave and turn against America six hundred million people, most of whom were once our friends.

Internationalist policies have the United States today committed to fight at the first sign of war in practically any place on earth. The 161,000,000 people of the United States are committed as the military guardians of 1,500,000,000 people in sixty-four foreign nations on all the continents and across all the oceans and seas of the world.

America, occupying less than seven percent of the earth's surface and with less than six percent of the world's population is politically committed to defend 54 percent of the world's land area and 61 per cent of the earth's population; economically committed to give assistance to practically anyone who asks for it. And all of this is in addition to our obligations in the United Nations.

These internationalist policies have brought America to the brink of disaster. Their ghastly, dangerous futility and imminent total collapse are showing up in the headlines day after day.

Yet the internationalists, still clinging to their cherished policies in the face of, and in spite of, all the havoc which their policies have wrought, are trying to blame their failures on isolationism.

Let's look into this a bit. When we listened to Wilson's airy evangelism about making the world safe for democracy and sent tens of thousands of American men to bleed and die in the mud of France in World War I, were we following an isolationist policy? No, that was our first serious departure from our traditional policy of political isolation.

Revolted by the bloody and costly consequences of our first major venture in international meddling and uplifting, we returned briefly to our ancient policy of political isola-

tion. The elder Lodge, grandfather of the internationalist who now represents us in the United Nations, led the Senate in a supreme act of high statesmanship: Namely, rejecting American participation in the League of Nations. As the elder Lodge put it, we stayed out of the League of Nations because getting into the thing would have plunged the United States into every controversy and conflict on the face of the globe.

America followed her traditional policy of political isolationism from 1920 until the Roosevelt era. Roosevelt himself campaigned on a platform of political isolation for his first three terms. But, as was characteristic of Roosevelt, his performance was the opposite of his promises.

Roosevelt, who three times got himself elected on a platform of political isolationism, inaugurated America's present internationalist policy of perpetual war for perpetual peace—a policy of perpetually sending American men off to die, saving somebody from something or other.

If the isolationists had had their way, we never would have got into World War I. Isolationism in that case would have spared us hundreds of thousands of dead and wounded American soldiers. It would have spared us the waste of natural resources and the great depression we suffered in the backwash of World War I. European pressures and political conniving with our own internationalists got us into World War I, but the people of Europe would have been a thousand times better off if we had stayed out. The war in Europe would have ground to some kind of stalemate peace, as wars in Europe have been doing for two thousand years. And there might not have been a World War II.

By throwing her great power and unlimited resources into the European war, America destroyed the ancient balances of power there, prolonging the war, and making it more savage. Without American help, European governments simply could not afford the prolonged total wars which have become the fashion of the twentieth century.

If the isolationists had had their way and kept us out of World War II, two of the bloodiest tyrants in history—Hitler and Stalin—would have destroyed each other, and the world today would be a much safer and saner place than it now is.

If the isolationists had had their way and kept us out of World War II, there would have been no Korea, which cost another 35,000 American lives and ended in disgrace for the United States.

If the isolationists had had their way, the United States would not today be so entangled with the affairs of all the peoples of all the earth that every border conflict is inevitably transformed into an American war.

The traditional policy of political isolationism made it possible for the great American experiment in government to succeed; made it possible for a weak and backward America to grow into a powerful, towering citadel of freedom, which for 125 years stood as an example to the rest of the world and as proof that free men can govern themselves.

If we would abandon our internationalist world meddling and resume our traditional policy of political isolationism, we might spare ourselves and the world the horror of World War III.

World War III will come when the Soviets

feel that they are in a position to conquer or destroy America. If we would maintain our own national strength at a level which would make a successful Soviet attack on us obviously impossible, World War III wouldn't come, because the Soviets would never dare to start it. And we could provide such defense of our own country for a mere fraction of what we are new spending on armaments and uplift for the world.

Could we suddenly reverse our internationalist policy of world meddling?

Not suddenly. When you find yourself going down the wrong road, you frequently have to do some backing up before you can turn around. We can swing around to head in the opposite direction, but we cannot make that reversal in an abrupt 180 degree turn.

We could instantly break off diplomatic relations with all Communist countries—including Yugoslavia. This would give maximum encouragement to the vast anti-Communist forces throughout the world—on both sides of the iron curtain—and it would stop our reckless, headlong drive into appeasement and grinning surrender.

We could instantly break out of the United Nations spiderweb, freeing our diplomacy of the shackles which will not permit us to develop a policy in the interests of our own nation.

We could instantly stop every penny of foreign aid to all the nations on earth who bleed us white for help while kowtowing to the Soviets and jeering at us.

A major contention behind all of our foreign aid programs is that communism can be thwarted by raising living standards. Yet, throughout the world—as the Hoover Commission has pointed out—communism is strongest in the high-wage industrial centers.

Our programs of foreign aid and international intervention have been sold to the American people with the argument that they would somehow deter the spread of communism in the world.

Presuming that it might take us many months to stop the flow of our foreign aid, why couldn't we, during that period, at least see to it that our aid will be used to fight communism?

Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-Shek are the only two Christian leaders—the only two proven anti-Communists—in all of Asia. We are at least partially responsible for the shape they are in.

Our traditional policy of political isolationism should apply to them as to all others —insofar as commitments to use American soldiers are concerned. We should never again send another American abroad anywhere to fight somebody else's war.

But Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-Shek say they want to fight the communists. All right, let's give them a chance. Instead of fiddling around in treaty organizations with nations which don't want to fight communists—and which sign these treaties with us for the sole purpose of getting more American aid—let's pour the economic aid and military equipment into South Korea and Formosa and turn Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-Shek loose.

They have a good chance to win—to create widespread rebellion inside China, and to start the rapid disintegration of communist power throughout Asia.

What if they lose? They think they can win, and they are willing to try. Time is work-

ing against them. If they are not permitted to try soon, they will lose anyway, without even having had a chance to fight.

In any event, such action would keep faith with the only two real friends we have left in Asia, and it would keep faith with the American tax payers who for ten years have endured a crushing burden of taxation in the belief that their sacrifice was contributing to the downfall of communism.

* * * * *

Meddling in the Market Place

The United States Government has made a loan of $10,000,000 to provide Mexico with irrigation facilities which will help convert 150,000 acres of Mexican desert into cotton producing land.

Public announcement of this loan was made on August 23. On the same day The Department of Agriculture announced that the multi - million - bale cotton surplus in the United States threatens to reach an all-time high.

And on the same day, Secretary of Agriculture Benson revealed some details on the problem of disposing of this surplus.

The United States Government owns millions of bales of cotton that it doesn't know what to do with. It paid farmers above-the-market prices for the cotton in order to keep the prices high.

But when we try to sell this cotton abroad, all of the cotton producing nations of the world complain that we are ruining the world cotton market. American textile industries complain that they are being taxed to provide their foreign competitors with American cotton at prices below what it costs in America.

Meanwhile, the long-suffering American taxpayer will continue to subsidize the raising of more cotton at home and abroad.

Political intervention in the market place is an evil that feeds upon itself. Once it starts, no one has the courage to stop it. Political interventionists try to correct their errors, not by avoiding them in the future, but by making more of the same kind.

If we can pour enough American tax money into Mexico to make Mexico a cotton exporting nation, then we can raise American tariffs to protect American growers against the influx of Mexican cotton. That will anger the Mexicans and hurt their economy. Then we can make more loans and gifts to the Mexicans in order to appease them and compensate for their loss of American markets.

We have been on this treadmill for almost a generation; and it seems endless. But some day it will end; either in political, moral, and economic bankruptcy for the United States; or in a return to the principles of Freedom.

* * * * *

Violence in Wisconsin

When the giant American automobile industry knuckled under to Walter Reuther without a struggle, many Americans had the sinking feeling that Reuther is invincible. But Herbert V. Kohler, of Kohler, Wisconsin, is proving that courage and integrity can win—even against Reuther's UAW.

Local 833 of the UAW has been on strike against Kohler since April 5, 1954. The Union

has already spent more than five and one-half million dollars in an incredible campaign of violence and terrorism; but Kohler, with the help of loyal employees, is still fighting—and still in business.

The Union is currently demanding a nation-wide boycott of all Kohler products. This is one of the union's means of persuading the company to give up. Other persuasive tactics of the UAW in the Kohler strike, have included:

Defacing with paint bombs a private home built by a Kohler worker and his wife with their own hands;

Firing shotgun blasts into the home of non-strikers at night;

Breaking into a non-striking workers summer cottage and pouring sulphuric acid over all of his personal belongings;

Dynamiting the automobiles of non-striking workers.

In May, 1954, one month after the Kohler strike began, the President of the striking UAW local said:

"We have tried to discourage people from going into that plant by peaceful means, but from now on the gloves are off."

They have, indeed, been off. Union goons picket the homes and harrass the families of non-striking workers. The goons break up church picnics and even way-lay nonstriking workers on their way to church services.

Meanwhile, law enforcement in the town of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, does nothing. The mayor and the sheriff, owing their election to the UAW, are the tools of the UAW.

The Mayor, Rudolph Ploetz, recently addressed a wildly cheering strikers' meeting, saying:

"I've been accused by my critics of being union dominated, so I might as well practice what they preach."

This open substitution of Union Rule for Law and Order is one of the most omnious developments in the United States today.

Escapees from communist countries reveal that the break-down of law and order always precedes the communist take-over. Anarchy and uncontrolled violence become so terrible that even non-communists welcome the semblance of law and order that the communist government brings.

How long will it be before the people of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, will do anything or accept anything in order to get protection for their property and their children?

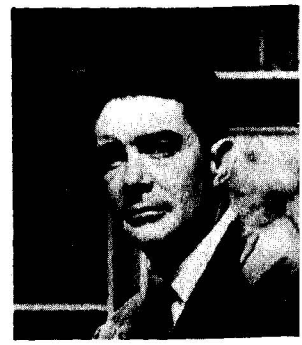
Who is behind the terrorism that has brought an end to law and order in Sheboygan?

Walter Reuther. Here is what Clare Hoffman, Congressman from Michigan, has to say about Mr. Reuther:

"The record shows that he is a Socialist, in many instances following the methods of the Communists. The attainment of his objectives would destroy free enterprise, republican, constitutional forms of Government, just as completely as would a victorious war by an armed foe.

"The real, mature Reuther of today, notwithstanding the position he has attained, is the same brutal, lawless, politically greedy, self-seeking, ruthless Reuther that he was when working in a Russian factory, when a goon during the sit-down strikes of 1937, and during his subsequent rise to power in a labor organization."

Dan Smoot Speaks



DAN SMOOT

For 3-1/2 years, I spoke to a national audience on Facts Forum radio and television programs, giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, I resigned to start my own program, in order to give only one side, my side.

Fundamental American principles are the yardstick which measures in my newsletter and broadcasts, week after week, the most important controversies of our time.

You who want to think and talk and write and fight on the side of freedom will find here some originality of thought and expression.

But, most importantly, you will find gleanings from and condensations of the very best that has been written and spoken on the subjects at hand. You will read, in ten minutes, what some of the best brains in the world spent countless hours to produce.

I believe that this program is an important and effective weapon against socialism and communism in American life.

You can help by subscribing to the weekly newsletter, DAN SMOOT SPEAKS.

Your support will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,
Dan Smoot
DAN SMOOT.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

I enclose $_____ for a (_____years) (_____months) subscription to your weekly newsletter, DAN SMOOT SPEAKS.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$6 for six months
$3 for three months
Special rate: $18 for 2 years

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY AND STATE

Dan Smoot Speaks

Volume I, No. 1 Wednesday, June 29, 1955 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THIS IS MY SIDE—

FOR 3½ years, I have been speaking to a national audience on the Facts Forum radio and television programs, giving both sides of great controversial issues.

I have received more than a hundred thousand letters — most of them friendly, all of them welcome, but many of them challenging:

"Smoot," they say, "why don't you make up your mind which side you're on and give us that side? If we like you, we'll support you. If we don't, we will fight you. But in either event, the line will be cleanly drawn. You'll be a man we can come to grips with."

Very well: Here is my side.

I believe in freedom. This keeps me from being a liberal in the contemporary sense and connotation of that word.

The patriots who founded our government were true liberals in the classic sense. They were in revolt against the autocratic use of political power. An immediate occasion of the revolt was taxes. But King George's taxes on the American colonists were piddling in comparison with what we are forced to pay today. Moreover, a great deal of the money which government takes out of your paycheck today is used for purposes more destructive of individual freedom than the purposes which King George III was trying to finance with the American Stamp Acts.

The great liberal patriots of the American Revolution did not really revolt against the payment of taxes. They revolted against the idea of government which lay behind the taxes: the idea that government had unlimited power to do what government thought proper.

The early American patriots had a deep suspicion of all governments — including the one they created. They knew that the only real threat to a man's life, liberty, and property is the government under which he lives. They knew that all governments will, if permitted, waste the labors of the people and ultimately enslave the people — always under the pretense of taking care of the people.

That's why they tried to bind the American government down with the chains of a Constitution — limiting the government's powers to the performance of carefully specified responsibilities. That's why they set up an elaborate — and rather clumsy — system of checks and balances to keep any branch of the federal government from acquiring too much power.

Afraid of concentrations of political power in ıe central government, the early patriots wrote the nth article of the American Bill of Rights, reserv- g to the individual states of the really danger- ıs powers over the lives of citizens.

Today, however, most of the people who call ıemselves liberals and who dishonestly acclaim :fferson as their idol have lost faith in the early merican ideal. They no longer believe that free en can manage their own affairs.

They want to set the government up as a kind of ig-brother deity to look after us and run our lives or us.

The practice of buying votes with the voters' wn money—of promising the people something to e paid for out of the public treasury—has become successful political racket in the past 30 years. It as become a fixed habit of both political parties.

A virtue of our original federal system as set up y the Founding Fathers was that state govern- ents could experiment with social legislation ithout endangering the freedom of the whole ation.

If a state made a mistake or went too far in the se of its power, comparison with the experience f other states—and competition between states— ould force correction.

But when we build the central government into ı all-powerful colossus—as we did under Roosevelt ıd Truman, and as we continue to do under Eisen- ower—we place our freedom and our lives in the nds of political quacks and witch doctors in Wash- gton whose power to destroy us is unchecked and ılimited.

For a quarter of a century, the unconstitutional power of the federal government has been growing like a fungus in wet weather.

We will not keep our Constitution, our liberty, or our prosperity if we do not stop it—if we do not begin to run our government instead of letting our government run us.

As philosophies of government, modern liberalism, communism, and fascism are all essentially the same.

All of them believe that government should have unlimited power to do to and for the people what government thinks good for the people.

Modern liberals, Socialists, and Communists differ on the superficial question of how government should get and exercise power; but they agree on the fundamental question of how much power government should have: all of them think that government must have absolute power—in order to promote the general welfare.

The trouble here is that when government has absolute power to promote the general welfare, government must also have absolute power to decide what the general welfare is.

Hitler's gas chambers and concentration camps were designed to promote the general welfare—as Hitler saw it. Stalin killed off whole races, provinces, and economic groups of people inside Russia, and put millions in slave camps—to promote the general welfare: as Stalin saw it. Within five years after they had taken over China, the Communists had murdered fifty million people—to promote the general welfare: as the Chinese Communist agrarian reformers see it.

Modern liberals presume that you, as an individual, do not have enough decency or good sense to edu-

cate your own children, provide your own housing, prepare for your own future, or give a helping hand to a neighbor in desperate need.

Therefore, they want laws which will force you to do all the things that liberals think you should do.

They take money from you and put it in a big federal pot, on the presumption that politicians will make better use of it than you would.

Nowhere in the history of the human race is there any justification for this naive faith in political power.

The welfare state which modern liberals worship is not "a twentieth century invention," as they call it. It is the oldest, most reactionary kind of social organization.

The welfare state—with the usual trappings of government price controls, government-fixed minimum wages, government subsidies, government relief for the poor, and government pensions — was tried out in ancient Babylon, ancient Greece, and ancient Rome; in Mussolini's Italy, in Hitler's Germany, and in all Communist countries.

Wherever and whenever it has been tried out, it has failed utterly to provide economic security—and it always ends in slavery.

It is, of course, true that there are people who simply won't save for their own future security unless someone makes them. It's also true that there are people who won't brush their teeth properly. But when you start passing laws, or giving private organizations the power, to force people to do all the things that are good for them, you are headed for a slave society, whether you want to call it socialism, welfare-statism, communism, fascism, modern liberalism, New Dealism, Middle-of-the-Roadism or by some more ancient name.

Whenever a politician tells you that your government has a warm, personal interest in you and that he wants the government to be a big brother to you —that politician (no mater how nice a fellow he may be, or how wide his grin) is misleading you into slavery.

A big-brother government is the kind that every dictator in the world has always wanted.

A government which can take a warm, personal interest in me can take a cold, calculating interest in you.

A government which today can subsidize your farm or business or send you checks for unemployment or relief can tomorrow seize the bodies and property of your sons and daughters.

There are many hazards in a free society. One of them is that there will always be people who won't manage their own affairs as well as they should, or as well as someone thinks they should.

But freedom is not divisible. You cannot permit it for some and deny it to others. If one man has the freedom to make an intelligent investment and wind up with a million dollars, another must have the freedom to make a stupid investment and go broke. If one man has the freedom to practice personal thrift and prepare for a comfortable old age, another must have the freedom to be a wastrel and die in poverty.

The Soviets tried to legislate the perfect society; and today the average Soviet citizen has about as much freedom and less comfort than the inmates of American jails.

The only thing that has kept the socialistic sys-

ems throughout Europe from total collapse has een American gifts of billions of dollars.

Modern liberals think they are posing unanswerble questions when they say, "Well, then, how ould you promote the general welfare? What is overnment supposed to do; let people starve?"

Government is supposed to maintain social order, revent individuals from harming or defrauding ach other, and leave everybody with the freedom therwise to lead his own life.

That was the original, American philosophy of overnment written into the Declaration of Indeendence and the Constitution.

The old American system of freedom never did —and never could—completely eliminate poverty. Only God can create a perfect society.

But the old American philosophy of Government nore effectively promoted the ideal of human freedom, and produced greater material abundance for nore people—fed more people—than any welfare tate, planned economy, or socialist system on ecord.

Every American has an individual responsibility nder God to help his neighbor in distress; but the decision as to when, how, how much, and to whom s legally and morally his, and not his government's.

Government cannot make men prosperous, any nore than it can make men good. Government cannot produce anything. It can merely seize and divide up what individuals produce. Government can give the people nothing which government has not irst taken away from them. And the amount which government doles back to the people or spends to promote their welfare is always less than what it takes, because of the excessive costs of governmental administration.

I believe in Freedom.

I am, you might say, a fundamentalist. I look upon the Constitution as the fundamental law of our land. I regard the Declaration of Independence as the fundamental expression of Americanism.

I think it is a betrayal of freedom and an insult to human intelligence for the Supreme Court—or anyone else—to "reinterpret" our fundamental charter of government "in the light of contemporary conditions."

The American system of government was built on political principles which are eternal. They do not change with the seasons.

That's why I cringed when Roosevelt once called the American Constitution a horse-and-buggy document. That's why I cringe every time Eisenhower gets near to saying the same thing by referring to the "dogmas of the past."

Fundamental American principles are the yardstick which will measure in this column — and on radio and television as fast as I can find sponsors — week after week, the most important controversial issues of our time.

Of any liberal readers I might have, I ask a favor:

If you want the government to provide you with clothing, housing, food, medical care, training in an ocupation, and security in old age — get yourself a life term in prison. There you will have government-guaranteed economic security.

But if you love your fellow-man (if you love America), do not support legislation, whatever high-sounding purpose it seems intended to serve — do not vote for politicians, whatever the party label — whose programs of government-planned and

Dan Smoot Speaks



DAN SMOOT

I have resigned from Facts Forum; and, by the end of July, I will be off the air as Facts Forum's radio and television commentator.

I will, however, be back — not with a both-sides presentation, but with a strong one side, the American side.

You can help by subscribing to my weekly printed newsletter, DAN SMOOT SPEAKS. A sample copy is enclosed.

I will continue to furnish the same kind of factual, analytical discussions of controversial issues that I have been giving on the air — except that now I will give only one side: the anti-Socialist, anti-Communist, anti-Big Government, pro-Freedom side.

Not having to devote time and space to the other side, I can do a better job than before. Anyone who has found my broadcast transcripts helpful in the fight for freedom and constitutional government will find my newsletter about twice as helpful.

With the support of the newsletter, I will get back into radio and television as fast as I can find advertising sponsors. And find them I will.

I deeply appreciate your past support in the fight for freedom; and I am looking forward to continuing that fight, with your help. God bless you.

Sincerely,

Dan Smoot

DAN SMOOT.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

I enclose $_____ for a (_____years) (_____months) subscription to your weekly newsletter, DAN SMOOT SPEAKS.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$6 for six months
$3 for three months
Special rate: $18 for 2 years

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY AND STATE

government-subsidized housing, health insurance, electrical power, or security in old age, will convert the whole nation into a prison.

You who want to think and talk and write and fight on the side of freedom will find here some originality of thought and expression.

But, most importantly, you will find gleanings from and condensations of the very best that has been written and spoken on the subjects at hand.

You will read here, in ten minutes, what some of the best brains in the world spent countless hours to produce.

The first time it occurs to you that I am more frequently against than for something, please take a look at the American Bill of Rights — the first ten amendments to our Constitution. They are very brief. The language is simple. The admonitions are stern — and they are negative. They say not what government shall do, but what government shall not do.

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion . . . or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press."

Congress shall make no law . . . That is the American philosophy of freedom which built this magnificent land into a citadel of hope for all humanity.

This first issue of DAN SMOOT SPEAKS is a sample copy. Subscriptions will begin with Vol. I, Number 2, to be issued on Wednesday, July 20. DAN SMOOT SPEAKS will be published each Wednesday thereafter. My sincere thanks to all who have already sent in their checks.

Ghost at the Feast

San Francisco, June 19

Special dispatch to the *New York Times:*

"This is a real birthday party the United Nations is having out here; free eats, free booze, flags and bunting all over Nob Hill, and June and peace bustin' out all over. Everybody is relaxing, including Comrade Molotov, who tipped his porter $17 on arrival."

Sounds like a real gay party. All they're missing is Comrade Alger Hiss, Secretary General of the San Francisco Conference in 1945 when the UN was formed.

Maybe Yes, Maybe No

On the eve of his journey to San Francisco to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the United Nations, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., America's ambassador to the UN, appeared on a TV program. He was asked about admitting Red China to the UN.

Mr. Lodge said that although he favors universal membership in the UN, he does not think that nations should be admitted unless they are peace-loving.

That is an admirable ambassadorial way of saying yes, but on the other hand, no.

But if Mr. Lodge isn't careful, he'll talk himself out of a job — as he did in 1952 when he tried to get himself reelected to the Senate.

If all nations were peace-loving, who would argue that we needed a "world organization for peace"?

If you chase out of the UN all nations that aren't "peace-loving," who will do the chasing? And who will be left after the chase is over?

Uncle Sam? Perhaps; but then Mr. Lodge would die of grief and shame, because the image of Uncle Sam standing alone on his own feet, righteously defending his own land, is the image of isolationism. And the very sound of that ugly word harrows Mr. Lodge's soul with fear.

Yet Ambasador Lodge is a man of courage.

On June 18, he again spoke to the nation — this time on radio. He said that the United Nations was founded on two basic assumptions: (1) That the U. S. and the U. S. S. R. would work together in unity; and (2) that if any nation tried to break the peace, the UN would issue legally binding orders for action to keep the peace.

Mr. Lodge admitted that both of these assumptions have been proven wrong.

But, he concluded, the UN has "been a tremendous force for peace."

Mr. Lodge indicated that the top level meetings of Yalta and Potsdam had been disastrous, but expressed high hope for the big-four meeting coming up in July.

If there were any virtue in eternal, naive optimism, nearly all of the top leaders of the West would be saints.

Amen, Bishop

In Carnegie Hall, New York City, addressing a meeting arranged by the Assembly of Captive European Nations, The Most Rev. Cuthbert O'Gara, exiled Bishop of Yuanling, said:

"I shall believe in co-existence only when missionaries are invited to return to China (from which the Bishop was expelled as an American 'spy') and reengage in the work of religion and culture as friends of the Chinese people and not as slandered enemies; only when all Americans are released from prison, when our fliers are taken out of bondage, and when the prison gates of Europe open."

Now It's Legal

In Washington last week, the National Labor Relations Board ruled that it is all right for unions or employers to lie to workers in trying to persuade them to vote for or against a union — provided the lies aren't too big.

In a unanimous opinion, Republican and Democratic members of the five-man NLRB said:

"Exaggerations, inaccuracies, partial truths, name-calling and falsehoods, while not condoned, may be excused as legitimate propaganda" before a union representation election.

In the case at hand, however, the board held that a union had made "false statements" that "exceeded the limits of legitimate propaganda."

The case at hand was a union election at the Gummed Products Co. of Troy, Ohio, in November, 1954, when workers voted to join the CIO paper workers union.

Whom?

One cannot help wondering whom the pollsters poll.

Gallup Poll has just come out with the results of a new nationwide survey which reveals overwhelming support in the United States for the United Nations.

The scientific pollsters of Dr. George Gallup, who has had more than 20 years of experience in scientific testing of public opinion, found practically nobody in the United States who is opposed to the United Nations.

Now, that is very odd. For more than four years now, the Facts Forum Poll (which is not a "scientific sampling," but merely a postcard mailed without comment or instructions or any other persuasive approach to thousands of people in all walks of life and in all parts of the nation) has, on every United Nations question posed, revealed strong opposition to the United Nations. A big majority of the Facts Forum Poll voters have consistently shown that they are deeply suspicious of the United Nations, feeling that it has done infinitely more harm than good for the cause of freedom.

Only Four

Last week, Senator Joe McCarthy introduced a resolution "to express the sense of the Senate that Russia be required in advance to agree to take up the status of her European and Asian satellites at the top level big-four meeting in Geneva, July 18."

Three other senators stood with him: George Malone of Nevada, William Jenner of Indiana, and William Langer of North Dakota.

But the Senate thundered them down. Senator after senator protested that the resolution would "tie the hands of the President and show lack of confidence in him."

Republican Homer Capehart of Indiana shouted that McCarthy was making "a blanket indictment of the President, Secretary of State, and Republicans as Communist appeasers." Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas said that McCarthy's measure was an attempt to dictate to President Eisenhower, put him in a strait jacket, and place "a congressional gag around his neck."

All of which is, of course, utter nonsense. McCarthy was merely trying to put the Senate on record as believing in a pledge which the politicians solemnly made to the people of the United States in the elections of 1952. In that year, the Republicans in their party platform vowed to work for freeing the captive peoples behind the Iron Curtain.

Everyone who knows anything whatever about communism and world opinion realizes that the very act of meeting the Soviets in a high-level conference will further discourage the hopeless millions in the Communist empire. Meeting the Soviet leaders is open proof that we regard the Soviet dictatorship as a legitimate, honorable government which can be dealt with in good faith. Merely by meeting the Soviets we are putting our stamp of approval on the slave empire which they have built by conquest and terror.

If we went into the conference, however, as Senator McCarthy wants us to go, determined that we will not negotiate with the gangsters of the Kremlin unless they first talk about freeing their captive satellites, we would give hope and encouragement to all the millions throughout the world who live under Communist tryanny.

One odd thing about the Senate's rejection of McCarthy's resolution is that the Senate knows McCarthy is right. Secretary of State Dulles himself has said that he would like to have a discussion of the Soviet satellites on the agenda for the big-four conference. All that McCarthy wants to do is to put the Senate on record as expressing the same sentiment.

Any senator who thinks that McCarthy's resolution would tie the President's hands does not know enough about the Constitution of the United States to qualify for public office. The President would in no way be bound by McCarthy's resolution, which would merely express the desires of the Senate. Mc-

Carthy's resolution would in no way encroach upon the constitutional prerogatives of the President.

Look at it another way. Only Congress can pass laws. Yet most of the laws passed are recommended by the executive. In fact, most of the important legislation which Congress enacts is not only written under executive direction but is enacted as a result of executive pressure.

Why is it that the people who condemn McCarthy for wanting the Senate to suggest a course of action for the President never complain when the President suggests — nay, demands — a course of action for the Senate?

Well, Good!

"In New York, Mr. Dulles, Mr. Macmillan, London Foreign Secretary, and Foreign Minister Pinay of France had lunch and talk at the Riverdale home of Sir Pierson Dixon, British delegate to the UN. They found themselves in general agreement on Russia's motives and intentions. — from a feature editorial in the *New York Times.*

We Could Stay Home!

"Washington obviously fears the Geneva meeting (big-four talks to be held July 18) may be used by the Communists as a propaganda forum to induce the West to relax its defense, to make bad blood between the Allies and to open questions the U. S. feels best left closed." — from the same editorial.

Now Here's a Point!

"At the Geneva meeting each of the principals will be able to say whatever he wants. The question is: "Will the others listen?" —same source.

Good News

A few days ago, Congressman Bruce Alger (freshman Republican from Dallas) made a speech to the House which the nation's great metropolitan press chose to ignore, belittle, or hide away. The speech was a fine and fearless statement which deserved national headlines.

Congressman Alger, ignoring the middle-of-the-roadism of his own party leadership, and meeting the powerful extreme left-wing forces head-on, called for a dismantling of America's Number One experiment in socialism: the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Why, Mr. Alger asked, should the people of Dallas be taxed to provide below-cost electrical power for the great industries and the citizens of the Tennessee Valley?

Mr. Alger demanded that the government-owned facilities of TVA be sold to private individuals and private business. This would stop the cancer-like spread of socialism in the Tennessee Valley; and it could convert the vast installations of TVA into tax-paying instead of tax-consuming enterprises.

There was one regrettable omission from Mr. Alger's speech on the TVA. He did not mention Roosevelt's remark to Stalin at the Yalta conference in 1945 — as revealed in the recently published Yalta papers. On that occasion, Roosevelt told Stalin that what we were doing with TVA in one region of the United States was exactly what Stalin was doing with the economy of Russia on a national scale.

DAN SMOOT SPEAKS, edited and published by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas. Subscription rates: $10.00 a year; $6 for 6 months; $3 for 3 months; $18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 6 for $1.00; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10; 500 for $15; 1,000 for $25.
Copyright 1955 by Dan Smoot

Dan Smoot Speaks

Volume I, No. 2 Wednesday, July 20, 1955 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

BEHAVIOR AT THE SUMMIT

LAST WEEK, President Eisenhower and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby held a joint press conference to announce that Mrs. Hobby had resigned as Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

It was an almost tearful affair — an interesting high-level demonstration that parting is such sweet sorrow.

There was nothing really significant about the incident — except the memories it evoked.

Remember 1952 and the Eisenhower crusade?

For twenty years, the various deals in Washington had been leading the nation headlong toward the oppressive tyranny of a socialist-labor government.

The Republicans were going to stop all that. One specific issue they waxed eloquent about was socialized medicine. The nation was disgusted with the old Oscar Ewing crowd in Truman's Federal Security Agency — a crowd which (with public funds, of course) was directing a relentless propaganda drive to establish in the United States some form of socialized medicine.

Throughout remembered time, socialized medicine has always failed wretchedly to provide medical care for people; but it has always been an important step toward the destruction of freedom and the establishment of dictatorship. Socialized medicine in Germany under Bismarck, for example, was one of the principal paving stones on the road which led to Hitler, a generation later.

The Republicans pointed all of this out, raking Roosevelt, Truman, and Oscar Ewing with the heavy fire of their political oratory.

Their unequivocal stand against socialized medicine won for the Republicans in 1952 the support of practically all members of the American Medical Association.

After November, 1952, however, conditions altered rapidly, both among the Republican politicians and among the doctors.

Having fought the good fight to stop the dangerous socialist nonsense of the old Federal Security Agency and to curtail the activities of that powerful, aggressive New Deal Agency, the Eisenhower Republicans did the exact opposite of what they had promised. They converted the FSA into the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, elevating its

Copyright 1955 by Dan Smoot

director, Mrs. Hobby, to the rank of cabinet officer, and making it a permanent fixture in the great federal bureaucracy.

Constitutionally, of course, the Federal Government has no business monkeying around with either the health or the education of the people. The Republican speech writers and the doctors said as much in 1952.

But in 1953, when the Republicans added respectability, permanence, and enlarged scope to this kind of governmental meddling, they received the unanimous endorsement of the American Medical Association!

There are none so blind as those who will not see.

The Double Standard

Of himself, of his children, of his friends, and of his neighbors, the average American expects honesty, forthrightness, adherence to high principles. But of his public officials, he seems to expect little. When a politician promises one thing and then delivers another, the average voter's reaction is expressed in the remark: "well, that's politics for you."

Remember Roosevelt's platform in 1932? Roosevelt was for States Rights and conservative, constitutional government. He was going to reduce federal expenditures and stop the trend toward concentrating political power in Washington.

Within 100 days after his inauguration, Roosevelt had so completely undermined our constitutional system that we may never restore its original strength as a bulwark against tyranny.

Remember Roosevelt's foreign policy platform in 1940? He campaigned on a platform of political isolationism, while secretly plotting to involve his nation in a foreign war.

Broken promises and deliberate deception never hurt Roosevelt at the polls.

Remember Harry Truman in 1948, promising farmers one thing one day, and cancelling that promise the following day by public commitments to labor czars in Detroit?

1952, 1953, 1955

In mid-July, 1955, Mrs. Hobby, saying farewell to the President, expressed hope that his forthcoming meeting "at the summit" in Geneva would produce a "truly universal peace."

Remember what the Republicans were saying about big-power conferences in mid-July, 1952?

In its platform in 1952, the Republican party formally pledged itself to "repudiate all commitments contained in secret understandings such as those at Yalta which aid Communist enslavements."

In 1953, the Republican Secretary of State prepared for the Senate a resolution which, in effect, approved of the Yalta agreements.

In 1955, the Republicans (with Democrats cleverly egging them on) arranged their own Yalta-type conference.

This may eliminate Yalta as a political issue next year, but will it help America?

Give It To Them, Mr. Dulles?

For many months before the Big Power conference at Geneva, it was apparent that the Soviets were extremely eager to have that meeting.

They continued their customary bluster. During the United Nations birthday session at San Francisco in June, they even shot down an American Navy plane off Alaska, just to show the world that they could still do it and still get away with it.

Within a few days after that incident, however, Nikita S. Kruschev, First Secretary of

the Communist Party in Russia, attended an American Fourth of July party at the American Embassy in Moscow. Mr. Kruschev talked about little else but the desire of the Soviet Union to get along with America.

Mr. Kruschev is a heavy drinker, but he stayed sober enough at that Fourth of July Party to make one thing abundantly clear: the Soviets really want to negotiate some kind of temporary settlement of the cold war.

Asked why he thought the Soviets have suddenly become so eager to be amenable, John Foster Dulles replied that the Communists are in deep trouble throughout their vast empire. They desperately need a breathing spell.

Mr. Dulles said:

"My analysis of the whole world situation is that the Soviets are overextended; and now they are seeking for new policies; policies which will grant them some respite against strains which they have been under. . . . Their system . . . is on the point of collapsing . . . they are over-expanded, unable to meet their commitments."

Mr. Dulles is correct in his analysis.

Purges, mass murders, famine, and the constant harassments of a police state have the whole Communist empire on the verge of violent domestic revolution and total disintegration.

At this moment, one strong, determined act on our part would set off a chain reaction of internal explosions that would tear the whole communist slave system asunder.

This does not mean that we should continue our fantastic foreign give-away — as Mr. Dulles and Mr. Eisenhower insist we must. Our foreign aid does not hurt the communists: it helps them. It places such a strain on our own economy that it keeps the Government perpetually operating at a deficit, and it drains off resources which we need to employ for the defense of our own homeland. Our foreign aid shores up crumbling socialistic-communistic regimes abroad (like those in Yugoslavia and India) which are far friendlier to the Soviets than they are to us.

Most significant of all at the moment, our foreign aid places vast quantities of American industrial equipment and consumer goods at the disposal of foreign governments which pass them on to the Communists. Most of the nations receiving American aid are building up brisk trade with Communist countries. If they do not directly trade behind the Iron Curtain with American goods, they trade their own goods, using American gifts to replace at home what they ship into the Communist empire.

Throughout Europe, moreover, there are vast smuggling rings whose operations funnel millions of dollars worth of critically needed American products into the Communist countries.

The great international communist-socialist conspiracy is like an octopus whose head and body are in the Kremlin and whose tentacles reach all over the earth. The octopus is at the point of death. We could finish it off now, if we would take action instead of having conferences to find out what we can do to keep it alive.

This is no veiled recommendation of preventive war. We have had quite enough of sending American soldiers off to die, trying to save somebody from something or other. Our government has no constitutional or moral right to draft American boys and make them fight any where for anything except for the defense of the American homeland.

Recommendation of American action now against the Communist empire does not mean that our government should try to propagandize the millions behind the iron curtain into open revolt.

In the first place, your government has no right to spend your money on foreign propaganda campaigns. In the second place, people

behind the Iron Curtain will pay no attention to our propaganda about the evils of communism when they see our highest officials regularly fraternising, celebrating and negotiating with the Communist dictators.

In the third place, it is hideously, morally wrong for us to tease the unarmed people in the communist countries into open revolt against the tanks and machine guns of the barbaric communist tyrants whom we are treating with cordiality and respect.

The octopus is dying. We do not need to engage it in combat to kill it. All we need to do is leave it alone and let it die.

If tomorrow, our government would abruptly break off diplomatic relations with all communist countries; close up all of their embassies, consular posts, and other espionage centers in this country; stop all of our foreign aid; and initiate a determined move to drive all communist nations (including Yugoslavia) out of the United Nations—Communist power in the world would distintegrate and vanish within a year.

But, no, we will not do those things. Mr. Dulles says that the Communists are seeking for new "policies which will grant them some respite against strains."

Fine! we meet them in conference in an effort to give them what they want.

Shades of Harold Stassen

One is reminded here of the testimony of Harold Stassen before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in 1954, when he returned from a series of European conferences on the problem of trade with Communist countries.

Though widely abused, ignored, and violated, our policy from 1951 to 1954 had been to prohibit a long list of important materials from going through trade channels into Communist countries.

On April 9, 1954, however, Mr. Stassen revealed to the Senate Committee that he had just worked out with the British and French a new policy of easing the flow of trade between East and West—that now we were going to permit a greater abundance of consumer goods and critical materials to be shipped into Communist countries.

Why? The Senate Foreign Relations Committee wanted to know.

Well, Mr. Stassen said, our previous policy of embargo had done serious damage to the Soviet economy. There was a critical shortage of consumer goods inside the Communist countries, wide-spread unrest, deep depression and conditions of near-revolt in Russia and in captive satellite states.

One senator said he thought that was what we wanted: have not all our foreign aid, trade embargoes, Voice of America activities, war in Korea, aid in Indo-China, been motivated by the hope that the bloody tyrants of the Kremlin would be overthrown?

No, Mr. Stassen said, we don't want to harm them. We just want to get along with them. Our old policy of embargo having hurt the Soviets and forced them to make peaceful gestures, we now want to show them that we mean well—that we are willing to help them.

America seems compelled, as if by some inner irresistible urge, to commit national suicide in order to save the Soviet Union.

Memories at the Summit

Every time there is the slightest change in Soviet tactics; every time a Soviet official says something a little less insulting than what we customarily expect of the Soviets; every time the Communists seem to make the least modification of behavior which no civilized people would be guilty of in the first place, all of the soft heads of the West begin to wag: "Ah, the

Communists are coming around now! Now, we can get along with them!"

The Communists themselves, however, have made it quite clear that if they ever alter their over-all objective of enslaving the world by conquest and terror they will no longer be Communists.

They can and do change their tactics at will. It is a part of their official strategy to be rough and truculent one day, soft and appeasing the next. But they have never for one moment during the past 37 years lost sight of or veered away from their ultimate objective: the conquest of the world, the total destruction of all existing forms and institutions of society so that they can be replaced by a one-world socialist organization; and the murdering of all people on earth who oppose these socialist aims.

All of the hopeful nonsense we have been hearing about the possibility of achieving heaven on earth as a result of Ike's conference at Geneva with the Soviets, makes one wonder: are the leaders of the West unable, or unwilling, to read?

Or could it be merely that their memories are short? Let's presume this to be the case and try to freshen memories by rehashing some twice-told tales.

We need only to look at the record of the past four years to prove that an offer to negotiate with Communists is like trying to bribe a bandit to rob and kill no more.

In mid-1951, just as the United States Eighth Army had completely routed the enemy in Korea and was in a position to annihilate him, Russia suggested that we stop the fighting and have a conference with the Communists.

We leaped with unseemly eagerness at Russia's proposal, and gave the Communists the breathing spell they needed for entrenching and re-supplying themselves.

We suggested that the talks be held on the Danish hospital ship, *Jutlandia*. The Reds wanted Kaesong: we gave in.

The Communists kept us talking in Kaesong until they had repaired their military position. They broke off the talks with trumped-up charges that we had bombed the neutralized zone.

While we were busy investigating their outrageous charges, the Communists struck; but later, when again beaten and needing time to build up strength, they came back for more conferences.

Before the truce talks, we had occupied, off the northern coast of Korea, several important islands. The Communists said they would have to have those islands back before they could talk truce. We gave them back.

When the truce talks first began, we decided to take advantage of the lull in fighting to bring in fresh soldiers and take out the battle-weary. The Communists complained, saying that we should effect no troop rotation at all during the talks. We accepted Communist-imposed limitations on our troop rotation plan. The Communists continued to bring in fresh troops and supplies as they pleased.

Inasmuch as our air force had put every North Korean airfield out of commission, we asserted that, while the truce talks were going on, the Communists could not build new airfields or repair old ones. They backed us down on this one, too. We finally agreed to let them build new airfields and rehabilitate old ones for what they called "civilian use."

We broke off the fruitless talks in October, 1952. But in April, 1953, we entered into a good-faith agreement with the Communists to exchange all sick or wounded prisoners of war.

The Reds merely used the hoax of prisoner exchange to bring up ammunition and supplies for their front line troops.

Although we knew the Communists were holding back thousands of wounded Americans in desperate need of decent medical care, we kept our part of the bargain and went through with the prisoner-exchange deal.

We returned more than 6,000 of their sick or wounded. They returned 120 Americans.

In July, 1953, we accepted an armistice, largely on enemy terms.

The most important provision of the Korean armistice agreements had to do with the exchange of prisoners. We promised to repatriate all Communist prisoners who wanted to return, and they promised to release all American prisoners who wanted to come home.

We returned all of their people. They are still holding 951 (or more) of our soldiers. They are, in fact, now using American soldiers, a few at a time, as political hostages to bludgeon us into open negotiations which may ultimately mean a complete American surrender in the Far East.

In January, 1954, John Foster Dulles went to Berlin for a conference with the foreign ministers of France, England, and Russia. He promised that he would not even discuss Far Eastern matters at Berlin—that he would not be drawn into a big-five conference with the Red Chinese. Yet the only result of the Berlin conference was the calling of a five-power conference with the Red Chinese at Geneva in April, 1954. At this conference, the West temporarily stopped the shooting in Indo-China by making an almost total surrender to the Communists.

This is the only way to negotiate a peaceful settlement with Communists: give them what they want.

The communists are internatioanl gangsters who live by a barbaric code. We have known this unmistakably since 1917.

That's why Presidents Wilson, Harding, Coolidge, and Hoover refused to extend diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union.

To the Communists, negotiation is a military and political tactic, not an attempt to reach a ground of common understanding.

To us, negotiation means give and take. To the Communists, it means take—and hold on to that, until they can take some more.

If, in order, to get concessions from us, they have to make promises, the Communists will make them. Then they simply break their own promises.

We cannot break ours. We are hog-tied by our own ethics.

If we should abandon our ethics and adopt the methods of Communists in order to be less handicapped in our negotiations with them, then we would become like the Communists; we would already have lost the struggle to maintain our way of life.

There is an old proverb which says, "He who sups with the devil needs a long spoon."

Our spoon has not been very long. It's not a bit longer with a New Deal Republican in the White House than it was when New Deal Democrats were there.

Every time we break bread, drink vodka toasts, or confer with Communists, at the United Nations, in Geneva or anywhere else, we are merely helping to keep millions in slavery behind the iron curtain.

Communism is an evil, inefficient, slave system. Hundreds of millions of people in the Communist part of the world are near starvation. The Communists have murdered between 75 and 100 million human beings in the nations which they have taken over. The vast Communist empire is ready for collapse, because the millions enslaved there—people who used to be our friends—hate the Communists intensely.

But how can they think of revolt when they see all the powerful nations of the world dealing with the Kremlin gang as if it were a respectable, legitimate government?

* * * * * *

How Are We Doing?

Splendidly, thank you.

On June 29, 1955, we launched this *Dan Smoot Speaks* venture abruptly. We had no financial backing, no subsidy, no connections with any other person or organization.

But we had some valuable assets.

Mainly, we had faith—faith that what we were doing was right; faith that it would succeed because it was right; faith that there is a vast free market in the United States for the ideas, the rationale, the philosophy of freedom.

If, in the open American market, a man cannot make a living producing publications and radio-television programs which expound the old, basic American philosophy of freedom, something is gravely wrong.

Either the man's product is not good enough to attract buyers; or the old philosophy of freedom simply has no takers today.

The only way to find out is to subject yourself to the free-market test—the free American market being the most democratic operation in the world. The cash registers of the nation record the votes of practically every inhabitant of the land, every day. Every time you reach in your pocket for change, write a check, or sign up to buy something on credit, you are voting approval of some product or service.

You vote your disapproval by not buying.

American society is a business society. All of us are in business, whether we labor in a classroom, a pulpit, on the farm, in a factory, at a desk, or before the television cameras. We are selling what we have to offer, buying the products of others.

And in the American business society, the individual consumer is king. He can break the biggest corporation in the land by refusing to purchase.

In our case, he has justified our faith. We are getting a quicker, stronger support than we expected.

How About Radio?

We have had some interesting response from radio stations.

One station owner out West wrote:

"Think your program would be in the public interest. First off, we will try to sell it. If we cannot, it is likely I will see fit to run it as a public service for the radio station.

"It is high time someone is coming out with real American ideas before we tax ourselves into the gutter. Congratulations!"

A radio station owner on the East Coast wrote:

"We all think that your decision is good to give only the pro-Freedom side since the other side saturates the air waves. . . . It is impossible to sell a conservative commentator. The left-wingers immediately telephone a sponsor with the word that because of sponsorship his product or service will be boycotted. You can't explain this to a small town business man. Only Elmer Davis, Martin Agronsky, John McVane . . . real left-wingers can be sponsored in this part of the country with organized left-wing vigilantes."

The man is right, of course. Getting real pro-American programs on the air is a knotty problem. But it can be solved. I, for one, an

convinced that in every town and city in America there is at least one courageous business man who will sponsor this kind of program. It won't cost him much. It will be good hard-selling advertising for him, because the program will command a good audience rating. Furthermore, he will be supporting an effective patriotic effort — out of his advertising budget, instead of directly out of his pocket.

Having neither the resources nor the know-how for any kind of souped-up promotion campaign, we are dependent on word-of-mouth promotion among friends.

It's working, too. There are many indications that the radio part of our effort will soon start mushrooming. We are still supremely confident that, by the end of 1955, the *Dan Smoot Speaks* radio program will have a national audience, with local advertising sponsors all over the United States.

Starting last week, the radio program is on eight stations. On two of them we have sponsors. On the other six, the radio stations are running the programs to find sponsors. In Dallas, we are on the powerful, 50,000 watt CBS station, KRLD, at 4:40 every Sunday afternoon. Our sponsor is the Interstate Lumber Company of Dallas.

In Sherman, Texas, we are on KTAN at 6:15 p.m. each Friday. Our sponsor there is the Washington Iron Works.

In Midland, Texas, we are on at noon Sundays, Station KJBC, which is running the program to sell it. Five other stations (one in Alabama, one in Mississippi, one in Ohio, one in Virgina and one in East Texas) are planning the same thing.

If you would like this program on a radio station in your community and can furnish me a lead to a potential sponsor, please let me know.

Television?

That comes later. Filming a program for television costs a great deal more than transcribing one for radio. But we will make it, ere long.

Appologies If —

As the response to our first mailing started coming in, we tried to stay on top of it, answering — or at least acknowledging — all the wonderful letters of praise and encouragement.

But we couldn't do it. This disappoints, but doesn't worry, us — because we know you understand.

What troubles us is the possibility of having made serious errors. Has every subscription been correctly set up? Have we mailed out reprints to all who ordered them? Have we answered everyone who offered help and needed an immediate reply?

We earnestly pray that we have. If we haven't, will you be patient and give us another chance? We value and need your support more than I could possibly tell you . . . even if I had the privilege of meeting and talking with each one of you in person.

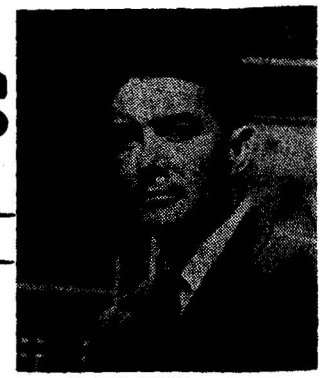
We will reach a levelling-off period soon — but, God willing, not too soon — when we can feel sure that we are handling our volume with reasonable accuracy and promptness.

In the meantime, our sincerest thanks to you.

DAN SMOOT SPEAKS, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas. Subscription rates: $10.00 a year; $6 for 6 months; $3 for 3 months; $18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 6 for $1.00; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10; 500 for $15; 1,000 for $25.

Dan Smoot Speaks

Volume 1, No. 3 | Friday, July 29, 1955 | Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE MINIMUM WAGE

THE PRESENT SESSION of Congress has produced a heated debate over the question of revising the Federal Minimum Wage Law, originally known as the Fair Labor Standards Act, now better known as the Wage and Hour Act.

This law was first put on the statute books in 1938 to fix minimum wage scales for as many American working people as possible. It was last revised in 1949 when Congress set 75 cents an hour as the lowest wage which legally can be paid to any person covered under the act.

At present, approximately 24 million workers are covered.

In his legislative program for 1955, President Eisenhower requested Congress to revise the Wage and Hour Act, fixing the minimum wage at 90¢ an hour, and taking in workers (such as hotel employees, for example) not previously covered.

It would have been a hopeful, wholesome sign if the Congressional fight over this proposal had reflected some determination in Congress to stop governmental meddling in the operations of private business.

That, unfortunately, was not the case. The struggle was between middle-of-the-roaders and extreme left wingers. The Administration's progressive moderates wanted to increase governmental meddling a little. The Socialist-labor crowd (led by Walter Reuther of the CIO) wanted to increase it a lot.

What emerges from this conflict is a compromise.

Eisenhower wanted to force private employers to pay at least 90¢ an hour—or $36 a week. The CIO, AFL (all New and Fair Dealers) wanted $1.25 an hour—or $50 a week.

At this moment, it looks as if Congress will settle on $1.00 an hour—or $40 a week.

The stated purpose of the Federal Minimum Wage Law is to establish a minimum standard of living necessary for the general well being of workers.

What is that minimum?

Is $40 a week—or $50 a week—enough?

How much food, clothing, housing, medical care, recreation, and education can you buy for $40? Very little, indeed!

Why stop at $1 an hour? Why not pass a federal law forcing all employers to pay every employee a minimum of $1,000 a week?

Wouldn't that stimulate buying and selling and elevate living standards?

In principle, there is no difference between a law which would require a minimum

Copyright 1955 by Dan Smoot

alary of $1,000 a week and one which would equire $40 a week — although the immediate result would, of course, be quite different.

Whereas a federal minimum wage law requiring a minimum salary of $1,000 a week for all employed persons would instantly bankrupt all business in the nation — and plunge the whole population into chaos and poverty — a federal law requiring a $40 a week minimum wage will bankrupt only a few businesses in the country.

There are in the United States many marginal business firms — firms that are just barely getting by. Most of them are paying all the salaries they can pay without going broke. If the government forces them to raise wages, they will go broke.

It is quite easy to say — in fact, it even sounds idealistic and humanitarian to say — that if a business cannot pay a decent wage, it ought to go broke.

Let's consider this a moment. Most of the big businesses, which are today helping to achieve what is generally regarded as the miracle of American production, began as small marginal businesses, barely getting by.

If you pass a law which makes it impossible for little family businesses to get started — which makes it impossible for individuals with small amounts of capital to strike out in enterprises of their own — you legislate the end of the American opportunity system.

The owners of a small business just getting started — like all other employers — want to hire the very best people available; and they do. But they do not have much money to pay out in salaries. The best available to them is not very good. They must hire people who cannot get better jobs.

You can be sure that the owners will pay higher salaries and get better employees (or keep the good ones they already have) as soon as they can — not because they are humanitarians, but because they must do this if they expect to stay in business. If they have to close up, because they cannot pay the minimum wages which government requires, what happens to their employees? They were not making very much money, but they were making some. They were self-supporting. They were accepting low wages because, for one reason or another, they were unqualified for better jobs. What will happen to them?

They will probably go on public relief — or become a burden on their families.

That is what happened to the employees of marginal businesses which were covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act in 1938. It happened in 1950 when the 75¢ an hour minimum wage went into effect. It will happen again, every time the federal law is changed to raise the minimum wage or bring more businesses under its coverage.

And the law always hurts the people it is supposed to help. It throws them out of work and on relief. It doesn't help skilled workers, because they get more than the minimum required by law, anyway.

Minimum wage laws and unreasonable union demands are driving the textile industry out of New England and leaving thousands of textile workers out of jobs.

Governors of the New England states have done what the advocates of political power always do.

Instead of demanding that all restrictive wage and price legislation be abolished so that the textile mills can stay in New England and solve their own problems by operating as free, competitive enterprises — the New England governors asked that the federal minimum wage be raised. The New England governors want restrictive legislation to do to the rest of the country what it has already done to New England so that the New England textile mills will have no place to go.

Restrictive wage and price laws and unreasonable union power have just about ruined the coal industry by pricing coal out of the market. Again, the solution being sought is to use more of the same evil which caused the problem in the first place.

America's maritime industry provides one of the most striking examples of how government — with minimum wage laws — can

legislate an industry out of existence and eliminate the jobs of the very workers whom government is trying to help.

Since 1919, when the Seaman's Act — a federal law supported by Senator La Follette of Wisconsin — fixed for sailors on American merchant ships wage scales far above those of foreign sailors, it has been impossible for the American merchant fleet to compete with foreign ships, because a ship can be operated more economically under any other flag in the world than under the American flag.

The only thing that has kept the American merchant navy from dying — vanishing from the seas — has been government subsidies to the ship owners. The government tries to solve the problem it has created by taking money out of your pay check and giving it to the big shipping firms.

And then the government defeats its own purpose again by operating its own ships in competition with the merchant ships it is subsidizing. Today more than 70 per cent of America's export-import trade is carried in foreign ships. We have a smaller merchant marine than at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor. If we became involved in war today we would be dependent on foreign nations to haul our troops and supplies overseas. There are only about 1,000 American merchant ships in operation today. Over 2,000 are tied up at wharves, idle.

And how about our American merchant sailors whom the government was trying to help in enacting these laws? Over two-thirds of them are today out of a job, unable to find a berth on any American ship, because the American ships simply aren't sailing.

Today, it is impossible to oppose Federal minimum wage laws on constitutional grounds.

Constitutionally, the only people who can be covered by a federal minimum wage law are those employed in businesses engaged in interstate commerce.

During the past twenty years, however, the Supreme Court's interpretation of the phrase 'interstate commerce' has grown so broad that it is now possible to consider almost every gainfully employed person in the nation as being engaged in interstate commerce.

For example, a farmer who feeds his own wheat to his own chickens is said to be engaged in interstate commerce, because his wheat would move across state lines if he didn't let his chickens have it.

There are still, however, abundant economic arguments against governmental meddling in the affairs of individual men — if only we had statesmen with the courage to voice them.

Economically speaking — leaving out all considerations of freedom and constitutional law — politicians simply cannot raise living standards by passing minimum wage laws or any other kind of coercive legislation.

The only thing that will raise living standards is abundant production of goods and services.

James Watt, who developed the first practical steam engine in the United States, and the capitalist, Matthew Boulton, who risked one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of his own money to finance James Watt, did infinitely more (as free men, promoting their own interests and using their own talents and energies without government meddling) to take women and children out of sweat shops than all of the soft hearted humanitarians, and all of the hard-hearted communists and socialists in the history of the world.

It is estimated that in the United States today, power driven machinery does more labor than one billion, five hundred million human beings could do. That accounts for the high living standard in the United States.

Federal laws, which prescribe minimum wages and try to set prices, lower rather than elevate the living standard because such federal laws restrict the freedom of individuals. They make it more difficult for individuals to

hazard their own time and money as they see fit to develop more and better tools and machinery and other short cuts to greater production.

The only certain, proven way to elevate living standards is to limit the federal government to the negative police powers which the Constitution originally gave it and to permit free, individual Americans to solve their own problems without governmental interference.

The government cannot legislate material benefits for anyone without first taking them away from someone else.

Everytime Congress passes another law taking more of your money away from you in order to plan your future for you, or provide welfare for someone else; or passes a law to tell you how much salary you must get before you can take a job — Congress is chiseling away at your freedom. If government keeps trying to raise living standards with politically-inspired legislation, government will succeed only in dragging the whole nation down into the slavery and poverty of socialism.

The 1955 Congressional debate over raising the Federal Minimum Wage Law was merely a noisy political skirmish — each side maneuvering for maximum political support in the great battle of 1956.

The extreme left wingers, who always work hand-in-glove with the CIO Political Action Committee, made an open bid for labor support by trying to give the labor barons exactly what they wanted — $1.25 an hour.

The progessive moderates of the Eisenhower team were, as usual, trying to keep one foot in each camp — appealing to organized labor by going part way, appealing to business by not going as far as the extreme left.

But Eisenhower's 90¢ an hour minimum wage recommendation was as damaging to basic American principles as the CIO's $1.25. The Congressional compromise of $1.00 an hour was no improvement over either.

Where was the voice of Freedom in this debate?

No one heard it.

Freedom-loving Americans are legion in number, but they seem never to have an effective spokesman in Washington when specific issues are in debate. In election years, their only choice at the polls is between what they regard as the lesser of two evils, because both major political parties now stand for the same thing.

Publication day of *Dan Smoot Speaks* has been changed from Wednesday to Friday for more effective coordination between the Newsletter and the Dan Smoot radio programs.

Swapping at the Summit

Eisenhower's offer at Geneva to exchange blueprints of defense establishments with the Soviet Union and to permit reciprocal aerial reconnaissance was hailed in the European press — and, indeed, in most of the American press — as "amazing," "bold," "daring," and "dazzling."

Ike's proposal really was all of those things. It is doubtful that even Hollywood could find enough super-collossal adjectives for the President's extraordinary performance.

The elected president of the United States with the eyes of the world upon him, and with hopeful souls all over the globe praying for him, made promises which he had no authority to make — or keep.

None of the blueprints which Ike promised to give the Russians were his to give. Most of them are protected by America's espionage and security laws.

Many of America's important atomic energy installations are considered so vital that even American aircraft are forbidden to fly over them.

In some cases, even American military aircraft can not fly near our super-secret installations except with special permission and under carefully controlled conditions.

All of the laws which Eisenhower promised to break were, of course, written by Congress. The President has no authority to scrap them, ignore them, or go around them.

Was he presuming that Congress would back him up and change the laws to conform with his promises if the Soviets accepted his absurd offer? Perhaps. But how could a President possibly do more violence to the orderly legislative processes of this nation than to make unlawful commitments in such a way that Congress would be forced to back him up to keep him from looking like a simpleton?

Was Eisenhower presuming that the Soviets would reject his offer? And was he, therefore, merely talking for propaganda purposes? If this were the case, how on earth could he be hailed for "his obvious sincerity?"

What if the Soviets had accepted Eisenhower's offer?

A cruel gang of ruthless Asiatic barbarians who in thirty-seven years have murdered more human beings than all of the other hordes of barbarians in history, would then have the privilege of flying planes — unobstructed — over any portion of the United States. They could demand and get blueprints and full specifications of all our defense installations and industrial establishments — all, that is, which their agents in this country have not already stolen for them.

And what would we get in return? Why, we would get their promise of similar privileges.

Why do you suppose the Soviets rejected Eisenhower's offer? Probably for the same reason that they turned George Marshall down in 1948, when he offered to open the United States Treasury to them and let them share with all other nations of the earth in the fabulous Marshall Plan give-away to the world: they simply couldn't believe their ears.

Billions, Blunders, and Baloney

Billions, Blunders and Baloney, written by Eugene Castle and published by Devin-Adair early this year, would make excellent reading for the weary Congressmen and Senators presently debating the wisdom of President Eisenhower's requests for foreign aid ($3,500,000,000.00 — 10% higher than last year.)

Here are some choice passages:

"Inevitably when the expiration date (for a foreign aid or overseas information program) arrives, there is always the 'emergency' excuse for another extension. If there is public resistance to the extension, the fond legislative parents simply repackage the agency. OWI becomes USIS, and then IIA and finally USIA. OSS becomes CIA. ECA becomes MSA and then FOA. The Fulbright Act becomes Educational Exchange Service. But they never terminate. There are always newer and bigger 'emergencies' to justify their continuance and proliferation."

"For sheer showmanship and political sleight of hand, the annual 'put-over-foreign-aid' scramble is Washington's top performance.

"Every year our Washington solons solemnly go through the motions of saying that this year is the last. But when next years budget rolls around, foreign aid and information are back again, high on the White House 'must' list. The high-pressure push to get the appropriation through the House and Senate with as little breakage as possible is resumed. Sometimes, disbelievers in the programs are able to set up troublesome roadblocks in the committees or on the floor. But in the end, the appropriations in full or generous part always go through — sometimes, however, at the cost of a changed name."

"(A) familiar contention of the foreign aid cult is that the United States actually has no other choice but to place these itching-palm

nations upon our 'give' list. Otherwise, it is asserted, they will be so weak economically and politically that they will slip over in internal disorder to the Communist side.

"The argument has only to be examined to reveal its absurdity.

"If the aided nations are so weak that they cannot exist, as viable non-Communist states, without being propped up by American dollars, what possible strength could they bring to the United States as Allies? In time of war, weak Allies, who have to be reinforced at the expense of the main theater of operations, are a liability, not an asset to a strong nation."

"The American voters elected General Eisenhower to the Presidency in 1952 on his implicit pledge to wipe out waste wherever, under the lax hand of Truman, it had entrenched itself in our Government. Particularly, they expected the quick liquidation of MSA, predecessor of FOA. Here, it was generally agreed, was one spot where billions could be lopped off without hurt to American well-being or without weakening of our national security.

"Instead of getting the American people out of MSA, President Eisenhower promptly placed his stamp of approval upon it.

"In the 83rd Congress he asked that it be prolonged for at least four years, in the face of Congress' demand that it be strictly limited to a one year operating period. The only notable changes which followed were a change in the name, from MSA to FOA, and a change in the directorship, from the ineffectual W. Averell Harriman to the egregious Harold E. Stassen."

"Not often do politicians admit that handouts to foreigners must come ahead of security for Americans.

"But Harold E. Stassen made such an admission in a public statement on December 6, 1952, just after he had been selected by President-elect Eisenhower to head the Mutual Security Administration. . . .

"His aim, said the Mutual Security Director-to-be, would be to bring about 'peace and good living conditions for all the world's people.' And, Stassen added, 'We cannot, nor must we ever trim our aid to needy free nations just for the sake of cutting our own budget.' "

"If it were decided to declare a national dividend and to present to every family of three in the United States a bonus of $2,100, the total cost to the Treasury would not equal the amount which this nation has given away to foreign countries since 1940.

"Such a mass hand-out would be greeted with horrified protest by most self-respecting Americans, and rightly so. And yet Congress has voted an equivalent amount for foreign give-aways. It is a striking instance of the irresponsible thinking of the elected representatives of the American people during these uncertain years.

"The total of our benefactions (they are increasing every twelve months) now stands (1955) at $112 billion."

"(Yet) today, as never before, the United States stands alone. . . .

"Let us glance briefly at a few random instances:

"In Chateauroux, France, 156 miles south of Paris, is located one of America's great air bases. For three years, a great concentration of American airmen and mechanics has centered on this field. They have lived side by side with the French people in this community.

"Not long ago, disturbed by some unfriendly episodes, the Air Force conducted a poll of the Chateauroux residents on their attitude toward Americans. The results were appalling.

"Only 10 per cent of the Frenchmen sampled professed friendship for the Americans; 57 per cent expressed various shades of dislike and declared they wanted no association with the air base personnel. The balance had no opinion.

"The sting of this is that Chateauroux is one of the bases which the United States maintains at great expense to secure France from possible attack from the east. We protect them, but they detest us.

"In Britain, open unfriendliness toward American objectives is becoming so thick you can cut it with a knife. . . .

"The anti-American London *Mirror,* whose 4,000,000-reader circulation makes it a power in England, has declared that three out of five Britishers are unfriendly to the United States, or are indifferent.

' "We hate being dependent on Uncle Sam,' the *Mirror* explained. 'We distrust your stability, judgment and experience. We don't like the way you push us around.'

"This from a country whose safety is being aided day and night by American-manned-and-equipped air bases, with 70,000 Americans (including families) swallowing the inhospitality while standing guard."

"We find the same widespread hostility churning up in Latin-American countries.

"Although Central and South America have been on the receiving end of American handouts since the establishment of Nelson Rockefeller's Coordinatorship of Inter-American Affairs in 1940, we have not won their fidelity. Latin Americans have taken our money but they have been soured by the knowledge that other countries (notably the ex-enemies, Germany and Japan) were getting much more. They hear no call for gratitude.

"This smoldering ill-will flared out at the Inter-American Conference at Caracas when Mexico and Argentina both declined to follow the United States lead and vote for an anti-Communist resolution. It was later reflected in Mexican leadership in the United Nations move against the United States over the Puerto Rican issue. More recently it flared up dangerously in Guatemala, prodded directly by Moscow. It has also made its appearance in Brazil in the overthrow of the late President Vargas.

"It is a grim reflection that the United States had given the Latin-American countries, since 1940, $1,270,000,000 in aid and loans.

"In Asia, the snowballing anti-Americanism has already spilled over into action. The Far East nations which we have aided most lavishly are in the forefront of the hostility.

"One new Asiatic country which should be bound to us with hoops of steel is Indonesia. It was the United States, through the Renville Agreement, which literally forced the Netherlands to give Indonesia its independence in 1948, when the Dutch were still on top militarily. In the face of this fact, Indonesia has consistently aligned itself against the United States and with the neutralist bloc in the Southeast Asia power struggle.

"After the United States had given Indonesia $207,000,000 in direct aid and an Import-Export Bank loan of $100,000,000, her press and opinion leaders set up such a shrill outcry — screaming that America was trying to bribe her — that we were forced to withdraw our MSA establishment from the country in 1952.

"Now let's look at India.

"India has received $278,000,000 in aid from the United States since she won her independence and is due to receive over $100,000,000 more in fiscal 1955. Yet she has constituted herself the spearhead of every Asian anti-American move in the United Nations. In America's fateful struggle with Red China, India has back-stopped the Communists at every juncture. She openly displayed her anti-Americanism by welcoming Chou En-lai to India as a conquering hero after he had humiliated the U. S. at Geneva."

"And even Canada!

"The one country which should be closest to the United States in its world outlook is the Dominion of Canada. . . . It is a measure of our corroding foreign prestige that even our Canadian relations have shown signs of de-

terioration. In such international arenas as the United Nations, and in the tense debate over Far East policy, Canada has been conspicuously drawing away from us in late years. It has been at times an inactive or critical ally in both the Korean and the Indo-China situations. Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent shocked America by a public statement at Manila early in 1954 that Canada must be 'realistic' and must recognize the Peiping Communist regime as the government which 'the people of China want.' "

"At any time prior to 1914, such American unpopularity abroad might have saddened the American people, but it would not have worried them.

We were a self-sufficient people. Washington's oft-quoted admonition to avoid European entanglements was the watchword of our foreign policy. Our commitments overseas (aside from this hemisphere) were confined to such innocuous international undertakings as the Universal Postal Union. We thought instinctively in terms of national interest, not of international responsibility.

"For better or worse, events of the last four decades have detached us from this traditional policy. In the war-time phrase of Churchill our affairs have become 'mixed' with those of Europe."

* * * * * *

United Front in Texas

In 1952, Wright Morrow of Houston, Democratic National Committeeman from Texas, decided that he could not, in good conscience, support the national Democratic Party's nominee for the presidency.

Mr. Morrow, a conservative, was strongly opposed to the 'liberalism' of Adlai Stevenson. Feeling that his obligation to his country was more important than his obligation to the Democratic Party, Mr. Morrow openly announced that he would support Eisenhower, who, at the time, sounded more conservative than Stevenson.

In deciding to support the Republican nominee, Mr. Morrow was following the lead of Governor Allan Shivers. But Mr. Morrow went one step further than Shivers went. Inasmuch as he was supporting the Republican Party in 1952, Mr. Morrow, offered his resignation as Democratic National Committeeman.

The Texas State Democratic Executive Committee (tightly controlled by Shivers) refused to accept the resignation. The Committee and Governor Shivers applauded Mr. Morrow for placing principle above politics. They told him that the Democratic Party needed such men as he in official capacities — that he was a better Democrat than the northern liberals who were running the national organization.

On July 26, 1955, Governor Shivers and his State Executive Committee booted Wright Morrow out of his office as National Committeeman.

Mr. Morrow had not changed a whit since 1952. He was still cleaving to the principles which had motivated his decision three years before.

But Mr. Shivers and the State Executive Committee had altered considerably. In 1955, they fired Wright Morrow for having followed their lead in 1952. Mr. Shivers said this was necessary to "strengthen the Democratic Party."

DAN SMOOT SPEAKS, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas. Subscription rates: $10.00 a year; $6 for 6 months; $3 for 3 months; $18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 6 for $1.00; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10; 500 for $15; 1,000 for $25.

Dan Smoot Speaks

Volume 1, No. 4 Friday, August 5, 1955 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

THE POLICY OF PATIENCE

On Monday morning, August 1, 1955, an American ambassador and a Chinese Communist ambassador met at Geneva for a week of secret negotiations.

The Chinese ambassador arrived at the first session of the conference with the announcement that 11 American soldiers, imprisoned in China for 32 months as spies, had already been released.

John Foster Dulles hailed Red China's decision to release the eleven soldiers as a victory for President Eisenhower's policy of patience and forbearance.

President Eisenhower said:

"The United States extends thanks to all who have contributed to this humanitarian result, particularly to the United Nations."

Without belittling the importance of getting even one American out of a Communist jail; without intending to detract from the wonderful sense of relief which the released soldiers and their next-of-kin must feel, we Americans should face facts soberly at this moment.

Let's review the policy of patience and forbearance which has brought us where we are; and let's assess the debt of gratitude we owe the United Nations.

From the beginning of the Korean war, our government had full knowledge that the Communists were murdering, torturing, brain-washing American prisoners fallen into their hands.

In July, 1951, General Ridgway sent a confidential report to the United Nations, setting out documentary and eyewitness evidence to prove that thousands of American soldiers had been murdered or tortured to death by the Communists.

What did the UN do about it? The UN supressed the report — would not even put it on the agenda for discussion.

Why? They did not want to offend Russia or the Chinese Communists.

Just two weeks before the UN received General Ridgway's report on Communist atrocities in Korea, Jacob Malik, Russia's delegate to the UN, had suggested a cease-fire in Korea for peace talks.

The Communists at that time were in bad shape. We had them on the run. Our generals in the field there had made it clear to Washington that we could destroy Communist power

Copyright 1955 by Dan Smoot

if we would take the wraps off our armies and let them fight, instead of merely holding them on the front lines where they could be slaughtered.

But the UN did not want to destroy the Communists. Our allies said that if we started talking about Communist atrocities, we would agitate the Communists and make it difficult to talk peace with them.

Endorsing this argument, our State Department tried to keep all information about the torturing and murdering of our men concealed from the American people. Knowing that we were dealing with barbarians, we entered into truce negotiations, which turned out to be nothing more than a trap to give the Communists a chance to bring up reinforcements, regroup their strength, and prepare for surprise attacks against our forces.

In November, 1951, there was a serious leak. Lieutenant Colonel James Hanley, then Chief of the War Crimes Section of the Eighth Army in Korea, created consternation in the United Nations and in the American State Department by telling the press in Korea about evidence that the Communists had murdered approximately 8,000 American prisoners of war.

Colonel Hanley was rebuked and transferred.

The senior American military commanders who fought in Korea—Generals MacArthur, Clark, Stratemeyer, Van Fleet, Almond — have all testified that we could have won the war in Korea and destroyed Communist power in Asia, without precipitating a general war and with fewer American casualties than it cost us to lose the war. But Washington officials wouldn't let our soldiers win the war, because the United Nations didn't want them to win.

In the spring of 1953, when a little handful of exchanged American prisoners came back, they told stories of brutality, starvation, exposure, physical and mental torture, and of Americans shot in the back of the head or kicked off a road to die.

Our government placated American public opinion by blustering and talking about the Communist atrocities; but we nonetheless continued our negotiations for an armistice.

At the time we signed the Korean armistice agreement, our government had the names of 951 American soldiers who were listed in our own records as missing in action but presumed to be prisoners of war in the hands of the Communists—but whose names, however, were not on the repatriation lists that the Communists were giving us. They were presumed to be prisoners of war, because all of them, subsequent to the time they were first reported missing in action, had been mentioned in Communist radio broadcasts as being alive or had actually been seen in Communist prison camps by other American prisoners.

In answer to our protests that they were not returning all American prisoners, the Communists made it very clear that they were holding some Americans as political prisoners, although they would never tell us who or how many.

Pentagon brass finally devised a way to stop public pressure on this issue. It started killing these American boys off in the files.

In other words, instead of continuing to report the 951 as missing in action or as still being held by the Communists, the Pentagon began to report them as dead.

And thus it reduced the number of American soldiers held as political hostages by the Communists — not by rescuing them, but simply by writing them off.

There is much confusion — and no certain information — about how many American soldiers and civilians the Communists are actually holding. It is, in fact, doubtful that our government knows precisely. The figures mentioned during the past two years by various authorities and observers range from about 50 to well over a 1000.

One thing, however, is certain: our government is deliberately keeping from us information which we are entitled to have.

The conscience of the American people does not seem to be as tender as it once was. We quickly forgot — or, at least, became silent — about the American soldiers abandoned to their fate in China.

If the Chinese Communists had quietly executed all of those Americans, our government, in the interest of international peace and harmony, would never have said a word about it.

But the Communists had no intention of letting us ignore this shameful condition.

On Thanksgiving Eve, 1954 — just when the American people were in a gay, friendly, holiday mood — the Communists announced that they had imposed prison sentences on thirteen Americans, eleven of whom were members of our armd forces, two of whom were said to be civilian employees of the Army.

Somehow, we have already forgotten the other two. We are glad to get the eleven back, but where are all the others?

What will the Communists get in return for the American soldiers and civilians whom they have released?

Another, more important conference with America—this time at the foreign minister's level.

Very soon, Mr. Dulles will be winging his way somewhere for a meeting with Chou En Lai, foreign minister of Communist China.

Chou En Lai and Mr. Dulles will negotiat a cease-fire in the Formosa Strait. We wil agree to let Communist China take over all o the off-shore islands now occupied by Nationalist China — Quemoy, Matsu, all o them.

Chiang Kai-Shek won't like our bargainin away territory that belongs to him, of course but we will force him to give in, just as w did in the case of the Tachens. Americar movie-goers will again be entertained by news reel pictures of the American Seventh Flee evacuating Chinese Nationalists—women an children, civilians and soldiers — from island in the Formosa Strait, leaving these island empty for the Communists to take over with out a struggle.

Last time it was the Tachens; next time i will be Quemoy and Matsu.

While these operations are afoot, our Stat Department will be explaining to the worl how we settled the cold war crisis in The For mosa Strait. We will have drawn a lin through the middle of the Strait, permittin the Communists to have all of the little off shore islands near the Chinese mainland, bu leaving the Pescadores and Formosa in th hands of Nationalist China.

The Communists, for their part, will prom ise to respect that line. In return for gettin Quemoy and Matsu, they will make a conces sion and abandon their plan to liberate For mosa and the Pescadores.

We will then enter the era of The Grea Grin. America's top political leaders will han dle all international problems by flashing grin broader and more amiable than those of th Communist leaders. It will be very much lik the United Front period of the 1930's; but i won't last as long.

Within a matter of weeks after we negotiate a settlement in the Formosa Strait, trouble will break out in the same area. Chiang Kai-Shek, abandoned and hopeless, will nonetheless keep trying. He will continue to make forays against British shipping into Red China. Consequently, when the Reds once again start rattling the sabre and demanding the 'liberation' of Formosa, the British will renew their demands that the Formosa problem be turned over to the United Nations for handling.

We will give in, as we always do to the British; and a special UN Commission or Trusteeship will be set up to decide the fate of Formosa. Making the decision will not take very long. The UN will hand Formosa and the Pescadores over to Red China. Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government will be liquidated; and Red China will be admitted to the United Nations as the only government of China.

American diplomatic recognition of Red China will follow shortly.

In the meantime, the Communists will have completed their conquest of Indo-China.

With all of this behind them, they will turn their attention to South Korea. We will abandon Syngman Rhee, and the Communists will take over South Korea — probably through the hoax of a UN supervised election.

At this point, it will be time for another era of good feeling. The Communists will need a little time for eliminating internal opposition and consolidating their conquests — but not much.

They will very soon decide that the policies of India, Indonesia, Burma, Japan are hostile to the Soviet Union and to Communist China.

Then, after they have all the rest of Asia enslaved, the Communists will take the little British crown colony of Hong Kong. They will leave Hong Kong to the last, because as long as they permit the British to keep Hong Kong, the British will not oppose their other conquests in Asia.

After Asia is gone, we shall see limitless hordes of Asiatic barbarians transported to Europe and turned loose — to rape and pillage, sack and burn.

And after that — America.

These things will happen if we do not reverse our present course.

What could we do?

America, of course, should never again send another American soldier to die in Asia. We never should have permitted ourselves to get involved in Asiatic affairs as we now are. But we are involved, and we can't just walk away.

There is a way out — with honor.

If we would gather together the vast military stores which we are scattering all over the earth now in places where they never will be used to fight Communism, and pour those military supplies in to Chiang Kai-Shek and Syngman Rhee, we probably could start a rapid disintegration of Communist power.

The Communists have already murdered several million Chinese. They are bound to have millions of bitter and implacable enemies inside China.

If well-fed and well-equipped Asiatic armies from Formosa and South Korea started simultaneous invasions of the Chinese mainland, it is more than likely that widespread rebellion and wholesale desertions from the Communist ranks would break out all over China — and in Indochina.

What if all this didn't happen? What if the Communists destroyed Chiang Kai-Shek and Syngman Rhee?

There is one thing we can be sure of: America cannot fight Asia's war for Asia. If there are not enough Asians willing and able to fight for their own freedom, with us giving the wherewithal to fight, then Asia simply cannot be saved. We had better find that out right now, and get out.

Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-Shek are the only two great Christian leaders in all of Asia. Yet they are the two we ignored when we set up the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization to defend that part of the world against Communism.

If we keep appeasing and negotiating with the Communists — giving away to our enemies sovereignty and territory that belongs to our friends — we will negotiate Chiang Kai-Shek and Syngman Rhee out of existence; and when they go, the hope of freedom from Communist slavery in Asia goes with them.

* * * * *

Segregation

A little book entitled *Then My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night!* written recently by W. E. Debnam and published by the Graphic Press, Inc., Raleigh, North Carolina, deals with one of the most disturbing problems of our time — the problem of racial segregation.

Inasmuch as you will never find this book reviewed by any of the great metropolitan newspapers or national magazines, I have taken the liberty of giving you the flavor of it by extracting a few passages:

"The advancement of the American Negro has been without parallel in all of history. Only 90 years ago he was a slave without property, without education, without tradition. . . .

"Today as one rides along Southern roads he can see . . . prosperous farms owned by men whose ancestors, less than three generations ago, were slaves, and whose kinfolks back in the Old Country, even now, are where they were thousands of years ago. . . .

"He can see Negro colleges staffed with Negro professors and presided over with dignity and efficiency by Negro college presidents; and that's something he won't find anywhere in the un-segregated North — Negro college presidents, that is. There are only about 100 Negro college instructors in all the North.

"It's true the Southern visitors will also see Negroes living like animals in slums almost as bad as those in New York and Philadelphia and Detroit; but in our Southern slums, as in slums everywhere, he'll find White families living upon the same scale. . . .

"To what is this Negro progress in America due despite the fact the Negro in other areas of the world is where he was thousands of years ago?

"Well, it's due . . . in no small degree to the South's practice of racial separation. . . .

"The same North Carolina Legislature (made up in the main of Carpetbaggers and Scalawags and Negroes) that ratified that Fourteenth Amendment decreed racial separation in the schools of the State. Even the Negro Radicals agreed then that separation was a good thing for their Race. It gave the Negro opportunities he never would have had, had he been forced to compete with the White Man in business and education. . . .

"There's a lot of shouting by a lot of Church leaders now . . . about what a terrible, un-Christian thing it is that Negroes and Whites don't worship together. They did back before the Civil War. . . .

"The Negroes, once they were freed (however), decided they didn't like the set-up . . . so they pulled out and formed their own churches.

"This Negro progress is due, too . . . to the fact (that) the Good Lord . . . provided the Negro Race in the South with a Moses . . . one of the greatest Americans who ever lived. . . .

"His name was Booker T. Washington.

"Booker T. Washington . . . born of a slave mother . . . hated slavery; but he had no bitterness in his heart about it. . . . He says in his autobiography:

" 'When we look the facts in the face we must acknowledge that, notwithstanding the cruelty and wrong of slavery, the ten million Negroes inhabiting this country, who themselves or whose ancestors went through the school of American slavery, are in a stronger and more hopeful condition, materially, intellectually, morally, and religiously, than is true of any equal number of black people in any other portion of the globe.'

"And what did Booker T. Washington think of segregation? Listen to him:

" 'The wisest among my Race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than artificial forcing. . . .'

"(But the Abolitionist's) one consuming passion is to reconstruct anything and everything with even the slightest trace of a Southern accent.

"Blindfold him, turn him 'round and . . . turn him loose and he'll head South by instinct screaming 'there've got to be some changes made — and fast."

Labor versus Laborers—Part I

In the July, 1955 issue of their company magazine, the employees of the Whitfield Transportation Company, El Paso, Texas, made this open-letter appeal for help:

"You, the customers of our company, can help us in our fight for freedom. All we ask is our God given right to work without intimidation and coercion from labor organizers.

"In October, 1954, under National Labor Relations Board, an election was held and we voted 100% against the union.

"Local 222 of the Teamsters Union has placed a picket line around our Salt Lake City Terminal and the only issue is that Whitfield Transportation has no Union contracts—even after we voted 100% against the Union.

"We are handling your freight as usual with no delays and we beg your assistance in routing all shipments possible by our company so that we can keep our jobs and survive in this crisis.

"This is a plea . . . won't you help us?

—Employees of Whitfield Transportation"

It could be that the Whitfield employees don't know the whole story.

Dave Beck's Teamsters Union, although the wealthiest in the United States, has had some heavy outlays of cash recently. The Teamsters have just built for Dave the most sumptuous office building in Washington, D. C. Dave's private apartment in that building would incite envy in the breast of any industrial magnate or robber baron who ever oppressed the poor working man.

And this isn't all.

Dave Beck doesn't live in Washington. His plush apartment in the new Teamsters build-

ing there is used only on those strenuous occasions when Dave has to be in Washington to keep an eye on Capitol Hill and on the White House.

Dave lives in Seattle, where, not long ago, he bought himself a magnificent suburban estate, complete with formal gardens, swimming pools, and fancy bars.

But the Teamsters Union wasn't about to let their president do for himself what they could do for him. The Union bought Dave's estate for him and then gave him a life tenancy to it. Now he can enjoy it without paying the bills.

But gestures of this kind cost money. To be specific, it is rumored that this gesture cost the union over $160,000.00.

Suppose the Teamsters Union wanted to give Dave a yacht? If people like the employees of Whitfield Transportation won't sign up and pay dues, where will the money come from?

Labor versus Laborers—Part II

Early in July, the CIO Paper Worker's Union struck the Fleming and Sons Paper Mill in Dallas.

All that the Union wanted was a check-off. Union officials had asked for a general raise (which the company was willing to give), but admitted that they would sign a contract without a raise for the employees, if the Company would just grant the check-off.

The check-off is an arrangement which requires the Company to deduct Union dues from the employee's salary and then pay the money directly to the Union.

In labor union parlance, this is called a "maintenance of membership" or "union security" arrangement.

In simple English, the check-off is a means of forcing employees to pay their union dues whether they like it or not.

The Paper Workers Local at Fleming & Sons has been in bad repute with the International Paper Workers Union, because a good percentage of Fleming employees habitually refuse to pay their union dues. Consequently, the International has not been getting its cut.

The International instructed the Fleming Local to get that check-off before a new contract was signed in 1955.

The Local tried.

For three weeks, under the blazing Texas sun, Fleming & Sons employees walked the picket line — trying to force the employer to froce them to pay their union dues.

But they failed.

Texas has a Right to Work Law — which means that if a man wants to work in a struck plant, he can, regardless of what the Union says.

Enough employees chose to walk through the picket line and work every day to keep the Fleming plant going, almost at full capacity.

Last week, the Paper Workers called off the strike and dropped their demand for the check-off, taking the raise they could have had without a strike.

Labor versus Laborers—Part III

There were some interesting similarities and contrasts between the little strike in Dallas and

the big Automobile Workers strike in Detroit a few weeks before.

When Walter Reuther called the CIO Automobile Workers out on strike for a Guaranteed Annual Wage, he (like the Paper Workers Local in Dallas) was not bidding for something that would help the employees. Reuther was bidding for something that woud help Reuther — and no one else.

The Guaranteed Annual Wage is a hoax. It is not a wage; it is not annual; and it is not guaranteed. It is merely a form of unemployment compensation, which is supposed to be supplemented by the compensation which an unemployed person gets from the state.

In most states, however, if an unemployed person is drawing compensation from a company, he can not also draw compensation from the state.

Hence, Reuther's GAW is worth far less to the workers themselves than the stock-purchase plan which Ford offered its employees. Reuther didn't want Ford employees to become individual owners of Ford stock. This would have made them part-owners of the company. They might come to look upon the company' interest as identical with their own — and the union would lose its hold over them.

Moreover, Reuther publicly boasted, over two years ago, that he was going to get the Guaranteed Annual Wage. Reuther is an ambitious man. He wants to be President of the United States some day; and he may make it.

But a man with ambitions like that cannot afford to lose face. He said he was going to get the GAW, and he had to get it, regardless of who was hurt in the getting.

The contrast between the little strike in Dallas and the big strike in Detroit was in the attitude of management.

In Dallas, the Flemings were fighting for a principle. They felt that a check-off to force their employees to pay union dues against their will was wrong. They were prepared to fight it out on that line if it took all of a long Texas summer.

In Detroit, Henry Ford knuckled under to Walter Reuther without a fight. Ford didn't fight for his stock-purchase plan which really would have helped the Ford employees. He apparently didn't care about the precedent he was setting, or about the long-range consequences of his GAW contract on America's economy. He took the easy way out, knowing that his company was big enough to pass on to the American consumer any additional costs that might ensue.

The Ford Motor Company is a multi-billion dollar outfit which could afford to fight for a principle.

Fleming & Sons, in comparison, is small, and would probably be greviously hurt by a protracted struggle with a powerful international union.

Henry Ford is known all over the world as a 'liberal;' Walt Fleming is known all over Dallas County as a 'conservative.'

This set of facts may or may not explain the difference between the two men.

DAN SMOOT SPEAKS, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas. Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 6 for $1.00, 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
M[illegible]rrowd
T[illegible]
M[illegible]man
M[illegible]dy

Hunt Reported Cutting Support Of Facts Forum

By FERN MARJA

Oil millionaire Haroldson L. Hunt, financial sponsor of Facts Forum, today was reported to be trimming his support of the Texas organization that has been charged with operating as a tax-free propaganda machine for reaction and super-nationalism.

Three top members of the Facts Forum staff have been dropped:

Dan Smoot, the former FBI agent who has been serving as chief commentator for FF coast-to-coast radio programs; Medford Evans, editor of the Facts Forum News; O. M. Spence, business manager.

The Facts Forum president, Robert Dedman, refused to confirm the report that Smoot's 15-minute radio show, which has been heard on over 400 stations, had been canceled.

"You folks have been so rough on us in the past," Dedman told this reporter, presumably referring to this newspaper's FF series, "that I don't care to give out any statements to The Post."

But Evans admitted he had been fired by Hunt last month with a 30-day notice.

"His explanation for dismissing me," Evans said in a telephone interview from Natchitoches, La., where he is now teaching, "was somewhat enigmatic. He said it was a reduction of expenditures and that I was working at 'cross-purposes' with Dan Smoot."

Smoot, however, is understood to have resigned, either voluntarily or by request. The Borger (Tex.) News-Herald carried the item on the front page, adding that the resignation would take effect in July

The Texas daily noted with alarm:

"Truly discouraging is the as yet unconfirmed rumor that Mr. Hunt plans to discontinue Facts Forum. Surely the pressure from the left cannot be that great."

Although five or six other FF staffers are known to be on their way out of the Hunt outfit, the economy drive is said to be based less on politics than on Hunt's personal depression over the recent death of his wife.

The oil magnate has told at least one member of the organization that he was "going to cut way back." A cut back of the print order of the Facts Forum News, the monthly magazine, has already been put into effect.

Just a month ago, Facts Forum eliminated another one of its shows, "State of the Nation," amid hints that the program was attacked for going much too far to the political right.

Yesterday Hardy Burt, who produced "State of the Nation," denied that Hunt's self-styled "nonpartisan public educational venture" is retrenching.

"Rumors have been spread that Facts Forum . . . is going out of existence," Burt said. "The fact is that the opposite is true. Facts Forum is expanding its activities, particularly in radio and television."

The Burt press release said "most Facts Forum" radio and TV programs are to be consolidated under his supervision with approximately 50 additional television stations scheduled to carry his "Answers for Americans." WPIX, the TV station of the New York Daily News, is to be the local outlet.

file

JUN [illegible] 1955

[illegible] DIVISION

p5 Night Extra

67 JUL 13 1955

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

7/28/55

MR. NICHOLS:

RE: "FACTS FORUM"

Rex Findley, of the Americanism Commission of the American Legion, has advised me that he has been in touch with several members of the American Legion Americanism Commission from the State of Texas. They are considerably agitated over the breaking up of "Facts Forum." Mr. H. L. Hunt, reportedly believing that his wife would outlive him, placed most of his investments in his wife's name. As you know, she recently died. Hunt is now having great difficulty in financing many of his projects in view of the legal entanglements in which he finds his wife's estate. He is also completely dissatisfied with the personnel of "Facts Forum." Former Special Agent Dan Smoot, as a result of inefficiency in the handling of finances, was instrumental in the firing of Medford Evans, one of the editors on the Forum. Hunt reportedly became agitated over Smoot's handling of the Evans matter and insisted that Smoot resign his $18,000 a year job. Smoot has now sent out a large group of letters to subscribers of "Facts Forum" indicating that he was called upon by numerous subscribers to present his personal opinion of current events rather than both sides of the matter as always depicted in "Facts Forum" and on the various television and radio programs. Smoot is trying to line up subscribers to a new publication and thus far has only 500 subscribers.

Findley told me that the source of the above information was Karl Baarslag, who was in Washington last week and whom has kept abreast of all activities within "Facts Forum."

Respectfully,

C. D. DeLoach

Smoot is showing his true colors & running true to form 7/29

CDD:fc
(2)

Smoot is showing his true colors and running true to form. LBN 7/29

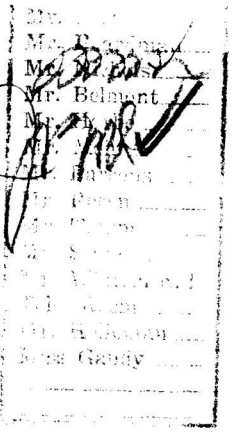
62-[illegible]-39

RECORDED - 44

EX-118

SENT DIRECTOR
7-30-55

58 AUG 22 1955



Smoot Host On New Show

"Dan Smoot Speaks," a 15-minute commentary featuring Dan Smoot, authority on world, national and local affairs, will be heard on KRLD Radio in the first of a new series Sunday at 4:40 p. m.

Smoot, host on the "Fact Forum" program, received his B.A. degree from Southern Methodist University. He served two years as an instructor there while working on a Master's degree. He also served with the FBI for nine years.

"Dan Smoot Speaks" will be devoted to talks and opinions on governmental, economic and foreign policy and subjects of general interest to American listeners.

The program will be sponsored by the Interstate Lumber Co.

"Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas - 7/17/55

Allen Merriam, Editor

58 JUL 26 1955

FILES

O.S.

67-263689-160

145

145

1956

ack Ing
4/19/56

RECORDED

THREE

4-10-56

Dear Sirs:

I would like to get some data on Dan Smoot who published the "Dan Smoot Report" at P.O. Box 1305 1430 San Rafael Drive Dallas, Texas

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
APR 11 1956
FBI - MINNEAPOLIS

Mr. Smoot was educated at Harvard. In 1942 he joined the F.B.I. At one time he was Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover. Now he publishes his own weekly publication after 9½ years with the F.B.I.

In his weekly publication dated Friday, March 30, 1956, he reports about Senate Bill 2973 (or H.R. 6376) about the Alaskan Mental Health program. According to Smoot, this bill is sponsored by the subversive elements in the UNESCO and NATO If Smoot is correct about the evils

which could result from Senate Bill 2973, then I intend to write to my Congressmen in Washington and advise them to vote against it when it comes up in the Senate. But, first, I want to be sure that Mr. Smoot is a reliable source of information. And so I am asking you in the F.B.I. to send me a report on Alan Smoot.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Egan
157 - 10th Ave. N.
South St. Paul,
Minn.

file called - 10:35 4/16
wait. to get file before having
file recd. - 12:10 4/16
mail retd. - pm 4/16

RECEIVED CH. CLK. OFF.
F. B. I.
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
APR 16 9 28 AM '56

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
F B I
APR 19 1 50 PM '56

to da 11:53 - 4/18/56 nla.
Ret to da 11:45 4/18/56 nla

C
O
P
Y

4-10-56

Dear Sirs:

I would like to get some data on Dan Smoot who publishes the "Dan Smoot Report" at - P.O Box 1305
1430 San Rafael Drive
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Smoot was educated at Harvard. In 1942 he joined the F.B.I. at one time he was Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover. Now he publishes his own weekly publication, after 9½ years with the F.B.I.

In his weekly publication dated Friday, March 30, 1956, he reports about Senate Bill 2973 (or H.R.6376) about the Alaskan Mental Health program. According to Smoot, this bill is sponsored by the subversive elements in the UNESCO and NATO If Smoot is correct about the evils which could result from Senate Bill 2973, then I intend to write to my Congressmen in Washington and advise them to vote against it when it comes up in the Senate. But, first, I want to be sure that Mr. Smoot is a reliable source of information. And so I am asking you in the F.B.I. to send me a report on Dan Smoot.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Eugene Egan
157-10th Ave.N.
South St. Paul,
Minn.

Inq ack
4/18/56
maf vla

3
Jer

Prepared by:
Checked by:
Filed by:

April 19, 1956

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Eugene Egan
157 Tenth Avenue, North
South St. Paul, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Egan:

Reference is made to your letter dated April 10, 1956, inquiring about Mr. Dan Smoot.

Mr. Smoot was appointed a Special Agent of this Bureau on March 23, 1942. He voluntarily resigned on June 15, 1951. Inasmuch as Mr. Smoot has not been affiliated with this Bureau for some years, I am unable to furnish you with the comment which you desire.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMM — FBI
APR 19 1956
MAILED 25

RECEIVED

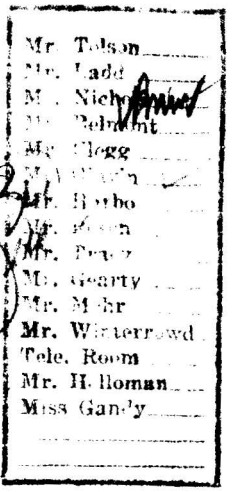
During an inspection of the Dallas Office in the Spring of 1951, Smoot made several unfounded charges against his SAC and as a result of the above and his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of certain matters he was censured, placed on probation and transferred. Shortly thereafter he resigned. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely antagonistic and unjustified; therefore, he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MA:nla
(3)
67-263689

APR 25 1956

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy



U. S. People 'Too Indifferent,' Ex-FBI Agent Tells Rotary

The American people are "too indifferent" about learning of subversive activities which surround them, Dan Smoot, Dallas, Tex., former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, Tuesday told Salt Lake Rotarians in Hotel Utah.

The guest speaker, a director of "Facts Forum," accused the people of the United States of apathy. He said they have a careless habit of not finding out about things that are important to them.

"If our citizens were sufficiently interested in what's going on in the United States to look for the facts themselves, form their own opinions and take action as individuals to shape public policy, America would not make so many ghastly mistakes in its conduct of foreign affairs, such as has been done during the last 15 years," he said.

SALT LAKE TRIBUNE
Salt Lake City, Utah
September 2, 1953

SEP 12 1953

Tolson
Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

"DALLAS MORNING NEWS"
Dallas, Texas - 2/12/56
Felix R. McKnight
Managing Editor

67-NOT RECORDED

36 FEB 24 1956

Smoot Speaks the Truth!



Dan Smoot is now publishing his own Weekly Publication, and is no longer connected with "Facts Forum." The new Publication is called "DAN SMOOT SPEAKS" and gives the reader the important information that only an ex-FBI man like Dan Smoot can supply. Send for your 6 Trial Copies today.

Now YOU Can Get the REAL TRUTH

through the New Publication

Dan Smoot Speaks!

Dan Smoot, ex-FBI Man, knows how to get the FACTS and reports the TRUE information in his NEW WEEKLY PUBLICATION

Dan Smoot Speaks!

WHERE CAN YOU FIND?

the real news that is so often hidden, yet so important, to your understanding of today's events?

In

Dan Smoot Speaks!

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT

The Status of Forces Treaty— which puts American soldiers at the mercy of foreign courts?

The ILO an international conspiracy against America?

The Ten Year-Plan to use your money buying disaster for America?

UNESCO —a plot to capture the minds of your children?

DAN SMOOT SPEAKS **BOX 1305**

Dallas, Texas

SPECIAL OFFER

Please send me 6 Past Reports

ONLY—$1.00

Regular Annual Subscription $10.00

separate issues of DAN SMOOT SPEAKS, dealing with important current events.

Name:.....

Address:.....

City.....

I am enclosing $....., cash....., money order.....

check.....

SPECIAL OFFER

Judge For Yourself—And Be Sure!

6—Past Reports—Only $1.00

You Get Reports on the Above Subjects Plus—2 More

Regular Annual Subscription $10.00

LISTEN TO DAN SMOOT SPEAKS—every Sunday afternoon over KRLD at 4:45 sponsored in Dallas by INTERSTATE LUMBER COMPANY.

5/15/56

AIR-TEL

AIR MAIL

MOBILE

DIRECTOR, FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF ALABAMA, aka.
IS - X

DAN SMOOT
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The Montgomery Advertiser, daily paper at Montgomery, Alabama, on front page 5/14/56 issue carries article which is being forwarded herewith captioned "RUSSELL WCC WILL STAGE PROTEST RALLY." This article relates in part that DAN SMOOT of Dallas, Texas, "a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for nine years," and "for three years . . . on an intensive detail concerning Communism in this country while serving with the FBI," would be the featured speaker on the subject "Expression of Public Opinion on the Black Monday Decree."

This matter is brought to the attention of the Bureau for any purpose it may serve.

HALLFORD

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2)(105-33955)(AIR MAIL)
2 - Mobile (105-121)
WED-lo
(5)

105-33955-54

enclosed with brig

O. S.

87-263689-161

Mr. Tolson
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Rosen
Mr. T[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]wd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Candy

Failed To Support Revolts

Former FBI Agent Charges U. S. Aided Red Tyranny

BOSTON — A former agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation said Tuesday night the United States aided Soviet tyranny by failing to support three rebellions against the Communists in the last three years.

Daniel Smoot, a Dallas, Tex., editor and commentator, spoke at the Loyalty Day rally sponsored by the For America organization at historic Faneuil hall.

Cites Events

Smoot said the United States failed to act during the rebellion of coal mine slave workers in Vorkuta, Russia, in 1953, the East Berlin uprising, and demonstrations at the time of Stalin's death.

The American government failed to express sympathy for the rebels at Vorkuta, Smoot said, when a successful rebellion or strike at the coal mines could have stopped the wheels of Soviet industry.

"And when American officials failed to put a plane at the disposal of Ernst Reuter, mayor of Berlin, so that he could fly home from Vienna as East Berlin residents defied Soviet authority, the rebellion was put down before he could return," he said.

"The Americans," he continued, "were afraid we might aggravate the situation and cause war.

"When the revolt died in Berlin it died in Vorkuta and, for 15 million other slaves in camps throughout the Soviet Union the flame of hope was once again snuffed out."

3 -

Case Title:

Classification:

Newspaper: MANCHESTER, N.H UNION LEADER

Date: 5/3/56

Page:

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum · UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson DATE: 4-25-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: HARDY MIDDLETON BURT

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

You requested data on Hardy Burt.

BACKGROUND OF BURT:

The FBI has at no time investigated Hardy Middleton Burt. He did on December 13, 1940, submit an application for the position of Special Agent. Not meeting the educational qualifications and because of the interviewing official's judgment, he was unfavorably recommended. He gave his birth data as April 4, 1914, in Birmingham, Alabama, attended grammar school in Marion, Alabama, and Burt received high school education at Marion Military Institute. In 1932 and 1933 he studied journalism at Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia. He stated that from September, 1933, to April, 1935, he served in the Marine Corps and for a year thereafter was a radio announcer and writer at Montgomery, Alabama. From May, 1937, to April, 1938, he was a "special events announcer and writer" at West Palm Beach, Florida; from August, 1938, to February, 1939, he was "Continuity Editor" in Columbus, Georgia; from August, 1939, to April, 1940, he was "Assistant Director of Public Relations" for the American Roadbuilders Association, Washington, D. C.; from July to August, 1940, he was "Associate Information Specialist" under the Director of the Alien Registration Program; and from August, 1940, to date of application he was a member of the Public Relations Staff of the Automobile Manufacturers Association at Washington, D. C.

S. J. Drayton, who interviewed Burt, described him as poor in personal appearance and approach, of poor personality, average in poise, boastful, overconfident and lacking in tact. He made a particularly poor impression because he spent most of his time attempting to impress Drayton with his ability as a radio announcer and journalist displaying a scrapbook. Drayton commented that this man was "apparently obsessed with his own importance." (62-73397-3)

RECORDED - 40
INDEXED - 40

The same Hardy Burt referred to above was reported in August, 1943, to reside at the Valley Vista Apartments, 2032 Belmont Road, Northwest, and was employed at the United States Chamber of Commerce. At a party at Burt's residence August 3, 1943, Burt disclosed that President Roosevelt would leave for England August 4, 1943, despite the fact such information was to be held in confidence. It appeared that Hardy Burt was to accompany the President and his party. Burt disclosed this information to one woman of "loose mouth and loose morals." Former

cc - Mr. Jones

REW:nl
(3)

Assistant to the Director Ladd on August 4, 1942, contacted Colonel Ed Starling of the White House relative to Burt's act and Starling made the observation, "Very interesting." (62-72095-9)

HARDY BURT AND ASSOCIATES
104 EAST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

We have no information in Bureau files reflecting Burt's activity between 1943 and approximately 1950. It appears, however, that Burt formed Hardy Burt and Associates in New York City, a firm which among other things produced radio and television shows. Among those which he produced and with which he became identified was the controversial "Facts Forum" for which multi-millionaire Texas oil man H. L. Hunt of Dallas put up the money. Dan Smoot, former Special Agent who made unfounded charges against the SAC in Dallas in 1948 and subsequently resigned, headed and operated "Facts Forum" which was organized in the summer of 1951 to conduct public opinion polls, publishes "Facts Forum News" and produces 2 radio programs, "State of the Nation" and "Reporters' Roundup."

The FBI did not cooperate with "Facts Forum" in any way and on November 30, 1954, Burt wrote a letter to the Director enclosing a booklet captioned "Case History of a Smear Campaign" which charged that a vicious propaganda attack had been leveled by left wingers against "Facts Forum" and its sponsors including "State of the Nation," "Answers For Americans," and "Reporters' Roundup." (62-94811-28)

Because of the controversial nature of Burt and the group with which he is associated, a reply dated December 6, 1954, was sent over the signature of Miss Gandy to Burt simply acknowledging receipt of the material.

The "Washington Star" issue of 11-22-54 carries a story stating that Hardy Burt, producer of radio and TV shows for "Facts Forum," had written Patrick Malin, American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) Executive Director, asking ACLU to investigate "an incredible campaign of vilification aimed at muzzling the Forum." The "Washington Post and Times Herald" for June 19, 1954, carries a story quoting Hardy Burt as charging that the National Issues Committee (NIC), headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, is attempting "to enforce a system of thought control in the United States." Burt claimed that NIC is trying to sabotage the 2 programs "State of the Nation" and "Reporters' Roundup," both sponsored by "Facts Forum" and intimidate the Mutual Network which carries them. Burt is quoted in the press as saying he had conceived the program, "State of the Nation," for "Facts Forum" but that "Reporters' Roundup," of which he is also moderator, is produced by Mutual with guests and reporters selected by the network's Washington Director, Everett Holles. Burt said that H. L. Hunt, Texas multimillionaire, sponsored the radio program because he wanted to "get more people interested in public affairs."

The "San Antonio Express" in the August 1, 1955, issue carried an Associated Press story from New York stating that the ACLU issued a report that pressure groups had infringed the rights of "Facts Forum" and driven its radio and TV shows off the air. The report was sent to Hardy Burt. (62-94811-A)

In July of 1955 according to the "Dallas Times Herald" issue of 7-12-55 Dan Smoot severed his connection with "Facts Forum," other sweeping changes were made and "Facts Forum" President Robert H. Dedman said that a"Facts Forum" TV show featuring Hardy Burt would be expanded to replace the program Mr. Smoot moderated.

The Director received in his office on May 26, 1955, a memo from Hardy Burt enclosing a carbon copy of a press release made by Hardy Burt and Associates announcing the 5-26-55 discussion on "State of the Nation" which was broadcast by the Mutual Network that night. The program had to do with David Sarnoff's program for a political offensive against world communism" and was moderated by Hardy Burt, noted author and news analyst. Those appearing on the program were Sidney Hook, Honorary Chairman of the Liberal Party, and James Burnham, author of "The Managerial Revolution" and "Web of Subversion." The program ended by stating that "this message was brought to you as a public service. You've been listening to 'State of the Nation' presented by 'Facts Forum' in cooperation with the Mutual Broadcasting System. (62-73397-4)

Bureau files contain no other identifiable information relating to Hardy Burt than that contained above.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mason	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 5/25/56

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (67-0)

SUBJECT: DAN SMOOT
Former Special Agent
INFORMATION CONCERNING

There is being forwarded herewith a copy of an eight-page paper entitled "The Dan Smoot Report," dated 4/27/56, which had been received through the mails by the father of a clerk in this office. The Bureau may dispose of the paper if it is of no interest to the Bureau.

On the seventh page of this report, SMOOT is described as a former Bureau Agent.

His current address is given as DAN SMOOT, PO Box 1305, Dallas, Texas.

ENCLOSURE

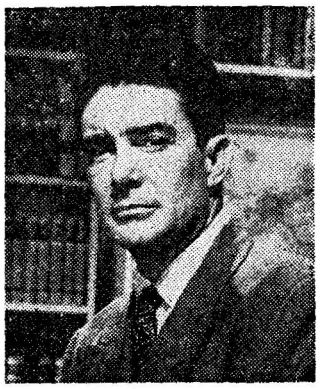
2 Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)(Enc.-1)
1 Newark (67-0)
WJR:AF
(3)

EX-

67-263689-162

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 2, No. 17 | Friday, April 27, 1956 | Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

The Gwinn Amendment

(H. J. Resolution No. 123)

Willis E. Stone, President of the American Progress Foundation (6413 Franklin Avenue, Los Angeles 28, California) has done a mammoth amount of magnificent research into the operations of the federal government.

He recently published a one-page statistical report which shows that in 1954 the corporate activities of the federal government (activities which the federal government should not be permitted to engage in at all) cost $28,500,000,000.00.

In 1954, America's gifts and loans to foreign governments totaled four billion, six hundred and sixty-nine million dollars.

Add these two figures and you get thirty-three billion, one hundred and sixty-nine million dollars — the amount which our government spent in one year on activities which are decidedly harmful to the nation. In that same year (1954) the government collected thirty-two billion, four hundred and ninety-five million dollars in individual income taxes.

In other words, if the government had been restrained from activity which it has no right to be involved in anyway, every individual in the nation could have been excused from paying his income tax — and there still would have been six hundred and seventy-four million dollars left over to pay on the national debt.

And all of this without reducing by one penny any federal expenditures on national defense and other vital functions of government!

If the government had not imposed an individual income tax at all, thirty-two billion, four hundred and ninety-five million dollars would have been left in the hands of the individual citizens who earned it. Their spending and investing would have increased the nation's business volume by several billion dollars — thus increasing the business tax revenues by billions.

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 1305, 1430 San Rafael Drive, Dallas, Texas, Telephone DAvis 7-6744. Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00.

Second Class Mail Privileges Authorized at Dallas, Texas

Copyright 1956 by Dan Smoot

Moreover, when you get the government out of such business activities as banking, transportation, coffee-roasting and so on, you make it possible for more private firms to go into those businesses.

The private corporations pay taxes. The government corporations consume taxes.

But how, specifically, can we do anything about all of this?

One specific, and tremendously effective, step which Mr. Stone recommends would be adoption of the Gwinn Amendment, now pending in Congress as House Joint Resolution 123.

This proposed amendment reads:

"The Government of the United States shall not engage in any business, professional, commercial, financial or industrial enterprise except as specified in the Constitution."

There are many people nowadays complaining about the confiscatory taxes imposed by the federal government; but you must read them all the way through before deciding whether they really want to do anything about it — whether they reach the logical conclusion of Willis Stone: namely, that in connection with eliminating preposterous taxation we must also eliminate the causes of such taxation.

Consider an editorial entitled "Is the Income Tax Just?" published in the April 16, 1956, issue of *Life Magazine*.

Life devoted a full page to the proposition that the income tax is not just:

"We approach the annual miracle play in which some 60 million Americans turn over $30 billion of their income to a comparative handful of revenue collectors. To use a horse-park term, it is the biggest day's handle in the history of money or nations; and the miracle is why a people who staged the Boston Tea Party and the Whiskey Rebellion should get it up so docilely. . . .

"During more than 50 years (1802-13 and 1818-61), Americans paid no federal taxes whatsoever. . . .

"Even in 1939, the climax of the New Deal, only one American in 32 paid an income tax. . . . In 1943 one third of us became income tax payers and have remained so — statistically, almost everyone with a job.

"No doubt we owe some of our docility to the withholding system, under which most taxpayers never see their tax money, let alone develop a proprietary interest in it. . . .

"According to one man in a position to know — T. Coleman Andrews, until recently the chief of the Internal Revenue Service — our income tax is confiscatory, vengeful and guilty of 'shameful discrimination. . . .' "

"The Treasury dips deep with a sieve . . . and the pattern of the sieve gets crazier every year as the rulings, court decisions and amendments pile up."

The remarkable thing about this editorial is that *Life* published it.

Why do we have the unfair, stifling taxing system that *Life* complains of? To finance the monstrous internationalist program which *Life* magazine has helped to propagandize into being!

Claiming to want sanity and solvency in our national government, the Time-Life crowd has nonetheless supported America's costly and dangerous involvement in the United Nations and has done more than its share of brainwashing in the interest of universal military train-

ing, the stationing of American troops on foreign soil, endless foreign alliances, and disastrous foreign-aid programs.

Claiming to want peace, Time-Life arrogantly assumes the role of spokesman for the American people in asserting that the state of Israel "is here to stay; the American people are going to see to it that she stays"— it being quite obvious that the only way the American people can "see to it" is for us to go to war with the Arabs.

In short, if it were not for such powerful propaganda outfits as the Time-Life publishing empire, the 'liberal' Democrats under Roosevelt and Truman and the 'liberal' Republicans under Eisenhower could not have had such easy success in leading America into the indescribable mess which has created the very taxing system that *Life* complains of.

Everytime an individual or organization tries to criticize the conditions which keep our nation perpetually on the edge of national bankruptcy and war, the Time-Life dictators of public opinion treat such efforts either with silence or with haughty contempt.

Consider the FOR AMERICA rally at Carnegie Hall on George Washington's birthday. The people at that rally were merely asking for programs which would save America from bankruptcy, war, socialism, and loss of national independence.

Time-Life dismissed the FOR AMERICA rally as a gathering of windy die-hards.

Even the most successful propaganda organizations cannot, of course, drive directly against strong currents of public opinion. And Time-Life has been among the most successful. Its technique has been to enter the great streams of public thought, not with any quixotic notion of turning them back abruptly, but with the idea of directing them into 'proper' channels.

Consider Time-Life's impassioned support of Eisenhower in 1952.

It could be, of course, that the Time-Life editors, like millions of other Americans, liked Ike and didn't like Harry.

But it is probable that Time-Life had shrewder reasons for backing Ike — quite apart from the possible consideration of an ambassadorship for Mrs. Henry Luce.

If *Time* and *Life* had actually wanted a real change in American policies why didn't they back Taft or MacArthur for the Republican nomination in 1952?

Inasmuch as Time-Life editors have always supported the basic policies initiated by Roosevelt and Truman, it is logical to assume that they did not want any real change.

Why then did they join the revolt against Trumanism in 1952? Perhaps, to keep it from getting out of hand!

If the people could elect a Republican President they would probably feel that they had got the change they wanted, because *Republican* in the popular mind meant the opposite of *Democrat* — and must, therefore, mean a reversal of policies which the people had come to recognize as dangerously wrong.

Why not select a popular hero who would wear the label of *Republican* but who, if surrounded by the right people, might be swayed in any direction?

Perhaps the Time-Life editors reasoned that if they could help to select and elect such a man they could help to pick his advisors.

In this way, the rebellion of the people could be satisfied without endangering the internationalists' programs.

This, at any rate, was what the election of 1952 actually accomplished.

Examine these passages from a *Chicago Tribune* editorial which Republican Congressman Timothy P. Sheehan (Illinois) read into the *Congressional Record* on February 2, 1956:

"We do not think a party undergoes so radical a transformation as has the Republican Party in recent years purely as the result of accident. We cannot escape the feeling that some shrewdly malign agency has been at work. And the purpose of that agency, we are convinced, is to protect certain pet predilections in the formation of national policy by denying the people any real or effective choice between parties and doctrines.

"When we see the domestic New Deal institutionalized under Republican auspices, we are pretty sure that that is the fact. And when we see the New Deal foreign policy of internationalism and interventionism maintained unchanged under Republican stewardship, we are more than ever certain that some manipulating force has planned it that way, to the end that the people can be played from both ends against the middle."

Thus, the great revolt of 1952 was contained.

The people went to the polls demanding a change. They cast their ballots for what they thought was a return to constitutional principles in the conduct of national affairs.

When Ike won, they rejoiced in their victory and returned to their private affairs, content with what they had done.

But all they had done was to give new life and respectability to the old policies which they had been in revolt against.

Today, there is again the smell of rebellion in the air — rebellion against a staggering tax burden which has been imposed upon the American people to finance policies grievously harmful to the American nation.

How to quell this revolt? Why not use the successful tactics of 1952?

Join the chorus of protest. Lambast our income tax as evil. While supporting the internationalist programs which make such a tax necessary, condemn the taxing system and call for remedies.

But the remedies which *Life* magazine recommends — note well — are not to abolish the income tax or even to limit the federal government's power to tax the people. *Life* merely wants an overhauling which will remove all vengefulness, inequities, and complexities from our income tax system.

Such recommendations are worse than tom-foolery. They are dangerous deception.

As long as American taxpayers are forced to feed, arm, clothe, and house other people all over the earth; as long as Americans are compelled to build great industrial plants, highways, canals, dams, roads, luxury hotels and outhouses as gifts to the people of foreign nations; as long as Americans have money taken out of their paychecks for the purpose of paying the bills of foreign governments so that those governments can ease the tax burdens on their own people; as long as America maintains over 800 overseas bases and keeps hundreds of thousands of American troops stationed in some sixty foreign nations on all the continents and on most of the major islands of the earth; as long as our politicians can enact multi-billion dollar subsidy and giveaway programs at home for the purpose of buying votes for themselves and for their political parties; as long as the federal government is permitted to squander over 28 billion dollars a year on activities which put the government in direct business competition with its own taxpaying citizens — there can be no tax remedies that will save our nation from disaster.

If we want to save the American Republic and maintain our independence and freedom,

we can do it — but not by overhauling our tax system.

We can repeal the income tax amendment and — with the Gwinn Amendment — compel the federal government to abandon some of the programs and policies which have brought us to the dangerous straits we are in.

Eisenhower's budget message this year called for 65.9 billion dollars of federal expenditures in the next fiscal year.

If you repeal the income tax, where could the government get all that money?

The point is that the federal government doesn't need all that money and shouldn't be permitted to take it away from the people.

Today, just the interest on the national debt costs more than the total operations of the federal government used to cost; and we had better government then than now.

That government is best which governs least.

We could revive this fundamentally, eternally sound doctrine of Thomas Jefferson by repealing the income tax amendment and substituting for it the Gwinn Amendment — thus requiring the federal government to stick to the legitimate functions of government.

* * * * *

American Soviet Relations:

Saving the Soviets from Japan

America's original policy of not recognizing the Soviet Union was based on evidence, and the experience of other nations, that the Soviets were not a legitimate government, but a ruthless band of tyrants who could not be dealt with in decency and good faith.

Roosevelt, taking a different view of the matter, invited the Soviets to discuss with him the question of establishing diplomatic relations.

Maxim Litvinov was the Soviet official sent to Washington to conduct the negotiations.

Litvinov refused to negotiate in the regular way with America's diplomatic officials in the State Department.

Consequently, all of the discussions leading up to that momentous hour, when Roosevelt reversed the foreign policy of the United States and extended diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union, were conducted privately between Roosevelt and Litvinov.

No official record of the negotiations was ever published. Apparently, none was made.

About midnight on the evening of November 16, 1933, after the Roosevelt-Litvinov private discussions had lasted six days — and for the greater part of six nights — Roosevelt extended the diplomatic recognition which the Soviets had been eagerly seeking for more than 14 years.

The only written record of the Roosevelt-Litvinov agreements is contained in the "Gentlemen's Agreement" between them. This agreement consists of twelve letters, or memoranda, which Roosevelt and Litvinov exchanged in the White House on the evening of November 16, 1933 — and which they both initialed.

The next morning — November 17, 1933 — Roosevelt released these twelve papers for publication, thus notifying Congress, the American people, and the entire world that he, after secret negotiations, acting for the government and the people of America, had extended the hand of friendship to the rulers of the Soviet Union.

Izvestiya, the official newspaper of the Soviet government, hailed the establishment of diplomatic relations as proof that "the United States . . . has at last been compelled to establish normal diplomatic relations. . . . Great interest in the Soviet experiment, attempts to introduce planned economy and to regulate

the contradictions of monopolistic capital now going on in the United States, have all been a factor in that complex which has compelled the White House to remove the juridical barrier between the United States and the USSR.

"The decision of . . . President Franklin D. Roosevelt . . . has been the result of the development of relations between the two countries and of that long drawn-out struggle which the progressive elements of the American bourgeoisie had been carrying on for the recognition of the USSR, not to speak at all of those sections of the American people who sympathize with us in principle."

Prior to Litvinov's arrival in the United States, Roosevelt's advisors had urged him to get in writing, from the Soviet Union, specific commitments and iron-clad agreements on:

(1) the $628 million in debts which Russia owed the United States;

(2) activities of the communist party inside the United States;

(3) activities of the communist international which were directed by Soviet government officials from Moscow, and whose known published aims were to foment revolution inside the United States; and,

(4) the religious and legal rights of American citizens inside the Soviet Union.

As to the debts: the only thing put in writing was that Litvinov agreed to stay in Washington after diplomatic relations were established, in order to negotiate a settlement. Litvinov returned to the Soviet Union almost immediately after diplomatic relations were established. No beginning had been made on the settlement of the debt problem.

The United States government had popularized the idea of recognizing the Soviet Union by leading the American people to expect a large expansion of trade with the Soviet Union after relations were established.

It was, of course, impossible for this trade to expand until the knotty problem of the debts was solved, because the Soviet Union, having repudiated all foreign debts, could not obtain credits.

Hence, most of our negotiations with the Soviet Union during the first year of our formal diplomatic relations with them, were devoted to persistent but fruitless efforts to settle this outstanding problem.

Before the end of the year 1933, America's first ambassador to the Soviet Union, William C. Bullitt, presented his credentials in Moscow.

Christmas Eve, 1933 — Bullitt, in a telegram from Paris, reported on his arrival in Moscow.

This telegram from Bullitt contains indications of things to come in the years ahead, and closes in a vein of optimism which soon vanished from the American embassy in Moscow:

"The Soviet Union considered an attack by Japan this spring so probable that it felt it must secure its Western frontier in every way. . . . Attack by Japan upon the Soviet Union is regarded as certain by all members of the Government and Communist Party . . . in Moscow. Stalin . . . asked me to try to see to it that the Soviet Union should obtain, in the immediate future, 250,000 tons of old rectified rails from the American railroads . . . the rails to be delivered at Vladivostok, to complete the double tracking of the Trans-Siberian Railway. . . .

"I repeatedly emphasized . . . that the United States had no intention whatsoever of getting into war with Japan, but that our participation in any Far Eastern difficulties would be confined to the use of our moral influence to maintain peace. . . . The Soviet Union is so anxious to have peace that . . . even our moral influence is valued very highly by the Soviet government. It is difficult to exaggerate the cordiality with which I was received by all

members of the Government, including . . . Molotov . . . and Stalin."

During his first twelve, hopeful days in Moscow, December, 1933, Bullitt did not try to begin negotiations on the irritating debt and trade problem with the Soviet Union; but he reported that he did casually mention the matter to Litvinov:

"(Litvinov) said that the Soviet Union was not interested in developing a large export and import trade, but hoped to make itself as nearly self-sufficient as possible. On the other hand, if considerable credits could be obtained, the Soviet Union would be glad to continue to buy from the United States considerable quantities of imports of all kinds. . . ."

By February, 1934, the State Department had drawn up a formal proposal on a settlement it was willing to accept on the outstanding Soviet debts.

Our proposals were very generous.

The Soviet Union owed us $628 million. We proposed to settle for the equivalent of $90 million. But when Bullitt presented this proposal to Litvinov, in Moscow, he was amazed at the anger and the vehemence with which Litvinov rejected every sentence of our proposal.

Litvinov told Bullitt that the Soviet Union was not interested in building up trade with the United States, that it could get needed industrial equipment elsewhere.

Throughout the year 1934, the only concrete proposal that Litvinov ever made with regard to the debts was that the Soviet Union would settle the $628 million of American claims against the Soviet Union for $100 million, provided the United States government would give the Soviet Union an unconditional, no-interest loan for $200 million.

Obviously, the Soviets were no longer interested in settling the debt question between the two nations.

Explanation for this can be found in the Far Eastern situation.

The Soviet Union, having wanted American recognition because of its fear of Japan, got what it wanted in the act of recognition.

On first hearing that the United States might establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Tokyo, had said:

"If those two countries continue in favorable relations for years to come, they will teach a lesson to the world that capitalism and communism can agree. And if that is realized, it

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took a leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years, spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*. A subscription blank is on the reverse side of this page.

will be unnecessary for Japan to fear communism."

Hence, because of Japanese respect for America, American recognition of the Soviet Union eased Japan's fear of communism. The easing of this fear relaxed the tensions between Japan and the Soviet Union. When this tension eased, the Soviet Union had no other immediate interest in good relations with the United States.

May 21, 1934 — Ambassador Bullitt put it this way:

"The nub of the matter is this: If the Soviet Government should again become convinced that an attack by Japan was likely . . . we should probably find Litvinov willing to reach an agreement on the basis of our proposals. So long as the Soviet Union feels completely secure, I believe that no agreement acceptable to us will be acceptable to the authorities in Moscow. . . . I can recommend no other policy than unruffled patience."

September 15, 1934 — Secretary of State Cordell Hull put the matter more briefly:

"Personally, I have little idea that the Soviet officials will come to any reasonable agreement. Litvinov won his victory when he obtained recognition, and regards everything else as of minor importance."

January 31, 1935 — Cordell Hull wrote the final words on our hopeless efforts:

"In an effort to arrive at an agreement with the Soviet government with respect to debts, claims, and credits for trade, negotiations were begun more than a year ago in Moscow and continued in Washington. . . .

"The government of the United States indicated its willingness to accept . . . a greatly reduced sum, to be paid over a long period of years. . . . To facilitate the placing of orders in the United States by the Soviet Government on a long-term credit basis, the Government of the United States was prepared to make . . . loans to a very large percentage of the credit granted. . . .

"We hoped confidently that this proposal would prove entirely acceptable to the Soviet Government, and are deeply disappointed at its rejection. . . . The negotiations which seemed so promising at the start must now be regarded as having come to an end."

* * * * *

This brief chronology of American-Soviet relations — taken from official documents of the United States government — will be continued in the next issue of *The Dan Smoot Report.*

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

I enclose $_____ for a (_____ years) (_____ months) subscription to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT.

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY AND STATE

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$6 for six months
$3 for three months
Special rate: $18 for 2 years

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

DATE: May 21, 1956

FROM : A. H. Belmont

CC: LVBoardman
AHBelmont
ARJones

Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: BARBARA SAGE AND OTHER
UNKNOWN CONSPIRATORS
ESPIONAGE - R

This case involves alleged revelations of an espionage and narcotics ring in Puerto Rico given by Donna Jacobs while under hypnosis.

Emile Franchel, who conducts Modern School of Hypnotism at his residence, Van Nuys, California, and who conducts weekly television program "Adventures in Hypnotism," was interviewed at his request by Los Angeles 5-2-56. He advised Jacobs had apparently been hypnotised by Barbara Sage and others in Puerto Rico during Winter of 1954-55 as a result of which she suffered "mental blackout" periods. Franchel interviewed Jacobs under hypnotism and she is alleged to have revealed conversations among Barbara Sage and others which occurred in her presence during these blackout periods which she cannot recall except under hypnotism. Supposed revelations contained nonspecific information re "Organization" engaged in narcotics traffic under hypnotised control for ultimate benefit of "the party." Also information of an island off Puerto Rico used as training ground for spies and saboteurs aimed at U.S. Also info that "the party" has hypnotic control on individuals in every branch of government.

Pinkerton Detective Agency advised Los Angeles Franchel claiming power of attorney over Jacobs' assets and has written her family and bank for money. Bureau of Narcotics, Los Angeles, advised Franchel has demanded persons engaged in "the organization" be located and brought before him under hypnotism to prove truth of Jacobs' supposed hypnotic revelation. He threatened FBI investigation for failure to act. Narcotics Bureau advised Franchel apparently seeking publicity.

San Juan advises Jacobs telephonically contacted office on 3-12-17-55 and complained that Lester and Barbara Sage had intercepted her mail and intrigued against her, and had sneaked into her apartment and drugged her food and drink.

Enclosed LA air-tel 5-15-56 advises Franchel has interested Paul Fisher, President, Fisher Pen Company, Chicago, in Jacobs' story. Fisher complained to LA Police Department and claims to be a friend of one Dan Smoot, "former righthand man" of Director Hoover. Fisher alleged to have attempted to learn of FBI investigation through Smoot and says he will see the President if necessary.

Enclosure

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman

Bufiles contain no identifiable information re Franchel, Barbara Sage, Lester Sage or Jacobs. Bufiles reflect Paul Fisher received nationwide publicity in 1954 when he was arrested for protesting interference with his business by Department of Labor. He was reported to have contributed financially in 1955 to American Rally, aka Holdridge for President Committee, which organization was formed in 1952 to promote Presidential candidacy of Brigadier General Herbert C. Holdridge (retired). The Dan Smoot referred to is probably former Agent Supervisor assigned to Crime Records Section. Although allegations nonspecific, even though Franchel may be using this means to show apparent cooperation with FBI in event he is charged with fraud for efforts to obtain Jacobs' assets or contemplates deriving some publicity thereby for his television show, San Juan by Bulet 5-14-56 instructed to interview Barbara Sage, her sister and her sister's husband to determine if anything of interest to Bureau. LA is conducting no investigation.

ACTION:

For information.

P.O. Box 4
Alton, Calif
July 9, 195

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Can you give me some in
formation about a Mr. Dan
Smoot a former F.B.I. Agent?
I would like as much as
you can tell me in your
own words. I think he i
a true-Blue American Patriot,
but I would still like to hea
a word from you during the
time he was on the Force of
the F.B.I. I thank You.

Very Truly Yours
LeRoy St. Clair

67-263 689-163

ENCLOSURE

JUL 14 1956
INVESTIGATION

THREE

C
O
P
Y

P. O. Box 48
Alton, Calif.
July 9, 1956.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Can you give me some information about a Mr. Dan Smoot a former F.B.I. Agent?

I would like as much as you can tell me in your own words. I think he is a true-blue American Patriot, but I would still like to hear a word from you during the time he was on the Force of the F.B.I. I thank you.

Very truly yours

/s/ LeRoy St. Clair

copy/rz

Prepared by
Checked by
Filed by:

RECORDED - 147

July 19, 1956

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. LeRoy St. Clair
Post Office Box 48
Alton, California

Dear Mr. St. Clair:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 9, 1956, inquiring about Mr. Dan Smoot.

Mr. Smoot was appointed a Special Agent of this Bureau on March 23, 1942. He voluntarily resigned on June 15, 1951. Inasmuch as Mr. Smoot has not been affiliated with this Bureau for some years, I am unable to furnish you with the comment which you desire.

I am returning herewith your leaflet of Dean Clarence E. Manion's weekly broadcast #92.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

U.S. DEPT OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUL 19 5 02 PM '56

Enclosure

During an inspection of the Dallas Office in the Spring of 1951, Smoot made several unfounded charges against his SAC and as a result of the above and his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of certain matters he was censured, placed on probation and transferred. Shortly thereafter he resigned. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely antagonistic and unjustified; therefore, he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MA:nla
(3)
67-263689

MAILED 5
JUL 19 1956

FBI

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

DATE: July 2, 1956

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: RENEWAL OF "FACTS FORUM NEWS"

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Nease
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

It is time to renew "Facts Forum News."

I do not feel it is justified, however, due to the limited amount of information in this publication of value to the FBI. We originally wanted it because of Dan Smoot's connection with it. As former Agent Dan Smoot is no longer connected with "Facts Forum News" it is not felt necessary.

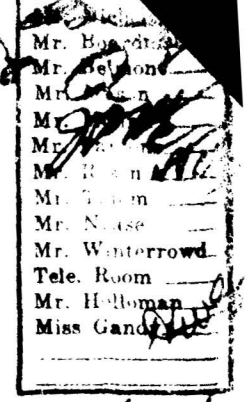
RECOMMENDATION:

That no renewal be made at this time.

BMS:mbk
(3)

62-94811-41
RECORDED - 30
11 JUL 10 1956

PERS. FILES



Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Dan Smoot

file

BAUMGARDNER

Mr. Gowen

Ex-FBI Agent Flays Integration Decision

PHENIX CITY, Ala.—(AP)—The Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision was but one step "in our national stampede backward into the night of history," a former FBI agent told the Russell County White Citizens Council "Black Monday" rally here Thursday night.

Dan Smoot, a former Harvard professor and assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, said the decision was part of an ancient trend which has spawned the "welfare state."

"The Southern white man has always been the Negroes' best friend," Smoot said, "and it should stay that way. Our real enemies are the people we have sent to Washington."

MOBILE REGISTER
Mobile, Alabama
5/18/56

Re:
CITIZENS COUNCILS
OF ALA.: IS -X

Mofile 105-121;
Bufile
105-33955

file

3/ERC

105-33955-

INDEXED 37

EX-109

Rep. Form
FD-72 (5-12-55)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
MOBILE	MOBILE		5/28;7/17,27,31/56

TITLE OF CASE

RUSSELL COUNTY, ALABAMA
CITIZENS' COUNCIL

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
CHILTON B. CREASON	-bl

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS:

Subject organization first reported active in Mar., 1956. E. W. CALHOUN, Ft. Mitchell, Ala., reported to be Chairman of group. Board of Directors set forth. Meeting held at Phenix City, Ala., 5/17/56, was poorly attended and attracted little attention. Governor MARVIN GRIFFIN of Ga., who was expected, did not appear at this meeting. Stated purpose is to fight integration by legal means. No meetings reported since 5/17/56.

- P -

DETAILS:

ORIGIN AND OFFICERS

The March 23, 1956, issue of the Columbus Enquirer, a daily newspaper published in Columbus, Georgia, contained an article concerning a meeting to be held of the Russell County Citizens' Council on March 28, 1956, at Hurtsboro, Alabama. This article identified E. W. CALHOUN

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

6 - Bureau (RM)
1 - OSI, 8th DO (RM)
1 - ONI, 6th ND (RM)
1 - G-2, 3rd Army (RM)
2 - Mobile (105-236)

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—60637-4

as Chairman of the group and reflected that LEONARD WILSON, expelled student from the University of Alabama, would speak at the meeting.

The March 29, 1956, issue of the Columbus Enquirer reported on the meeting held by the Russell County Citizens' Council at Hurtsboro, Alabama, on March 28th. Speakers at the meeting were LEONARD WILSON, referred to above, and ROY V. HARRIS, Augusta, Georgia, who is described as a long-time pro-segregation leader in Georgia. WILSON made an attack on President OLIVER C. CARMICHAEL of the University of Alabama on his views on segregation. HARRIS was quoted as attacking the view that segregation is "unchristian, un-American, un-Constitutional and un-scientific," and stated that "only so-called liberals preaching the gospel of Moscow and nine buzzards who sit on the Supreme Court oppose segregation on any of these grounds." This news article reported that this meeting was presided over by Russell County School Superintendent H. B. HAMNER and the following were named as Directors in this County Council: O. B. BROWN, BENNIE HUGULEY, WALTER CAPP, MILLARD HERRING, JOHN T. SMITH, R. C. FOSTER, W. W. McCAIN, WILLIAM HOLLINGSWORTH, C. D. RUTHERFORD, E. E. JOHNSTON, WILLIAM BRYAN BEES, C. H. McCANN, E. W. CALHOUN, WILLIAM SCHROEDER, HARRY COCHRAN, WILLIAM L. RUSSELL.

AFFILIATION

The March 23, 1956, issue of the Columbus Enquirer, referred to above, set out that the meeting of March 28, 1956, was to be attended by SAM ENGLEHARDT, Executive Secretary of the Citizens' Councils of Alabama, with headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama, indicating subject organization may have been expected to affiliate with ENGLEHARDT'S group.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

An article appearing in the Montgomery Advertiser, a Montgomery, Alabama, daily newspaper, on May 14, 1956, stated that the White Citizens' Council of Russell County would stage a giant anniversary protest rally at Martin Stadium, Phenix City, Alabama, on May 17, 1956. The article informed that the rally would mark the second anniversary of

the May 17, 1954, U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

E. W. CALHOUN of Ft. Mitchell, Alabama, was identified as the Chairman of the Russell County organization and was quoted as stating the meeting would feature "expression of public opinion on the Black Monday decree" by well-known radio and TV commentator DAN SMOOT of Dallas, Texas. CALHOUN also stated it was expected that Governor MARVIN GRIFFIN of Georgia would be on hand for the anniversary affair.

SMOOT was identified as a former professor of English at Harvard University and as a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for nine years.

CALHOUN was quoted as stating his organization was established to fight forced integration of the races in any form and to legally combat the court efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

An article appearing in the Mobile Register, a daily newspaper at Mobile, Alabama, on May 18, 1956, referred to the appearance of DAN SMOOT at the Russell County White Citizens' Council meeting on May 17, 1956. SMOOT was quoted as stating that the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision was but one step "in our national stampede backward into the night of history." He referred to the decision as a part of an ancient trend which has spawned the "welfare state." SMOOT was also quoted as stating "The Southern white man has always been the negroes' best friend and it should stay that way. Our real enemies are the people we have sent to Washington."

AT PHENIX CITY, ALABAMA

PATRICK MIHELIC, Chief of Police, Phenix City Police Department, advised on May 28, 1956, that the recent Citizens' Council meeting at Martin Stadium, Phenix City, addressed by DAN SMOOT, was attended by only about 150 people. MIHELIC stated that, although the meeting was advertised as a giant anniversary protest rally, the meeting attracted little attention and little public interest was aroused. He referred to the fact that Governor MARVIN GRIFFIN of Georgia, who was expected, did not appear at this meeting.

Chief of Police MIHELIC on July 17, 1956, informed that he knew of no additional meetings held by the

Russell County Citizens' Council since the meeting at Martin Stadium on May 17, 1956.

M. LAMAR MURPHY, Sheriff, Russell County, Alabama, advised on July 27, 1956, that he is not a member of the Russell County Citizens' Council, although he did attend one meeting a number of months ago at the Court House in Russell County. He stated he did not attend the meeting at Martin Stadium on May 17, 1956. Sheriff MURPHY informed that there appeared to be little public interest at this time in the Citizens' Council organization. He is aware that E. W. CALHOUN of Ft. Mitchell, Alabama, is a leader in this organization, and that C. H. McCANN, Attorney from Seale, Alabama, is an active member of the organization and probably is an officer. He informed that he knows of no recent meetings of the Citizens' Council in Russell County.

- P -

MO 105-236

ADMINISTRATIVE

In line with prevailing Bureau instructions, copies of this report have been furnished to OSI, ONI and G-2 by appropriate cover letter.

LEAD

MOBILE OFFICE

AT PHENIX CITY, ALABAMA

1. Will follow and report pertinent developments concerning the Russell County Citizens' Council.

2. Will verify that subject organization is affiliated with Citizens' Councils of Alabama, Montgomery, Alabama.

REFERENCE

Mobile memo to the Bureau, 7/13/56, entitled "KLAN INFILTRATION INTO CITIZENS' COUNCILS of Alabama, IS-X."

PX

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423395) 1/23/57

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33226)

WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCILS OF D. C., aka
IS - X

BAUMGARDNER

On 1/18/57 Mrs. BARBARA COMER, 104 Elmar Drive, Vienna, Va., telephonically contacted this office and advised that on 1/18/57 between 1:00 and 2:00 AM she and her husband stopped at Burr Heishmans Service Station in Falls Church, Va. While there a man in a green 1947 Plymouth drove in. This man was apparently known to attendant at the service station. The man in the Plymouth indicated that he had just come from a meeting in Silver Spring, Md., where JOHN KASPER and another man who is from San Antonio, Texas, spoke. According to man in Plymouth the man from San Antonio is a former FBI Agent.

Above for info of the Bureau and BA. No further action being taken UACB.

LAUGHLIN

3-Bureau
2-Baltimore
1-WFO

RBL:rpb
(6)

67-263689-165

AIRTEL

THIS MAY BE DAN SMOOT, 67-263689, FORMER AGENT WHO RESIGNED IN 1951 AND IS REPORTEDLY RESIDING IN TEXAS AND ACTIVE AS PRO-SEGREGATIONIST.

Mr. Belmont

JAN 31 1957

FBI PERSONNEL

100-423395-28

RECORDED - 36

17 JAN 28 1957

100-423395-285

Howard D. Smoot - Former Special Agent
EOD: 3-23-42
Resigned: 6-15-51
During an inspection of the Dallas Office in the Spring of 1951, Smoot made several unfounded charges against his SAC and as a result of this and his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of certain matters, he was censured, placed on probation and transferred. Shortly thereafter he resigned. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely antagonistic and unjustified; therefore, he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement.

GEORGE TODT'S OPINION



Coming: Man With Loyalty Message

"Give me the liberty to know, to think, to believe, and to utter freely according to conscience, above all other liberties." —MILTON

Tomorrow, Tuesday, Oct. 23—which is celebrated in many parts of the country as "United States Day"—a brilliant and dynamic former FBI agent will address his fellow libertarians in the First Congregational Church in Los Angeles at 7:15 p.m. in the Sanctuary. His name is Dan Smoot, and whether we may agree or disagree with him, of at least this much we may all be certain—this young man has a lot on the ball!

Who is Dan Smoot? He has sometimes been described as an American interested wholeheartedly in Freedom Under God. He was born in Missouri, reared in Texas, and received his Masters Degree from Southern Methodist University in Dallas in 1940. In 1941 he joined Harvard University faculty as a teaching fellow in English, while working on his doctorate degree.

In 1942 he took a leave of absence from Harvard to join the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He served during the next three and a half years as an agent, working in all parts of the nation. Part of the time he worked on Communist investigations in the industrial Midwest. He also spent two years as administrative assistant to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover in the Washington, D.C., headquarters. After nine and a half years of FBI work, Dan resigned to commence the Facts Forum movement in Dallas.

As a radio and television commentator, he had a national audience for four years. His format was to give both sides of controversial issues. He was highly successful in his work, but he resigned to start his own independent program. This time Dan gave only one side—the side he believed in himself.

He presently issues "The Dan Smoot Report" as a weekly newsletter. Here he uses fundamental American principles based in our traditional capitalistic free enterprise system as a yardstick for measuring all important issues he publicly scrutinizes. He is a man who professes his belief in individual freedom, states rights, and national independence. Dan is presently a national co-chairman of For America.

I don't have an advance text of Dan's speech, but I know he takes almost as dim a view of ambitious Walter Reuther's lust for political power and ultimate domination of the American people as I also do. I am going to hear his address, in the hopes that he will focus the spotlight of public attention on this grave and present danger to our liberties as we have traditionally know them in the past.

As a former FBI man, he could, I rather imagine, tell us a great deal of the ideological pilgrimage the Reuther brothers — Walter and Victor—made to the Soviet Union in the '30s to learn Marxist Socialist techniques of organization and control over the masses at the fountainhead of Red ideology in Moscow. Perhaps he can tell us a bit about the letter the Reuther brothers wrote to their friends in Detroit which closed with the admonishment to "carry on for a Soviet America!" I don't know if he will touch on these most important matters, but I truly hope so.

It will mark a welcome change and turning point for this reporter if he does. For there are too many speakers today who describe themselves as patriots and libertarians that can tell us much too glibly of threatening dangers emanating from the direction of the White House and the two-party system—but wear blinders where the realistic menace of socialistic Reutherism appears!

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

VALLEY TIMES
Home Edition
10-22-56

Valley News Corporation
11109 Magnolia Blvd.
North Hollywood,
Calif.

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
OCT 1956
FBI - LOS ANGELES

0-19 (11-22-55)

3d Party Opens Battle Monday

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

The Nation's third party plans to get off the ground Monday night and launch a formidable threat to the election prospects of President Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson.

The scene will be the huge Mosque Auditorium in Richmond, Va. T Coleman Andrews of that city, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue who resigned and blasted the income tax, will be the presidential candidate.

Thomas H. Werdel of Bakersfield, Calif., former Republican Congressman, will be the vice presidential candidate. Andrews and Werdel will be known as the Nation's "independent candidates."

The people supporting the Andrews-Werdel ticket are dissatisfied with both Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Eisenhower. They see little difference between the dominant factions within the Democratic and Republican parties, which they consider too liberal.

Call for States Rights

This right wing, conservative movement is composed of Southerners and Northerners, Democrats and Republicans, who have found a common bond under the States Rights' banner.

On the National Committee for the Andrews-Werdel ticket, there are Northern tax reformists, like spritely Vivien Kellems, Connecticut cable-grip manufacturer who has had numerous, well-publicized fights with the Government over the legality of the withholding tax. She organized the "Liberty Belles" in 1951 to seek repeal of the income tax amendment.

There are segregationists, like John U. Barr, New Orleans industrialist and leader of the old "Dixiecrat" movement. Barr is chairman of the Federation of Constitutional Government, a confederation of most of the South's pro-segregation, States Rights' groups.

There are supporters of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, like Brig. Gen. Bonner Fellers (USA-Ret.) Washington, D. C., head of the For America office here. Fellers resigned from the Republican National Committee when Mr. Eisenhower was nominated in 1952.

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont

O ✓
DAN Smoot

State Rights Party

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-52292-A

105-52292-A
NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 22 '56

67-NOT RECORDED-7
OCT 14 1958

McCarthy Supporters

There are supporters of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, like Lieut. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer (USAF-Ret.), chairman of the one-time "Committee for Ten Million Americans" which fought the "Red-inspired" censure of the Wisconsin Senator.

There are many other well-known Americans who are supporting the Andrews-Werdel ticket:

Charles Edison, originally a Republican, then an ardent New Dealer, a former Governor of New Jersey, a Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt, who supported Thomas E. Dewey in 1948 and Mr. Eisenhower in 1952.

Clarence Manion, former Dean of the Notre Dame University Law School, dismissed by the Eisenhower Administration in 1954 as chairman of the President's Commission to study Federal-State relations; a former Democrat who turned orator for right wing Republican audiences.

Truman Ex-Aide Joins

Spruille Braden, a Democrat and former Assistant Secretary of State under President Truman, who has charged the State Department is "dominated by collectivists, misguided do-gooders and puppets."

Dan Smoot, handsome Texan, and former FBI agent, and former moderator for "Facts Forum."

Samuel B. Pettengill, former Democratic congressman appointed to the Republican National Finance Committee in 1942.

Robert M. Harriss, retired New York cotton broker who was 1948 "campaign aide" to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, then boomed for President.

Ruth McCormick Tankersley, one-time editor of the old Washington Times Herald, niece of the late Col. Robert R. McCormick of the Chicago Tribune, a Tafe supporter, and friend of McCarthy.

Although there are several conservative groups behind Andrews and Werdel, the main support has been from For America and the Federation of Constitutional Govern-

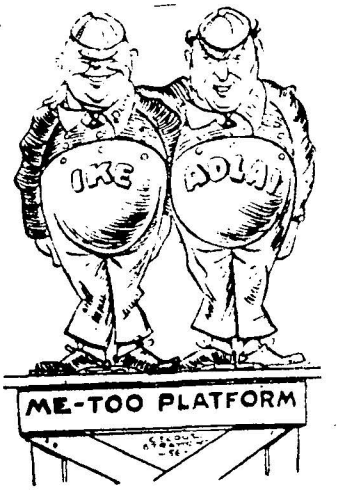
Pioneered by McCormick

For America was founded on May 6, 1954, to combat "super interventionalism." It was pioneered by Col. McCormick, leader of Midwest isolationists, after he bolted the Republican Party in 1952.

The Federation had its beginning at a meeting in Jackson, Miss., last year. White Citizens Councils, opposed to the Supreme Court's school desegregation decree, joined and their anti-integration movement was broadened to include the States Rights doctrine.

Gen. Fellers told how Andrews, a Democrat, was selected by For America for a presidential candidate.

"Our organization became ripe for a leader. Andrew-



The Republican and Democratic presidential candidates are seen as Tweedle-Dee and Tweedle-Dum on this poster of the National Committee for T. Coleman Andrews.

was going around making talks on income tax, and we suddenly awakened to the fact that his ideas coincided with ours. We had conferences with him and drafted his. We looked for a fighting, Northern Republican and chose Wardel."

The various groups behind Andrews and Werdel have come up with a platform designed to meet all their needs.

Washington Post Times Herald
Page A 11

Desegregation an Issue

First plank is States Rights, and here specifically—for the Southerner—is touches on the desegregation problem:

"It should be left to State and local Governments to decide how much and exactly what kind of education they are willing to support. There is no popular demand for Federal control or direction of education. As a matter of fact, this invasion of States Rights' is a pure political grab for power."

Next is tax reform. "The income tax is thoroughly Un-American. It is right out of the Communists' Manifesto. . . ."

Other planks call for reversal of the "trend toward Socialism;" and "unceasing battle to eradicate Communism;" rejection of "Atlantic Union and World Government;" passage of the Bricker Amendment to curb the President's treaty making power; end of compulsory military service and creation of overwhelming air superiority, and termination of the Status of Forces Treaty subjecting United States servicemen overseas to jurisdiction of foreign courts.

"The Real Issues"

"Those are the real issues in the campaign," said Fellers. "But you don't find President Eisenhower or Mr. Stevenson taking stands on them or even discussing them."

Barr and Manion, both of whom will speak at Monday's kickoff, came up with the idea of the right wing candidates capturing enough electoral votes to prevent the election of either Mr. Stevenson or Mr. Eisenhower in the Electoral College. A majority of the 531 electoral votes is necessary for the election of the President.

This, they figured, would give Andrews bargaining power. Explained Fellers: "He could throw his support to the major party, for example, which promised to let the South provide the Attorney General on this segregation problem."

If no candidate got an electoral majority, then the House of Representatives would elect the President. The right wing hoped this would permit the election of a conservative.

But leaders in the movement now see this as a remote possibility. And so now the Andrews-Werdel supporters see their crusade as:

- A protest vehicle for those persons who cannot find a home in either of the major parties or their candidates.
- A test to determine whether there is sufficient resentment among voters—or conservative, right wing appeal—to warrant a concerted move in 1960.
- An effort to bring respect for the right-wing in the major parties.

About 14 states have a slate of independent electors on the presidential ballot, electors who presumably would support Andrews if they won. A few states, including Virginia, will have the Andrews-Werdel ticket on the ballot.

Wash. Post & Times Herald
Page A 11

The Dan Smoot Report

A Weekly Conservative Publication

P. O. BOX 1305 DALLAS, TEXAS

July 22, 1957

God give us men!
A time like this
Demands strong minds,
Great hearts, true
Faith, and ready
Hands; Men whom
The lust of office does
Not kill; Men whom
The spoils of office
Cannot buy; Men who
Possess opinions and
A will; Men who have
Honor; Men who will
Not lie; Men who can
Stand before a
Demagogue and damn
His treacherous
Flatteries without
Winking; tall men,
Sun-crowned, who live
Above the fog in
Public duty and in
Private thinking.—
J. G. Holland

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

BAUMGARDNER

W. C. SULLIVAN

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you would like to see the attached copy of The Dan Smoot Report because it discusses you and the Bureau.

Average weekly circulation for this Report is about 10,000. I also put the same material on radio and television-- 56 radio stations and 21 television stations, mostly on the West Coast.

Our estimated regular listening audience is one million.

Sincere regards from an ex-agent.

Cordially,

Dan Smoot

Dan Smoot

RECORDED - 138

DS:mes
enclosure

67-263 689-166

JR H

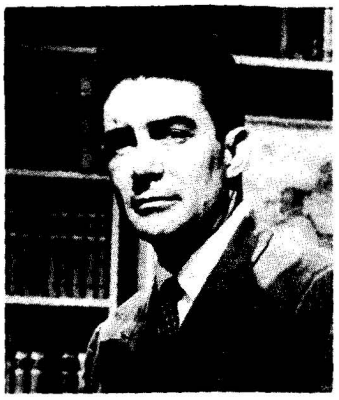
~~EXP. PROC.~~ 31

~~JUL 24 1957~~

3

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 3, No. 29 Monday, July 22, 1957 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

Jencks and the FBI

The Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has just made a plea for all members to support congressional legislation designed to offset dangerous effects of the Supreme Court's June 3, 1957, decision in the Jencks Case.

This is the first time I have ever known the association to inject itself into a public dispute — and I have been a member since my resignation from the FBI in 1951.

With classic understatement, the ex-FBI agent's association explains its concern:

"We fully recognize that the recent Supreme Court decision in the Jencks case, opening the file of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the defense in certain criminal cases, will have a very damaging effect on, and greatly hamper the effectiveness of, the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

Here is the essence of the Jencks case:

On April 28, 1950, Clinton E. Jencks, President of Amalgamated Bayard District Union, Local 890, International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers, filed an affidavit (as required by the Taft-Hartley labor law), swearing that he was not a member of the communist party.

Using FBI evidence to prove that Jencks was a member of the communist party when he filed that affidavit, the Department of Justice prosecuted Jencks for perjury — saying that he lied when swearing that he was not a communist.

The main witness against Jencks was J. W. Ford, who became an undercover informant for the FBI in 1948. Ford made regular reports to the FBI on communist party activities in the state of New Mexico. Most of his reports concerned official communist party meetings. His testimony against Jencks was, principally, that Jencks attended the meetings.

During the trial, Jencks moved "for an order directing an inspection of reports of the witness Ford to the Federal Bureau of Investigation dealing with each of the meetings

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas, Telephone DAvis 8-2464 (Office Address, 1032-A Knob Oak). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by air-mail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. FOREIGN: by regular mail, $13.00 a year; airmail $18.00. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 10 for $1.50; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00 — each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas

which he said that he attended with the defendant Jencks in the years 1948 and 1949."

The trial judge denied the motion.

The federal district court in New Mexico convicted Jencks, and the Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the conviction.

On June 3, 1957, the Supreme Court reversed the lower courts, ordering a new trial.

The Supreme Court held that Jencks was entitled to see all the confidential FBI reports on communist meetings which Jencks was accused of attending.

Here is the reasoning in the Court's majority opinion:

"The interest of the United States in a criminal prosecution . . . is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done. . . .

"It is unquestionably true that the protection of vital national interests may militate against public disclosure of documents in the Government's possession. This has been recognized in decisions of the court in civil cases. . . .

"(But) in criminal cases . . . the Government can invoke its evidentiary privileges only at the price of letting the defendant go free. The rationale of the criminal cases is that, since the Government which prosecutes an accused also has the duty to see that justice is done, it is unconscionable to allow it to undertake prosecution and then invoke its Governmental privileges to deprive the accused of anything which might be material to his defense. . . ."

I agree entirely with this reasoning of the Supreme Court. I know from 9 and a half years experience as an FBI Agent, and from personal knowledge, that J. Edgar Hoover also agrees with it.

One theme that Mr. Hoover insistently hammers in all FBI training schools is that the FBI does not have a mission to prove somebody guilty of something or other. The FBI is a scientific investigative agency whose function is to get the facts — and let them speak for themselves.

Mr. Hoover is just as proud of an FBI investigation which proves a suspected person innocent as he is of investigations which result in prosecution and conviction of dangerous criminals.

No one in America has a deeper reverence for American constitutional guarantees of individual freedom than J. Edgar Hoover has. Every FBI agent knows that he is expected, above all things else, to respect the human dignity and constitutional rights of people he deals with — no matter whether they are bank presidents or penniless bums, communist traitors or ordinary hoodlums.

Mr. Hoover has the deepest respect for all the constitutional restraints upon governmental power which make law enforcement difficult in the United States.

In all criminal prosecutions, an accused person must be presumed innocent until he is proven guilty. The accused must be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation — and he must be confronted with all witnesses against him.

These constitutional provisions are the fundamentals on which J. Edgar Hoover's philosophy of law enforcement is based.

All the communist propaganda (a great deal of it written by such people as playwright Arthur Miller of Marilyn Monroe fame) about FBI agents being abusive, or violating the constitutional rights of people, or using gestapo tactics — is a lie. Mr. Hoover would instantly fire any FBI agent who did such things.

J. Edgar Hoover has never deviated from the ideal that the interest of the United States in a criminal prosecution . . . is not that it shall win a case, but that justice shall be done."

To all FBI agents and ex-FBI agents (and to anyone else who knows Mr. Hoover) it is

therefore infuriating to read [redacted] the Supreme Court's Jencks case decision, the noble language about the great ideals of American justice — and to see the clear inference that the FBI does not respect those ideals.

When Clinton E. Jencks was on trial, he was given full opportunity to face all of his accusers in open court. No information supplied by unnamed informants was used against him. He was permitted to examine every piece of evidence used to prove that he had lied under oath.

What the Supreme Court decision means is that Jencks and his lawyers should be permitted to rummage through confidential FBI files to find out what witness Ford told the FBI — not about Jencks — but about other people.

If such a thing were permitted, it would destroy the FBI as an effective agency for investigating subversion, treason, and other criminal activity.

When J. W. Ford was serving as an undercover informant for the FBI, he was actually a member of the communist party in New Mexico. As an official member of the party, he attended communist meetings. After each meeting, he would make a secret report to the FBI, telling what happened at the meeting and who was there.

He did not — physically, he could not — make a separate report on each person attending the communist meetings. He would simply report what happened and then list the persons who attended — making special comment only on those persons who took special part in the communist meetings.

When the Jencks case was prepared for trial, the FBI selected from the Ford reports only that information which pertained to Jencks — and only that which could be cross-checked and verified with other sources of information.

It is quite possible that some of the people whom Ford [redacted] attending communist meetings were there for patriotic reasons and should not, therefore, be exposed to public censure. It is likely that some were secret communists whom the FBI, for obvious security reasons, is not yet ready to expose. It is more than likely that the Ford reports to the FBI on communist activities in New Mexico contain information vital to the security of the United States — information which would be of no value to the FBI if the communists knew that the FBI had it.

In short, the Supreme Court Jencks case decision — pretending tender regard for a high ideal of justice — holds that the FBI should do an injustice to innocent persons and should reveal to communists virtually everything the FBI knows about communist activities in New Mexico — the center of our nation's most important, secret research on atomic energy.

It does little good to berate the Supreme Court for handing down the Jencks case decision. The people to talk to are the members of the House and Senate. They have constitutional power to do something about the court — and there is no business more important before the 85th Congress.

* * * * *

J. Edgar Hoover's View

In 1950, when testifying during hearings of a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, explained why FBI files must be kept secret.

It is interesting to note that one of Mr. Hoover's principal concerns is protection of the innocent:

"I have always maintained the view that if we were to fully discharge the serious responsibilities imposed upon us, the confidential character of our files must be inviolate. . . .

"FBI reports set forth all details secured

from a witness. If those details were disclosed, they could be subject to misrepresentation, they could be quoted out of context, or they could be used to thwart truth, distort half-truths and misrepresent facts.

"The raw material, the allegations, the details of associations and compilation of information . . . are of value to an investigator in the discharge of his duty. These files were never intended to be used in any other manner and the public interest would not be served by the disclosure of their contents. . . .

"These files contain complaints, allegations, facts and statements of all persons interviewed. Depending upon the purpose of the investigation, particularly in security cases, they contain, not only background data on the individual but details of his private life . . . the identities of our confidential sources of information and full details of investigative techniques.

"In short, they consist of a running account of all that transpires.

"For want of a more apt comparison, our files can be compared to the notes of a newspaper reporter before he has culled through the printable material from the unprintable. The files do not consist of proven information alone. . . . One report may (falsely) allege crimes of a most despicable nature. . . . The falsity of these charges may not emerge until several reports are studied, further investigation made and the wheat separated from the chaff.

"If spread upon the record, criminals, foreign agents, subversives and others would be forewarned and would seek methods to carry out their activities by avoiding detection and thus defeat the very purposes for which the FBI was created."

* * * * *

Tom Clark's Dissent

Dissenting from the Supreme Court's majority opinion in the Jencks Case (June 3, 1957), Associate Justice Tom Clark said:

"The court holds 'that certain criminal action must be dismissed when the Government, on the grounds of privilege, elects not to comply with an order to produce, for the accused's inspection and for admission in evidence, relevant statements or reports in its possession of Government witnesses touching the subject matter of their testimony at the trial.'

"This fashions a new rule of evidence which is foreign to our Federal jurisprudence. The rule has always been to the contrary. . . .

"The rule announced today has no support in any of our cases. Every federal judge and every lawyer of federal experience knows that it is not the present rule.

"Even the defense attorneys did not have the temerity to ask for such a sweeping decision. They only asked that the documents be delivered to the judge for his determination of whether the defendant should be permitted to examine them. . . .

"Unless the Congress changes the rule announced by the court today, those intelligence agencies of our government engaged in law enforcement may as well close up shop, for the Court has opened their files to the criminal and thus afforded him a Roman holiday for rummaging through confidential information as well as vital national secrets. . . .

"It opens up a veritable Pandora's box of troubles. And all in the name of Justice."

* * * * *

Pensions to Foreigners

On April 29, 1957, *The Dan Smoot Report* discussed the social security system as a bankrupt operation which is sapping the initiative and choking the freedom of American individuals.

Demands for more details were so heavy that, on July 8, 1957, *The Report* presented statistics in support of the allegation that social security is bankrupt.

One allegation made in the April 29 issue (but not further mentioned on July 8) was that 48,528 foreigners receive social security checks totaling more than 27 million, 500 thousand dollars a year.

This allegation produced curious results among Congressmen and Senators.

Senator Mike Monroney (Democrat, Oklahoma) wrote to a constituent in Oklahoma City, saying that the social security law prohibits benefits to non-resident aliens.

A nationally known radio commentator says a member of his staff worked for more than a week trying to verify the *Smoot Report* allegation that social security checks were going to foreigners. He could not do it. Some Congressmen told him the thing just couldn't happen. Others told him it might very well be true, but they didn't know anything about it.

I got the information about foreign social security pensioners from Senator John J. Williams (Republican, Maryland).

In May, 1956, I noticed that Senator Williams was discussing this issue — but was getting very little notice in the newspapers and magazines that my staff reviews.

I wrote the Senator for details.

On May 22, 1956, Senator Williams wrote me:

"In compliance with your request dated May 14, 1956, I am pleased to enclose herewith the statement I released to the *Journal Every-Evening*, Wilmington, Delaware, on May 8, 1956, relative to pensions to aliens. . . ."

The statement which Senator Williams sent me was a typewriter copy of an article from the May 8, 1956, issue of *Journal Every-Evening*, Wilmington, Delaware.

The article is datelined Washington and is under the by-line of Jack Russell.

It is headlined:

"WILLIAMS ASKS HALT ON PENSIONS TO ALIENS

Says 48,528 Foreign Residents, Including Reds, Receive Social Security Each Month

"YEARLY PAYMENTS TOP $27,000,000

Senator Will Carry Fight for Amendment to Senate Floor if Beaten in Committee."

Here is the full article:

"Washington, May 8 — Senator John J. Williams (R-Del.) today disclosed that Uncle Sam is writing social security checks for aliens in more than 60 foreign countries, some of them Communist, at a rate of nearly 50,000 a month.

"The Delaware senator is fighting an uphill battle behind closed doors in the Senate Finance Committee to amend social security laws to prohibit any more aliens from becoming eligible for old age and survivor benefits.

"Williams disclosed hitherto untabulated figures to prove that the United States currently sends 48,528 checks to aliens or their survivors each month amounting to $2,291,-983. This amounts to $27,503,796 a year, and the number on the rolls increases daily.

"Blasting this 'drain on the social security fund,' Williams charged that 'our social security laws never were intended to support a worldwide old age program.'

"Williams disclosed that aliens living in 11 Communist-dominated countries are eligible for the monthly payments.

"Yugoslavia citizens, a[illegible]g to figures supplied by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, receive 1,437 checks a month totalling $78,365. Another 40 checks are sent to persons living in Yugoslavia whose nationality is officially listed as 'unknown.'

"Checks for aliens living in Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, and the U.S.S.R., are held in a trust fund pending possible resumption of friendly relations with those countries.

"Williams said that 62.3 per cent of all the checks sent overseas go to aliens, while only 32.6 per cent or 31,409, go to American citizens living abroad.

"A whopping 5.1 per cent of the checks go to persons living overseas whose nationality isn't even known.

"Williams charged that in a great many cases the benefits were earned through 'minimum contributions' to the social security fund, which requires a two per cent contribution from both the employer and the employee.

"He cited one case in which an American woman invited her alien sister to this country, carried her as a housemaid, contributed the four per cent for 18 months, thereby enabling the sister to go back home with a lifetime pension.

"BULK TO SIX NATIONS

"Aliens in six nations receive the bulk of the payments: Italy, Canada, Greece, Japan, Britain, and Mexico in that order.

"Aliens living in Italy get 13,875 checks worth $779,777 each month; in Canada 7,615 checks totalling $321,816; Greece, 3,705 worth $179,716; Japan 2,342 worth $118,988; Britain, 1,791 worth $95,833, and in Mexico (exclusive of seasonable farm laborers), 1,544 worth $56,199.

"The department reported that 273 persons scattered throughout Africa get checks each month total[illegible]4,430, while little Portugal claims 1,344 aliens drawing $66,242 each month.

"Williams has tried unsuccessfully in the past to get an amendment tacked onto social security legislation in the Senate. This time he thinks he has a better chance.

" 'For the first time I've got figures to back me up,' he said. 'Previously I only had an overall picture and an idea.'

He said the amendment he's offering in the finance committee, and will offer on the Senate floor if defeated in committee, would not bar payment to those aliens now on the rolls.

"WOULD BAR NONCITIZEN

" 'We've made a contract with those people we can't go back on now,' he said. 'But the amendment would bar eligibility to any noncitizen after its enactment.' Williams said the State Department previously had opposed the amendment on the basis that the payments to aliens were 'a drop in the bucket.'

"It also was charged that the Williams amendment would violate a contract, encouraged employers to hire alien labor, and to be an administrative monstrosity.

"However, Williams said he has reworked the amendment to take care of these objectoins, and has gathered much support in the committee for the amendment.

"He said that under the proposed amendment, aliens would not be required to contribute to the social security program, but neither would they be eligible for its benefits.

"URGES RESERVE FUND

"To prohibit employers from seeking excess alien labor to avoid the tax, Williams would have them continue to contribute their half of the fund with the contributions going directly into the fund as a reserve.

" 'Certainly now, at a time when we are considering lowering the retirement age of women from 65 to 62 years, is an appropriate time to also ask if we can continue to support this worldwide old age program,' Williams said.

"He pointed out for instance that under present law a citizen of a foreign country which recognizes polygamy could become eligible for survivor benefits for all his wives and children by merely working in this country the required period of time to qualify for social security.

"Williams said he thinks the amendment has an 'excellent chance' to be incorporated in the bill now being worked out in committee. However, he said, if he is defeated he will reintroduce the amendment on the floor and demand a vote."

* * * * *

State Department Emergencies

On July 1, 1957, Congressman Henry S. Reuss (Democrat, Wisconsin) member of a House subcommittee on International Operations, was leafing through State Department vouchers showing money spent from the State Department's appropriations for "emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, for expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet unforeseen emergencies."

Congressman Reuss noticed a voucher for $223.49 that had been paid to the Gold Liquor Store in January, 1957.

Mr. Reuss wanted to know what kind of unforeseen emergency in the Diplomatic and Consular Service was involved in that item.

But the chairman of the House subcommittee (Congressman Porter Hardy, Jr., Democrat, Virginia) was interested in bigger vouchers: to wit, $350,000 which has been paid out of this "unforeseen emergencies" fund of the State Department for public opinion polls in the United States since 1951.

Between June 27, 1956 and February 27, 1957, the State Department used $36,318.75 out of its "unforeseen emergencies" fund to pay the Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago for public opinion surveys on foreign aid.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took a leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years, spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

When questioned, administration officials admitted that the State Department's funds should not have been spent for public opinion polls.

They did not say whether it should have been spent for whisky.

Congress gave the State Department one million dollars for its "unforeseen emergencies" fund for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1957 — and is preparing to appropriate a like amount for the fund in the current year.

* * * * *

The Mails

Once again, we have begun to receive many complaints about late and irregular delivery of *The Dan Smoot Report.*

The Report goes into the main post office at Dallas every Friday afternoon — dated the following Monday. We have never missed this mailing deadline. We receive fine cooperation from the Dallas post office and do not believe that any delay is caused here.

We respectfully request readers who are getting poor delivery service to notify their local post office. If this does not improve service, please let us know.

And while we are on the subject of mail: since the Lewis Food Company, 817 East 18th Street, Los Angeles, California, began the sponsorship of *The Dan Smoot Report* on 18 television stations and 52 radio stations on the West Coast and in the Hawaiian Islands — our volume of daily mail has made it impossible for us to acknowledge individually all the letters we receive.

I wish I could say a personal thank-you to every one who writes me or my sponsor.

If enough Americans like *The Dan Smoot Report* well enough to subscribe to it and buy copies for their friends, and enough people go to the trouble of letting sponsors and broadcasting stations know that the buying public approves of the Dan Smoot radio and television programs: we will stay in business and grow.

If we do not receive that kind of support from individuals, we will not be able to continue — because we have no subsidies or angels or organizational support of any kind.

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report,* please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____years) (_____months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for_____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$13 for Foreign mailing
$18 for 2 years

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

July 29, 1957

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
The Dan Smoot Report
Post Office Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Smoot:

Your letter dated July 22, 1957, with enclosure, has been received during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. It will be brought promptly to his attention upon his return, and I know he will be grateful for your thoughtfulness in writing.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: Smoot is a former Bureau Agent who EOD 3/23/42 and resigned 6/15/51 while in GS-12 at Dallas. Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely and unjustifiably antagonistic, and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

JRH:lmh
(3)

MAILED

MAIL ROOM

Phone: WInfield-1896
If no answer call LA-4111

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Neaso
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WHELESS TANK LINING COMPANY

727 W. Page Ave. Dallas 8, Texas

Plasite, Polyethylene Flame Spray, Metallizing and Cement linings.
A lining for every tank.

AN INVESTMENT NOT AN EXPENSE.

* * *

August 6-57.

Hon.J.Edgar Hoover
Administrative Head FBI.
Washington,D.C.

EXP. PROC.

Dear Mr.Hoover:

Back in 1953 my wife and I were visiting in Los Angeles and she went to the Missing Persons Bureau to try and find out something about her brother that was last heard of in that city.

The man in charge of that department found where he has last resided but did not know where he was at that time,He requested that we write the FBI. and that they very likely could give us some information on him.His name is Roy O'Daly.Any information that you can give us will be very much appreciated.

RECORDED - 144 67-263 689-167

There is also another very inportant question that I would like for you to give me the answer by return mail. I am an ardent admirer of Dan Smoot that used to work for you,He publishes The Dan Smoot Report in this city.The report is going the rounds here that he is a card carrying Communist,And that you fired him from the FBI.I will more than appreciate your answer.

79-1-4870

Use the enclosed stamped envelope.

RECORDED - 73

INDEXED - 73

EX. 116

16 AUG 7 1957

Yours truly,

W. J. Wheless Sr.

79-1-4870

62-102576

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 10/9/57

FROM : ~~SAC,~~ SALT LAKE CITY (80-0)

SUBJECT: DAN SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

Transmitted herewith is an ad appearing in THE NEVADA STATE JOURNAL, Reno, Nevada, 10/7/57, pertaining to the appearances of the captioned individual on radio stations.

Kindly furnish this Office sufficient background information pertaining to SMOOT to answer inquiries.

2 - Bureau (AM)(Encl. 1)
1 - SU

HMC:dk
(3)

ENCLOSURE

O.S.

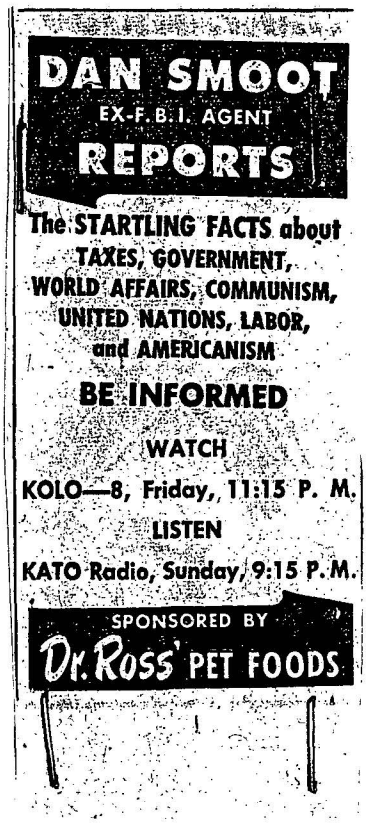
67-263689-169

27

OCT 16 1957

let to Sac Salt Lake City
10-15-57
CBF

M. A. Jones
Geranaug



DAN SMOOT
FORMER AGENT

THE NEVADA STATE
JOURNAL, Reno,
Nevada, 10/7/57

ENCLOSURE 67-263609-169

SAC, Salt Lake City (80-0)

October 15, 1957

Director, FBI

DAN SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

Reurlet of October 9, 1957, with enclosure.

In response to your request, former Special Agent Howard D. Smoot entered on duty with the Bureau on March 23, 1942, and he resigned on June 15, 1951, while assigned to the Dallas Office. On May 15, 1951, former Special Agent Smoot was censured, placed on probation and transferred to the Savannah Office in view of his improper conduct. Thereafter, he resigned. His attitude before and subsequent to his resignation was entirely unjustified.

Smoot began working for the "Facts Forum," on June 25, 1951, a group financed and backed by the millionaire oil man H. L. Hunt, the owner and operator of the Hunt Oil Company with headquarters in Dallas, Texas. Smoot resigned from "Facts Forum," at the end of July, 1955, and has since been operating privately as a commentator and publisher of a news sheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report." Your office should be most circumspect in answering any inquiries concerning Smoot or in any contacts you may have with him.

RECORDED - 138

MAILED 4
OCT 15 1957
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

CBF:pw (4)

OCT MAIL ROOM 1957

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 11/8/57

FROM : H. L. Edwards

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
EOD 3/23/42
Resigned 6/15/51
Former Special Agent
SERVICE RECORD INQUIRY

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

On 11/6/57 Mrs. Fleischmann, in the office of Congressman Rutherford (D-Texas), telephonically requested the employment record of the captioned former Special Agent.

Smoot entered on duty 3/23/42, served in various fieldoffices and also in a supervisory capacity in Investigative Division and Records and Communications Division. In 1951 while he was assigned to the Dallas Division, during the course of an inspection he submitted a memorandum to the Inspector, Mr. G. C. Gearty, setting out various criticisms of the then SAC, Mr. Hawkins. In brief, he made allegations that the SAC had mishandled an investigative matter and submitted inaccurate information to the Bureau. The Inspector conducted a detailed inquiry into these allegations and found that they were unsubstantiated except for one instance of delay on part of the SAC and an unintentional error in supplying information. In substance they were not true. It was recommended and approved that he be censured, placed on probation and transferred to the Savannah Office.

By letter 6/8/51 Smoot submitted his resignation which was accepted by Bulet 6/18/51.

In June, 1951, Smoot went to work for the "Facts Forum," a group financed and backed by the Texas millionaire oil man, H. L. Hunt. He resigned from "Facts Forum" in July, 1955, and since that time has been engaged privately as a commentator and as publisher of a news sheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report." 67-263689-170

His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was considered antagonistic and unjustified and he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement.

By Bulet 10/15/57 in response to an inquiry from SAC, Salt Lake City pertaining to Smoot's appearance on a local radio station, SAC, Salt Lake City was advised of the general facts of his situation and that they should be most circumspect in answering any inquiries concerning Smoot or in any contacts with him.

Enclosure sent 11-12-57
LLD:cp
(2)

There is attached a letter in response to the inquiry from Congressman Rutherford's office setting forth the bare facts concerning Smoot's employment with the Bureau and that he resigned voluntarily. No comment is being made concerning the quality of his services or his character and integrity.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be approved and forwarded.

I agree
EMC
11/12

November 12, 1957

Honorable J. T. Rutherford
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

Reference is made to the telephone conversation with Mrs. Fleischmann of your office on November 6, 1957, in which she requested the employment record of Mr. H. Dan Smoot.

Mr. Smoot entered on duty in the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 23, 1942, as a Special Agent. He performed regular investigative duties in various offices of this Bureau. Mr. Smoot submitted his voluntary resignation effective at the close of business June 15, 1951, for personal reasons. At the time of his separation, he was receiving salary at the rate of $7200 per annum.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
NOV 13 1957
COMM-FBI

MA:rz/cp
(4)
67-263689

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM

Based on memorandum from H. L. Edwards to Mr. Mohr dated 11/8/57, captioned HOWARD D. SMOOT, FORMER SPECIAL AGENT, Service Record Inquiry, LLD:cp.

67-263689-171
Searched
Numbered
8 NOV 13 1957
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

22 NOV 13 1957

John A. Gustafson

2060 VINEYARD ROAD - NOVATO, CALIFORNIA - TWINBROOK 2-3589

Boucher
7121

February 2, 1958

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I listen to the weekly commentary of MR. DAN SMOOT, who claims to be an "Ex-F.B.I. Agent". Would you please tell me when Mr. Smoot was employed by the F.B. I. and the position that he held? What was his reason for leaving?

Thank you for this information.

Sincerely,
John A. Gustafson
John A. Gustafson

RECORDED - 141

62-263 689-172
Search ... 14
... 14
6 FEB 10 1958

ack 2/13/58

TRACES

February 13, 1958

Mr. John A. Gustafson
2060 Vineyard Road
Novato, California

Dear Mr. Gustafson:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 2, 1958, regarding Mr. Dan Smoot.

Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

During an inspection of the Dallas Office in the Spring of 1951, Smoot made several unfounded charges against his SAC and as a result of this plus his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of certain matters, he was censured, placed on probation and transferred. Shortly thereafter he resigned. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was considered antagonistic and unjustified and he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement.

MA:bg (3) 67-263689

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: February 19, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT
REQUEST FOR STATEMENT RE SA SERVICE

By letter of February 14, 1958, former SA Howard D. Smoot requests a brief letter from the Director setting out "the bare facts that I entered on duty as a special agent of the FBI on March 23, 1942, and served honorably in that organization until I voluntarily resigned in June, 1951." Smoot comments that in his radio and television work he deals with controversial issues and individuals who disagree with his anticommunist, ~~anti-socialist~~ view point and attempt to discredit him by spreading rumors that he was "fired" from the FBI. Smoot adds that if such a letter is furnished by the Director, he would make no other use of it than to have it Photostated and copies sent to anyone questioning that he was in the Bureau and left under honorable circumstances.

As you will recall, Smoot entered on duty on March 23, 1942, and resigned June 15, 1951 while in GS-12 at Dallas. Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely unjustifiably antagonistic, and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

Smoot's personnel file, (67-263689) reflects that on several occasions outside individuals have been simply advised, upon inquiry, of Smoot's dates of entry and exit from the Bureau and the fact that he voluntarily resigned. No comment was made whether his services were or were not satisfactory.

RECOMMENDATION: 67-263689-173

Attached letter be sent Smoot setting forth his dates of duty with the Bureau and the fact that he voluntarily resigned. Letter clearly reflects information in response to request by him, and no comment made whether his services were or were not honorable.

Enclosure sent 2-20-58

cc - Mr. Mohr

JRH:cag
(3)

The Dan Smoot Report

A Weekly Conservative Publication

P. O. BOX 1305 DALLAS, TEXAS

February 14, 1958

God give us men!
A time like this
Demands strong minds,
Great hearts, true
Faith, and ready
Hands; Men whom
The lust of office does
Not kill; Men whom
The spoils of office
Cannot buy; Men who
Possess opinions and
A will; Men who have
Honor; Men who will
Not lie; Men who can
Stand before a
Demagogue and damn
His treacherous
Flatteries without
Winking; tall men,
Sun-crowned, who live
Above the fog in
Public duty and in
Private thinking.—
J. G. Holland

AIR MAIL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Since I resigned from the Bureau in June, 1951, I have been in radio and television work. Inasmuch as I deal with controversial issues, I have, of course, made many people unhappy.

From time to time people who do not like me or my anti-communist - anti-socialist point of view, try to discredit me by spreading rumors that I was fired from the FBI.

67-263 689-174

While I would not ask you to endorse me or my work, or my point of view, I would very much appreciate your writing me a brief letter setting out the bare facts that I entered on duty as a special agent of the FBI on March 23, 1942, and served honorably in that organization until I voluntarily resigned in June, 1951.

If I could receive such a letter from you, I would make no use of it other than to have it photostated and send a copy of it to anyone questioning the fact that I was in the Bureau and that I left under honorable circumstances.

Cordially,

Dan Smoot

DS:ve

Howard D. Smoot - Former Special Agent
EOD: 3-23-42
Resigned: 6-15-51
Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely and unjustifiably antagonistic and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

February 20, 1958

Mr. Howard D. Smoot
The Dan Smoot Report
Post Office Box 1305
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Smoot:

In response to the request contained in your letter of February 14, 1958, I would like to state for record purposes that you entered on duty as a Special Agent of the FBI on March 23, 1942, and voluntarily resigned effective June 15, 1951.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
FEB 20 1958
COMM-FBI

FEB 20 4 33 PM '58
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

cc - Mr. Mohr, with copy of incoming

NOTE: See Jones to Nease memo dated 2/19/58 entitled "Howard Smoot, Former Special Agent, Request for Statement re SA Service."

JRH:cag

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

JRH:cag
(4)

MAIL ROOM

The Dan Smoot Report

A Weekly Conservative Publication

P. O. BOX 1305 — February 14, 1958 — DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Clayton
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

God give us men!
A time like this
Demands strong minds,
Great hearts, true
Faith, and ready
Hands; Men whom
The lust of office does
Not kill; Men whom
The spoils of office
Cannot buy; Men who
Possess opinions and
A will; Men who have
Honor; Men who will
Not lie; Men who can
Stand before a
Demagogue and damn
His treacherous
Flatteries without
Winking; tall men,
Sun-crowned, who live
Above the fog in
Public duty and in
Private thinking.—
J. G. Holland

Mrs. Phyllis M. Seldon
P. O. Box 27103
Hollywood 27, California

Dear Mrs. Seldon:

I am quite accustomed to various attempts to discredit my work by discrediting me. This no longer upsets me, although it is impossible to tell how much damage it does.

The most convincing way for anyone to find out that I resigned from the FBI voluntarily in June, 1951, is for him to write directly to J. Edgar Hoover for verification.

Cordially,

Dan Smoot

DS:ve

RECORDED - 114

62-263689-175
FEB 21 1958

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

Dear Sir:

The above letter is self explanatory. I would very much appreciate it if you would send me an official verification of Mr. Smoot's voluntary resignation, so that I may do what I can to stop the malicious rumour that he was "kicked out" of the FBI. This rumour was started in retaliation for his exposé of the Fitzpatrick case here on the West Coast.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Phyllis M. Seldon

February 26, 1958

Mrs. Phyllis M. Seldon
4936 Marathon Street
Hollywood
Los Angeles 29, California

Dear Mrs. Seldon:

Your note to me on the letter which you received from Mr. Howard D. Smoot arrived on February 21, 1958.

In response to your request, I would like to state for record purposes that Mr. Smoot entered on duty as a Special Agent of the FBI on March 23, 1942, and voluntarily resigned effective June 15, 1951.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 9
FEB 2 8 1958
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Smoot contacted the Bureau by letter on 2/14/58 and requested the Director to furnish him with a statement that Smoot voluntarily resigned from the FBI and was not "kicked out." A brief note similar to the above statement was furnished Smoot on February 20, 1958. No information to preclude letter to correspondent.

CBF:cjc
(3)

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Nease
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM

420 East 64th Street
New York, New York
February 13, 1958

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This letter is prompted by a sincere desire to find out the truth and status about certain information I have been the recipient of in the form of what might be called political news letters -- which if true, definite action should be taken in some form to protect our Republic.

My reason for writing you is based on my deep appreciation and respect for you and the F. B. I. In the past few years I have had the privilege to hear you speak before certain organizations and was greatly moved by your exposures and explanations of problems and conditions facing the nation. I also have had the opportunity to know a few men who worked for the F. B. I. and I must say with all honesty that they were among the cleanest cut, sharpest group of men with great devotion to duty that I have ever met. I personally feel that our nation owes a great debt of gratitude to you and the people who make up the F. B. I.

EX. - 126 REC- 18

Among the "news letters" that I have been receiving, and I single it out because it seems to make the most logic and patriotic appeal, is one called "The Dan Smoot Report". I enclose such a report. I have been receiving these for several months and they reveal supposed facts of current un-American activities -- not so much of previous years. Recent hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities are quoted to justify facts which one never reads in newspapers or news magazines. I had been aware that during the 30's, 40's and early 50's that our country was in great internal danger -- but from the various news letter reports I've been receiving, it's in even greater danger because our guard is now down.

FEB 20 1958

FEB 14 1958

EX. - 126
1-ENCLOSURE

12-19-58

If the facts that have been presented by Mr. Smoot in the past twelve reports are true, in part or whole, it seems that concentrated action should be taken by you, the Attorney General and the President. If political roots prevent normal approaches, certainly the situation would warrant direct action with the President to Congress and, if necessary, the people.

The average citizen like myself cannot prove the facts, we can become alarmed, vote and write our public servants, but that's about all. I believe it needs the active exposure by crusading and informed men such as you. I appeal to you to do something very positive if the situation warrants it. From the facts available to me the normal routine approach will not do it.

As to my request about the truth or distortion of the facts in the news letters -- I know that it would be unwise for you to put your stamp of approval on any such publication or private enterprise or political side -- and I certainly do not desire to put you in that position. I do, however, request, if possible, some type of gauge or measure to analyze the evidence that is today being put to many Americans as the truth. I frankly tend to believe a lot of the information in the reports -- based upon past actions and exposures by the F.B.I.

May I again thank you for your great contribution of effective service to our nation.

Sincerely yours,

Sam Ingram

Samuel P. Ingram

spi/cw

February 19, 1958

REC-18 62-102596-7
EX-126

Mr. Samuel P. Ingram
420 East 64th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Ingram:

I have received your letter of February 13, 1958, with enclosure, and your most generous remarks concerning the FBI, its personnel and my administration of its affairs, are deeply appreciated.

It was thoughtful of you to send me your views concerning the peril to our internal security represented by political subversion, and while, as you are aware, I cannot comment regarding information contained in the publication concerned, you must be equally aware of my position and that of the FBI on this subject.

As of possible interest to you, I thought you might like to have the enclosed copy of my remarks before the American Legion National Convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on September 19, 1957.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
FEB 19 1958
COMM-FBI

Enclosure
CFM:lmh:hpf (4)
cc - Mr. Jones

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable in Bufiles. He enclosed copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" 2/10/58. Smoot, former SA, EOD 3/23/43 and resigned 6/15/51. During inspection of Dallas Office in Spring of 1951 he made several unfounded charges against his SAC, and as result of his failure to inform Bur. earlier of certain matters, he was censored, placed on probation, transferred and shortly thereafter resigned. Attitude prior to his resignation and subsequently was extremely antagonistic and unjustified, and he was recommended unfavorably reinstatement. He has been formerly associated with "Facts & News."

THE STATE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FIRST SUPERVISORY DISTRICT OF GREENE COUNTY

FRANKLIN B. CLARK
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

ATHENS, N.Y.

June 3, 1958

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

Dear Sir:

The DAN SMOOT REPORT, published in Dallas, Texas, for May 5, 1958, on the subject of World Health Organization, is being quoted and circulated by a local group which is in opposition to the appointment of a county mental health board and the appointment of a school psychologist. On page 7 appears the following:

"WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

"In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard...

"He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover."

On page 2 it states, "Alger Hiss also wrote the preface to Dr. Winslow's report on the World Health Organization..."

62-102576-8
REC-65
17 JUN 13 1958
EX-110
67-263689-176

62-102576-8

EXP PROC

PERS FILE

On page 3 it states, "Thus, WHO has a charter to use tax money (most of it taken away from Americans) for promoting the establishment of a one-world socialist state--the same objective that Alger Hiss was promoting when serving as a Soviet spy."

The Greene County Committee for Preservation of Sanity, as our local opposition group call themselves, stated in a newspaper advertisement May 16, 1958, "The Greene County Board of Supervisors has committed its constituents to one of the WORST SCHEMES ever devised by the plotters in the United Nations World Health Organization...

"A former F. B. I. agent, administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover and nationally known commentator, Dan Smoot, reports that this mental health program is the most dangerous scheme ever devised to get rid of 'bothersome persons' or those in opposition."

The New York Times for May 30, 1958, stated: "MINNEAPOLIS, May 29 (AP)-- Dr. Leroy E. Burney, Surgeon General of the United States, was elected president today of the World Health Organization."

Can you send me a statement either disassociating yourself from the private opinions of the DAN SMOOT REPORT, or affirming your confidence in the loyalty of Dr. Burney, or both? Please state whether or not I may quote your reply.

Respectfully yours,

FBC:fdc

RECORDED - 144

62-102576-4

EX-110

June 10, 1958

REC- 65 62-102576-8

Mr. Franklin B. Clark
District Superintendent of Schools
Athens, New York

DAN Smoot

Dear Mr. Clark:

Your letter of June 3, 1958, has been received, and the interest prompting you to write is appreciated.

In connection with the matters you mentioned, I wish to point out that I have maintained a policy over the years of not injecting my name or that of the FBI into local issues of the nature you described. For your personal information, Mr. Howard D. Smoot entered on duty as a Special Agent of the FBI on March 23, 1942, and voluntarily resigned effective June 15, 1951. Since his resignation he has had no official affiliation with this Bureau, and, of course, any personal comments or observations by him should not be construed as having FBI sanction. Our position in his case is no different than it is for all other former employees. In addition, it is not within my province as Director of a Federal investigative agency to issue clearances or endorsements of any type for individuals, publications or organizations. I know you can understand the reasons for these rules, and why it is not possible for me to assist you with your problem.

FBI
JUN 10 5 51 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM

MAILED 4
JUN 11 1958
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no derogatory information regarding Clark and no prior correspondence with him. Smoot EOD 3/23/42 as SA, resigned 6/15/51. Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to a dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely unjustifiably antagonistic and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement. Obviously, the Director has no desire to become involved in this controversy mentioned by Clark. It is believed, however, that we should clearly point out that Smoot's opinions and comments are his own and do not in any manner represent the FBI.

CBF:gll (3)

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM

P. O. Box 1805
Carmel, Calif.
August 30, 1958

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Will you be so kind as to answer the following questions on Mr. Dan Smoot who used to work for you and is now a Commentator on TV and has his own bulletins.

We think he is fine, but some of our friends have said they would like to know your opinion of him and his veracity.

Enclosed is a stamped addressed envelope for you convenience. Thank you very much for your time and comments.

Sincerely,

Louise Clark
(Miss) Louise Clark

Did Mr. Dan Smoot leave the FBI voluntarily?

Was Mr. Dan Smoot's work with the FBI always satisfactory?

Was Mr. Dan Smoot inclined to exagerate?

Are Mr. Dan Smoot's opinions to be trusted?

J. EDGAR HOOVER
FBI CHIEF

67-263689-177

letter ack 9-9-58

September 9, 1958

Miss Louise Clark
Post Office Box 1805
Carmel, California

Dear Miss Clark:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of August 30, 1958, regarding Mr. Dan Smoot.

Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons.

As you can readily understand, I am not in a position to express any opinion concerning Mr. Smoot's personal qualifications or attributes at this time.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 11
SEP 9 - 1958
COMM-FBI

SEP 9 1 03 PM '58
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

During an inspection of the Dallas Office in the Spring of 1951, Smoot made several unfounded charges against his SAC and as a result of this plus his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of certain matters, he was censured, placed on probation and transferred. Shortly thereafter he resigned. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was considered antagonistic and unjustified and he was recommended unfavorably for reinstatement.

MA:jds
(3)
67-263689

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
W. C. Sullivan

MAIL ROOM

991 ROXBURY ROAD
SAN MARINO, CALIFORNIA
ATLANTIC 2-6924

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Nease
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

August 14 1958

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

Dear Mr. Hoover: Dan Smoot

Americans have been very proud of the F.B.I. We have felt that under you it was one part, perhaps the one part of our government which we could trust. Because you had organized it, and controlled every phase of the work done by your agents, we could believe in the constitutionality of all your investigations and the honor of the men working under you. Nor do I believe for one moment that you cannot refuse assignments for your agents which are morally so indefensible as the Yankus case.

Are we to lose this final refuge of our faith in our Government? Why are you ordering done the things described in this DAN SMOOT REPORT? Has the F.B.I. tirned into a Gestapo force to destroy all that Americans have always stood for?

These things being done to American farmers are not the first instances of a changed F.B.I. to come to public attention. Perhaps you feel you are a legend which the public will be so loath to give up that you can do what you please. If that is the case we are to be the more greatly pitied. We can only hope that the destruction of all we hold dear in America will proceed so fast that people will understand what is happening and will fight before it is too late for another Revolution to save our country.

What are you trying to do, Mr. Hoover, and why?

Very truly yours,

Romaine L. Poindexter

Romaine L. Poindexter

ENCLOSURE

EX-128

REC- 60

EX-12867 - 263689 - 178

AUG 27 1958

EXP. PROC.

AUG 18 1958

CRIME REC.

PERS. FILES

93-17094-9

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 4, No. 32 Monday, August 11, 1958 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

A Yank Named Yankus

In 1940, Stanley Yankus, Jr. — then aged 21 — left a clerk's job in Chicago to make his living and his life on the farm. Son of a Lithuanian immigrant who came to America looking for freedom, Stanley Yankus has an inordinate love for the great principles of individual freedom written into the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. And he has an understanding of those great documents which should shame every one of America's Supreme Court Justices, all officials in the executive branch of the federal government, and 99% of all Congressmen and Senators of the United States.

Yankus has never asked for any handouts from government — and wouldn't accept any that were offered. With the help of his wife — and later, of his two sons — he built his little piece of land (in Pokagon Township, near Dowagiac, Michigan) into a prosperous poultry farm.

He grows wheat, oats, and barley on about 100 acres; but he doesn't market the grain: he feeds it to his chickens.

By 1954, Yankus was producing 53,000 dozen eggs a year. He was the largest, most dependable producer in Cass County, Michigan.

In 1954, the Agricultural Stabilization Committee notified Yankus that he had been fined $900 for growing 38 acres of wheat instead of the 12 acres to which the ASC quota had limited him. The quota had been imposed on him as a result of a Wheat Referendum in which the farmers of Cass County had voted for acreage controls and subsidies. Yankus had not been eligible to vote in the Referendum, because the ASC had disqualified him by assigning him a 12-acre allotment; and a farmer had to have at least a 15-acre allotment to qualify as a voter.

The $900 fine imposed on Yankus in 1954 would have wiped out his entire profits for that year. But he didn't pay the fine. He went about his chicken business, ignoring the Agri-

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1958. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

cultural Stabilization Committee's acreage allotments and fines each year.

By the end of 1957, accumulated fines and penalties totaled $3,848 — which was about $400 more than Yankus and his wife had in their joint checking account at the bank in Dowagiac.

Then the naked power of government was unsheathed to show Stanley Yankus and others like him that they are criminals in contemporary America if they try to live and work as proud, free men.

George Melloan, reporter for the *Wall Street Journal*, after an on the spot investigation, had this to say about Stanley Yankus, Jr. *(Wall Street Journal, July 14, 1958):*

"The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

Stanley Yankus, Jr., a surprisingly eloquent 39-year-old poultry farmer, quoted these Edmund Burke lines recently in a letter to United States District Attorney Wendell A. Miles at Grand Rapids. Mr. Miles is employing legal action against Mr. Yankus to collect some Federal fines. For what offense against the United States? For planting too much wheat on his farm. . . .

Ever since wheat farmers voted for penalties in 1954, Mr. Yankus has refused to recognize restriction on the wheat acreage he plants to raise chicken feed. He doesn't sell wheat, so efforts to support the market are no concern of his, he insists. . . his overplanting fines have mounted to $3,848. After two years of trying gentle persuasion, Mr. Miles . . . this spring brought force to bear.

In April, an F. B. I. agent visited egg buyer Sam Daken in Benton Harbor and quickly determined the income Mr. Yankus derives from his eggs. Mr Daken, who regards Mr. Yankus as one of his most conscientious suppliers, was reluctant but opened his books to the agent. "I was impressed by the badge," he says. "I'd seen it on TV." A request that he not tell Mr. Yankus about the visit "sounded like an ultimatum," Mr. Daken said.

Another visit, to Executive Vice President Max Pugsley of the Dowagiac National Bank, apprised the Government of Mr. Yankus's checking account. "I don't like that sort of thing, but if you tried to stop them you'd be in a mess all of the time," says Mr. Pugsley.

The Washington operative also paid a call on a reporter for the Dowagiac Daily News *and asked a few cryptic questions about Mr. Yankus' past.*

On April 24, Mr. Yankus' checking account was frozen by a Federal court order. Several weeks ago, a court judgment gave the Government Mr. Yankus' half of the joint account, or $1,701. Advised by an attorney that he probably could not get a jury trial or win his case, Mr. Yankus did not contest the Government action.

He has since been forced to sell 1,100 of his flock of 6000 chickens to get working capital, reducing his egg income by about 20%. Plans for a new feed room and repairs to the barn and chicken coops have been abandoned.

That this could happen to "Stanley," who is friendly, open, and well-liked, perplexes his neighbors in this southwest Michigan farming area. "People tell me on the street that 'they can't do that to you,' even though they've already done it," he says. . . .

About $80 has come to him from well-wishers, $50 from a farmer-schoolteacher in another town. . . .

An impassioned local businesman, veteran of World War II's D-Day, declares: "Stanley has a right to live. He's not waxing rich. His wife and kids have to work gathering, sorting and candling eggs. Why does the Government do this to him?"

The $3848.00, for which the government seized Yankus' bank account — and threatens, indeed, to seize his farm and all the rest of his property — was the accumulation of fines and penalties for 1954, 1955, 1956, and 1957.

On July 18, 1958, Stanley Yankus received a letter from the Agricultural Stabilization Committee saying that he had been fined an additional $713.95 for his 1958 wheat — which Yankus hadn't even harvested.

Clinging stubbornly to his belief that the Constitution guarantees his God-given right to mind his own business as a free man, Yankus says:

It's stealing — nothing more than stealing. But here's something that worries me even more. I learned that an FBI agent had been over asking my egg buyer in Bentor Harbor a lot of questions about me. The awe that people have of the FBI makes that very damaging to me. People get leery of doing business with a man if they think it will bring the FBI down on them.

You see, they are getting afraid of their own government.

My neighbors think this whole thing is ridiculous and wrong, but they have gone along with it, either because they are afraid of the government and don't want to stick their necks out, or because they don't care where the money for their wheat comes from.

I'm frightened too, but not for myself. I'm frightened for this country I love. What happened to me is the action of a police state — the sort of life we were brought up to detest.

If I don't stand up and fight, I'll be helping to lose all our American freedoms; and a lot of them are already gone.

My wife has asked me to go along and be sensible in order to save our chicken farm; but I just cannot. I don't want my kids to grow up in a world where they are going to be shipped around like pigs.

Maybe I'm stubborn, but I've read enough history to know that the men who wrote the Declaration of Independence were stubborn too. There were a lot of "sensible" people in those days who didn't want to stick their necks out; and who wanted to go along with the British and be reasonable and avoid trouble.

But the stubborn men who wrote the Declaration of Independence — the men who came to be known as the greatest statesmen of all times — wouldn't accept the British government just because it was the government. They wanted a voice in it.

I know I'd be "better off" if I went along. Now the government fines me for just trying to make a living for myself and my family. If I'd go along, the government would pay me for not growing wheat. I read recently where President Eisenhower's farm earned $2,000 for not raising crops.

But I'm fighting for principle, and I'm not going to give up. I don't have money for legal defense; and, besides, the federal courts have been refusing to follow the Constitution in cases like mine. Money is secondary anyway. If we lose our freedom, the money won't mean anything.

I don't want sympathy. I can find that in the dictionary. I'm just trying to get more Americans to help in this fight to save freedom.

* * * * *

The Stangland Case

In 1954, Ethan Stangland planted 30 acres of wheat on his little farm, rural route 2, Albion, Indiana. He had not voted in any Wheat Referendum, h[illegible] not applied for or accepted any government subsidies or price supports, and had not even been given an acreage allotment.

But the Agricultural Stabilization Committee, after the fact, decided that Stangland should have planted only 14 acres. By a complex mathematical formula, the ASC fined Stangland $394.24 for growing "excess wheat" on 16 acres.

Stangland did not market the wheat. He fed it to cattle on his own farm. The specific charges against him were that he failed to sell his excess wheat to the government.

Stangland ignored repeated threats. In May, 1955, the Department of Justice filed suit against him in Federal District Court. Farmers cannot go into the federal courts to get relief from the arbitrary fines imposed by the Department of Agriculture, but the Department can go into federal court to collect fines from the farmers.

Stangland asked for a jury trial, which was denied. On February 14, 1956, Judge Luther M. Swygert, Federal District Court at Fort Wayne, Indiana, in a summary judgment which denied Stangland a trial by jury or any other relief in the courts, ordered Stangland to pay the $394.24 fine.

An Appellate Court upheld Judge Swygert.

Stangland never did pay. The government kept dunning him and warning him — and adding 6% interest to the fine.

A United States Marshall attached Stangland's bank account, but the account had only $9.00 in it.

By June, 1958, the $394.24 fine assessed against Stangland had grown (with interest and court costs) to $489.09.

The early spring of 1958 was wet in the midwest. Crops were late. When the rains finally stopped, farmers were hard pressed to get their crops made in time to harvest them.

The federal government waited until Stangland had his hay on the ground where it would rot if he couldn't take it up, and until

his corn and bean crops badly needed plowing.

On June 26, 1958, government agents showed up at Stangland's farm and hauled away both of his tractors — leaving him helpless to save his crops and run his farm, unless he could borrow equipment from neighbors.

One of the tractors — almost new — was valued at more than enough to pay the total amount of the government's judgment. The other tractor — very old — was worthless for resale, worthless as something for the government to auction off. But Stangland could have used it. It would have enabled him to save his crops.

The government agents took *both* tractors and stored them, at Stangland's expense, in Fort Wayne.

When asked why they took both tractors, when the new one was obviously worth more than enough to settle the government's claim, government officials would not answer.

The answer is no doubt to be found in the fact that Ethan Stangland, a 56-year-old independent American of proud and sturdy character, had become President of the Independent Farmers of Indiana and chairman of the National Council of Farmers for America. He is becoming a real thorn in the side of bureaucrats. They intend to put him out of business and destroy his influence — frighten into quiet submission all who may have been inspired and encouraged by his example.

Ethan Stangland says:

This is not a question of money. It involves a principle on which I feel deeply — a man's constitutional right to run his own farm, mind his own business, and earn an honest living.

I could pay the judgment, but to do so would be to betray my conviction that Americans must assert themselves if they are to stop the spread of socialism and the loss of freedom.

I want to protect the freedom our ancestors shed blood to get for us, before our grandchildren have to shed their blood to recover it. I have five grandchildren.

Before I moved onto my present property, I received checks from the government — for doing things that any self-respecting farmer has to do anyway to keep his farm in shape and producing. I always returned the checks.

When the federal farm employees used to come around asking me to get in certain programs and benefit from the handouts of tax-money, I gave them all the same standard answer:

"Go on down the road."

Mr. Stangland's son, Robert E. Stangland, a bank employee in Churubusco, Indiana, says:

The Government, in its prosecution of this case, dared not allow the decision to rest with a jury. They dared not allow Mr. Stangland the right to testify on his own behalf and to call witnesses. Nor did they dare call their own witnesses and grant him the right of cross-examination. . . .

The wheat in question was not involved in interstate commerce. In reality, the wheat was not even involved in commerce. Yet the government, in order to circumvent the right of trial by jury, and even to prosecute in the beginning, had to state that he was engaged in interstate commerce.

They had to say, in effect, that white is black; that whether or not the wheat was involved in interstate commerce, it could have been, and thereby posed a threat to the market.

The actual court ruling reads in part:

"the point of emphasis was on the economic effect of such intrastate activity on interstate commerce."

Mind you, the wheat never left the farm!

This is how a man was declared guilty by court decree for something he didn't do!

The undeniable and irrevocable fact remains that Mr. Stangland was denied a trial by jury. . . .

Mr. Stangland has chosen not to become a parasite to the taxpayer through government subsidies. It has been demonstrated to us all what fantastic steps will be taken to force an individual to become such a parasite.

* * * * *

Whiteleather Case

Dr. P. Scott Whiteleather, physician who lives and practices in Minerva, Ohio, has a 150 acre farm which he runs as a sideline.

Having refused all subsidies and other government "benefits," Dr. Whiteleather paid no attention to wheat acreage allotments assigned him by the Agricultural Stabilization Committee. In 1954, the ASC fined him $420 for more wheat acreage than his allotment. He didn't pay. He planted wheat as usual in 1955,

and the ASC ignored him; b[illegible]in 1956, the government agency fined him $115.56 for overplanting.

By March, 1958, Dr. Whiteleather owed a total of $608.56 — fines plus costs and interest.

On March 14, 1958, the United States Marshall drove down from Cleveland and seized the doctor's car, parked outside his office. The car was stored in Cleveland, at the doctor's expense, to be auctioned off to satisfy the government's claim.

At about this same time, the Agricultural Stabilization Committee notified Dr. Whiteleather that federal agents would come onto his farm on April 1 and survey his wheat fields, in order to determine how much he was to be fined for his 1957 fall planting of wheat.

Dr. Whiteleather politely notified the ASC that his farm was private property and that it was posted against trespass by federal employees. Dr. Whiteleather said that if the federal agents came without an official search warrant, he would not let them on his place.

The federal agents showed up, without search warrant, on April 1. But 215 of Dr. Whiteleather's farmer friends and neighbors had arrived first. They were milling around carrying placards which revealed in large letters what they think of the "Wheat Police" in particular and about the whole government program for socializing American agriculture in general.

The federal agents didn't even get out of the car.

But they didn't go get a search warrant. They had no legal grounds for a search warrant. They merely went into federal court and obtained a court injunction, enjoining Dr. Whiteleather and others from interfering with their trespass on Dr. Whiteleather's farm!

If Dr. Whiteleather and his friends had tried to keep the federal agents off the farm after the issuance of this injunction, they could have been [illegible]t in jail, without a trial, for contempt of court.

They didn't interfere, and the federal agents made their trespass upon and survey of Dr. Whiteleather's farm — in defiance of the Bill of Rights which guarantees American citizens against illegal entry and searches without warrant.

Dr. Whiteleather made no effort to redeem the automobile the government took away from him. In fact, he suggested that the Department of Agriculture just take over his farm and run it; but said that he would not compromise his principles by paying the ASC fines and going along with its programs.

Dr. Whiteleather said:

They can take my car, and they can take my farm, but they can't run my business.

The stern measures against Dr. Whiteleather may be explained by the fact that he is President of the Independent Farmers of Ohio.

Administrative Tyranny

Separation of the powers of government is a basic principle of the American constitutional system. The Constitution separated the federal establishment into three branches —executive, legislative, judicial—giving each a check on the other and prohibiting each from encroachment upon the authority of another.

In the execution of law upon citizens in an organized society, this principle of separation of powers is far more ancient than the Constitution. Even the old English system — which American colonists rebelled against because they thought it tyrannical — distinguished between the functions of the police, of the prosecutor, and of the judge.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (as amended) eliminates this principle of separation of powers, so essential to freedom, and sets up the principle of Administrative Law which is as autocratic as anything ever con-

ceived of by the nazis or the communists.

The Act makes the Secretary of Agriculture a czar of agriculture. The Secretary and his underlings have a wide and vague grant of power to make whatever rules and regulations they may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act. Their rules and regulations have the force of law; and the bureaucrats can change the "law" any time they wish, without consulting anyone. All they have to do is promulgate a new rule or regulation and publish it in the *Federal Register*. It then is a binding law.

The citizens who are bound by this "law" frequently cannot find out what it is. The *Federal Register* is almost impossible to obtain — unless you have access to a large library or can afford $20 a year for a subscription. If you could afford to subscribe, it is doubtful that you could understand the Administrative Law (the bureaucratic rules and regulations) published in the *Register*, unless you are a trained and experienced lawyer. Even if you had the money to subscribe to the *Register* and the necessary training to understand it, you would have to spend practically all of your time reading the thing just to keep up with the thousands of new and changed "laws" which the bureaucrats spend all of their time writing.

The complexity of Administrative Law which fills the *Federal Register* is so vast and senseless and contradictory that the bureaucrats themselves don't know what the latest law is.

This is the body of "law" which (superimposed on the normal complex of law) controls the farming operations of Americans.

What happens when a farmer runs afoul of one of these "laws"? The bureaucrats who made the "law" are the ones who bring the charges. They investigate their own charges. They make determinations of guilt or innocence (frequently without even letting the accused know that he has been accused) and they arbitrarily assess penalties.

The case of Evetts Haley, Jr. is merely one of hundreds of perfect illustrations.

The Agricultural Stabilization Committee of Stillwater, Oklahoma, arbitrarily decided that Haley had grown more wheat than he should have grown. The ASC "investigated" (presumably), decided that Haley was guilty, and assessed a fine of $506.11 against him. Haley took a load of his wheat into town one day to sell it on the "free" market and discovered that he couldn't sell because he had no Wheat Marketing Card.

When he went to the ASC office to find out about the card, he discovered that he had been accused, investigated, tried, found guilty and fined for growing too much wheat.

What if the wheat farmer thinks he has been unjustly treated and wants to appeal this arbitrary decision of bureaucrats? The only people he can appeal to are the bureaucrats who made the decision. Hundreds of farmers have tried to appeal to the regular courts. The federal courts say that the Agricultural Adjustment Act gives the Department of Agriculture authority to make the rules, to determine violations, and to assess penalties. All that the court will do is to determine (usually in about 15 minutes) that the Department of Agriculture agency has followed its own rules.

Numerous farmers have tried to test the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. When the Department of Agriculture assesses a penalty against them for violating some Department of Agriculture regulation, such farmers admit that they did not obey the regulations; they ignored the bureaucrats' acreage allotments because they regarded themselves as free men; they owned their land and felt that they should be free to farm it; they accepted no handouts from

government — hence they felt that government had no right to tell them how to farm.

In every such case that has been heard to date (and there have been hundreds) the courts have denied the farmers the right to test the constitutionality of the law which governs their lives. The federal judges merely say that the Agricultural Adjustment Act is the "law of the land" and that farmers are bound by it.

In one such case at Toledo, Ohio, in January, 1956, Federal Judge Frank L. Kloeb (much irritated because so many farmers were coming into his court trying to test the constitutionality of the AAA) said that the farmers' efforts were "preposterous" and that he was going to start "handing out stiff sentences" to farmers who tried to question the validity of the law. The judge said that the AAA is the law of the land and that he would refuse "absolutely to go into the question of constitutionality."

The Evetts Haley, Jr. case may turn out to be the first exception. Whereas other Federal Courts have consistently dismissed farmers' wheat penalty cases, throwing the farmers back on the tender mercies of the bureaucrats who assessed the penalties in the first place, the Federal District Court for the Northern Division of Texas (Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, Dallas) has arranged to give young Haley his day in court.

The Haley case is now set for trial in Judge Davidson's court, without a jury, for September 8, 1958.

The Referendum

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (as amended) provides for referendum voting. If two-thirds of all farmers voting want compulsory controls of a particular crop, all farmers planting that crop are subject to the controls — which have the force and penalties of law.

Every year when the Department of Agriculture conducts a Wheat Referendum, or some other crop referendum, official reports of the total vote show that from 70% to 90% of the farmers favor the compulsory crop controls and subsidies.

Thus, the general public is led to believe that the farm programs must be helping farmers, because an overwhelming majority of farmers want them.

If 2/3 of the farmers vote for something they think good for the farm economy,

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues. Smoot now has no support from, or connections with, any other person or organization. His program is financed entirely from sales of his weekly publication, *The Dan Smoot Report*.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report*.

shouldn't the other 1/3 be bound by the expressed desires of the majority?

Actually, this referendum principle written into AAA violates a basic premise of American constitutional government—namely, that the rule of the majority is limited by inalienable rights of individuals.

The referendum — on its face — gives one class of Americans (farmers) the privilege of voting, for themselves, subsidies that are to be paid by all taxpayers. Truckdrivers, businessmen, doctors, lawyers, elevator operators — the majority of American taxpayers who live in cities — don't have a vote on the question of whether their money should be taken to pay subsidies to farmers.

And, when you get right down to it, most of the real farmers themselves don't have a vote.

The Department of Agriculture has absolute power to set the dates of the referendum, determine all the rules, officiate at the elections, count the vote, and decide who is eligible to vote.

In the Wheat Referendum, the Department of Agriculture arbitrarily decides that farmers with wheat allotments of less than 15 acres cannot vote. By this means, about 2/3 of all farmers east of the Mississippi River are denied a vote in the Wheat Referendum. A small minority of large western wheat growers — many of which are big city syndicates, or tax-exempt co-operatives, or absentee-owned company farms — have most of the votes in a wheat referendum.

In the Wheat Referendums held in 1957, "farmers in 36 wheat growing states voted overwhelmingly to support the federal program of acreage allotments and marketing quotas" — according to press releases handed out by the Department of Agriculture.

Just what kind of choice did the farmers have in that referendum? By voting "yes" in the referendum, they got federal price supports of $1.78 a bushel for their wheat. If they had voted "no" — their only other choice — they would have been voting for federal price supports of $1.18 a bushel.

With most of the small, independent family-type farmers ruled ineligible to vote; with there being no possibility for farmers who believe in freedom and American principles to vote for what they believed in; with the only choice being to vote for $1.78 wheat or $1.18 wheat — is it surprising that most of the nation's farmers refused to participate in this Soviet-type wheat referendum — whose results, nonetheless, became binding on all farmers?

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report*, please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____ years) (_____ months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for _____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

PRINT NAME

STREET ADDRESS

CITY AND STATE

TRUE COPY

F. L. VAN BUSKIRK
Kescayogansett Road
E. Orleans - Cape Cod
MASSACHUSETTS

Tel.: ORLEANS 601

Sept. 8, 1958

Att. of J. Edgar Hoover
Fed. Bureau of Invest.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am reading with interest your book - "Masters of Deceit."

A recent publication has come to my attention, "Dan Smoot Report." I have subscribed to same. However, it has raised some questions in my mind as to whether it is altogether anti-communist and pro-American.

Please advise me as soon as possible what you know and recommend in regard to the publication and its' author.

Thank you in advance.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ F. L. Van Buskirk

67-263689-179
40

mml
ack 9-16-58
LH

1 copy 9-16-58

RECORDED - 344

REC- 19

EX. 133

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-12

September 16, 1958

Mr. F. L. Van Buskirk
Kescayogansett Road
Cape Cod
East Orleans, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Van Buskirk: DAN O'SMOOT

Your letter of September 8, 1958, has been received, and I am very pleased to learn of your interest in my book, "Masters of Deceit."

Although I would like to answer the inquiry in your letter, I must advise that the files of the FBI are confidential and available for official use only. I would like to also point out that it is not within the province of this Bureau's defined jurisdiction to make recommendations in regard to matters of this nature. I know you will understand my position in this regard and will not infer that we do or do not have derogatory data in regard to this publication.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI SEP 16 3 45 PM '58

MAILED 11
SEP 16 1958
COMM-FBI

NOTE: No record in Bufiles re Van Buskirk. Dan Smoot, who [illegible] "Dan Smoot Report," EOD 3/23/42 as SA, resigned 6/15/51. Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to a dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely unjustifiabl antagonistic and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

LH:lmh (4)

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Clayton
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
M. A. Sullivan

MAIL ROOM

ARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/2/58

FROM : SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (80-0-200)

SUBJECT: DAN SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

ReBulet 10/15/57.

For information of Bureau, there is attached announcement of talk to have been given 9/30/58 at Reno, Nevada, by Mr. SMOOT. All of our Agents at the Reno Resident Agency have been informed as to content of Bureau letter of reference.

2 - Bureau (ENC.1)
1 - Salt Lake City
HMC:MEN
(3)

RENO Employers

Don't miss hearing IN PERSON nationally-known TV- Radio Commentator

*DAN SMOOT

speaking on

"Unionism vs. Americanism"

at the

RENO EMPLOYERS COUNCIL
1958 Annual Meeting and Banquet

Tues., Sept. 30

- FABLE ROOM, MAPES HOTEL
- "NO-HOST" COCKTAIL PARTY – 6:30 P.M.
- PRIME RIB BEEF DINNER
- DINNER PROMPTLY AT 7:30 P.M.
- TICKETS $5.00 PER PERSON

★★★

BILLINGS & DONOVAN
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW
109 MEADOWS BUILDING
DALLAS 6, TEXAS

WILLIAM F. BILLINGS
JAMES P. DONOVAN

October 27, 1958

Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

62-102576-15

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing as of possible interest to you a copy of the Dan Smoot Report of September 22, 1958, containing the decision of Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson in United States Versus Evetts Haley, Jr. Mr. Donovan and I represented the defendant who grew wheat on his own farm for farm consumption and refused to pay the penalty for growing non-allotment wheat. Judge Davidson's decision was the subject of front page comment in the N. Y. Times, an editorial in the Wall Street Journal, and generally was carried by the nation's press. It declared the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 unconstitutional in so far as it applied to growing wheat for farm consumption, and was a stirring declaration of fundamental property rights of the individual.

EXP. PROC. OCT 29 1958

EVETTS HALEY JR
67-263689-181

Dan O'Connor of Washington, D. C. was of material help in getting together data which was used in evidence; while Dan Smoot was the first to publicize this significant case.

In view of the part played by former F.B.I. agents in this case, I thought you would be interested in having a copy of the decision.

Very truly yours,

William F. Billings

William F. Billings

62-102576-15

ENCLOSURE

REC- 24

REC- 24

NOV 6 1958

EX-102

ENCLOSURE

PERS. FILES

Howard D. Smoot - Former Special Agent
EOD: 3-23-42; Resigned: 6-15-51
Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before his resignation and subsequent thereto was extremely and unjustifiably antagonistic and he was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

***

Daniel L. O'Connor - Former Special Agent
EOD: 6-26-39 and voluntarily resigned 10-15-45; presently practices law in the District of Columbia. His services were satisfactory.

REC- 24 62-102576-15

November 3, 1958

Mr. William F. Billings
Billings and Donovan
Attorneys and Counselors at Law
109 Meadows Building
Dallas 6, Texas

Dear Mr. Billings:

Your letter of October 27, 1958, has been received, and I certainly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me the "Dan Smoot Report" of September 22. It was good of you to furnish me the information concerning the Evetts Haley, Jr., case and the part played in it by former Agents of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Dan Smoot (Howard D. Smoot) is a former Agent, EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51 shortly after he was censured, placed on probation and transferred because of unfounded charges made against his SAC and his dereliction relative to advising the Bureau about certain information. He was not recommended favorably for reinstatement. Daniel L. O'Connor, mentioned in Billings's letter, is a former Agent, EOD 6-26-39, resigned 10-15-45, services satisfactory. Billings EOD 9-3-40, resigned 8-3-51, services satisfactory and relations cordial since resignation.

DWB:blr
(3)

FBI

COMM - FBI
MAILED 20

Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

TO THE [illegible] LIBRARY, ROOM 4248

100-52226

DeGaulle and the CIA

Information bearing on the tragic paralysis of American effort to resist communism was given me by a man who is a reliable source of information.

He said: be careful about DeGaulle. During the war, the best informed people in American intelligence agencies were worried about DeGaulle's secret connivance with the French communist party, until they found out why.

The communists in Nazi-occupied France were the only ones with the necessary means of obtaining or forging all the documents and papers which secret DeGaullists landing in France needed for underground work.

Moreover, DeGaulle found out, to his cost, that any of his agents who did not clear through the communist underground were promptly "fingered" to the German Gestapo, and executed. The American Office of Strategic Services had to make similar "arrangements" with the communists in France to protect our people.

In the current liberal-internationalist smear of DeGaulle, the lefties hammer the fact that DeGaulle is anti-American: but they never tell why. Here is why:

First off, DeGaulle is no fool. He quickly saw through that super-confidenceman, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Next, DeGaulle's intelligence was good: DeGaulle knew that the now-sainted *FDR was surrounded and inspired by communists.*

A former important State Department official told me that, several years ago, he talked with DeGaulle's chief of intelligence.

The DeGaulle intelligence chief complained bitterly *that the American Central Intelligence Agency was spending millions of dollars in France on all the little guttersnipe leftist papers it could find—papers which were blatantly anti-American, and generally socialist or radical.* The Central Intelligence Agency claimed that it was building up in France a "third force" against communism. But *the force which CIA subsidized with American tax money was pro-communist and anti-American*—and it was mainly against DeGaulle. The American CIA feared DeGaulle more than it did the communists.

Hence, all the present clamor about DeGaulle and some of his henchmen being anti-American. They are, for very good reasons, *anti-CIA*, which is something else again. *THE NEW YORK TIMES WAS ALMOST HYSTERICAL ABOUT DeGAULLE COMING TO POWER—YOU CAN UNDERSTAND WHY.*

I personally doubt that DeGaulle has the character to regenerate and restore France, although I wish him success.

I think France's role on the stage of history is over and that she will never come back. Maybe the military can cauterize out the rot of defeatism, pacifism, radicalism, and degenerate communism: but I doubt it. I think it has gone too far.

There isn't the slightest possibility of a Congressional investigation into that super-state Central Intelligence Agency; and, *until we do have such an investigation, our foreign policy will continue as a calculated and planned weakening of America and a strengthening of Russia to the final day when armed resistance would be futile and suicidal, and we throw in the sponge by default.*

—Dan Smoot

American Mercury October, 1958

PERS. FILES

(TRUE COPY)

December 9, 1958

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

Dear Mr. Hoover: Howard B. Smoot

For some time I have been a reader of The Dan Smoot Report, published in Dallas, Texas by Smoot, your former administrative assistant.

Recently, I have encountered an attempt to smear and discredit Mr. Smoot's material and the implication was made that you did not approve of it, either.

If any of us is to help in this fight against Communism we must leave the support of known patriots like yourself and, although I'm fully aware that the F.B.I. does not give out information pro or con on individuals or organizations, it seems to me in a case such as this-some remarks could be made to indicate your opinion of Smoot-and should be made.

His Report gives nothing but facts and we should feel free to use this Report in presenting these facts to others without doubt being cast on the character of Smoot or his Report-especially when your name was mentioned as one who perhaps did not approve.

The day is late, as you know, in this fight for survival against Communism and surely you can say something at this time that will be helpful.

Sincerely, 264 814-13

/s/ Mrs. Ted Drummond

4409 N State
Oklahoma City 12, Okla.

ack mne
12-18-58
CBF
1 copy typed
[illegible] 12-58

December 18, 1958

REC. 17.
62 - 102576 - 16
EX-136

Mrs. Ted Drummond
4409 North State
Oklahoma City 12, Oklahoma

Dear Mrs. Drummond:

Your letter of December 9, 1958, has been received, and your interest in writing is appreciated.

It was thoughtful of you to afford me your comments and observations on the matters you mentioned. In response to your request, I wish to point out that, as Director of a Federal investigative agency, it has been my policy over the years to refrain from making any appraisal or evaluation of individuals, publications and organizations; therefore, it will not be possible for me to take the action you suggested. I know you can understand my position in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Former Agent Howard B. Smoot, EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51 shortly after he was censured, placed on probation and transferred because of unfounded charges made against his SAC and his dereliction of certain responsibilities. He was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

ARTESIA HIGH SCHOOL

CALLOWAY TAULBEE, PRINCIPAL — ARTESIA, NEW MEXICO

January 27, 1959

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmo
Mr. DeLoa
Mr. McGui
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parso
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotte
Mr. W.C.S
Tele. Roo
Mr. Hollon
Miss Gand

EX-PROC. JAN 30 1959

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

Dear Sir:

This is a letter to inquire about Dan Smoot who has served as an F.B.I. agent in the past and as an administrative assistant to you. We are concerned with the Dan Smoot Report, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas.

Our particular interest is occasioned by the fact that this material is being presented to us as appropriate material for study of communism and we question the validity of much of it. Any information you can give relative to the status of Dan Smoot or this type of report will be greatly appreicated.

Sincerely yours,

Howard D. Smoot

Calloway Taulbee

CT/nk

RECORDED - 162

67-263689-182

Searched ... Numbered ...

FEB 12 1959

FEB 10 1959

DEPS. FILES

PERS. FILES

February 5, 1959

Mr. Calloway Taulbee
Principal
Artesia High School
1006 West Richardson Avenue
Artesia, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Taulbee:

I have received your letter of January 27, 1959, and your interest in writing me is indeed appreciated. It was thoughtful of you to afford me the benefit of your observations on the matter to which you referred.

Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. As you can readily understand, I am not in a position to express any opinion concerning Mr. Smoot or the publication you mentioned. It has been my policy over the years as Director of this Bureau to refrain from making any appraisals or evaluations of individuals, publications or organizations.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. Howard D. Smoot, former SA EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51. Shortly prior to his resignation Smoot was censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic and he was not recommended for reinstatement.

WHS:pmk
(3)

FEB 5 6 35 PM '59
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 8
FEB - 6 1959
COMM-FBI

RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/9/59

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-0)

SUBJECT: DAN SMOOT REPORT Howard D. Smoot
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

On February 27, 1959 Mrs. ALICE A. MERRILL, 22 Euston Street, Brookline, Massachusetts telephonically contacted the Boston Office and advised that she had just received an eighteen-page phamphlet in the mails which is postmarked at Westfield, Massachusetts entitled "DAN SMOOT REPORT". She said it was identified therein as Volume 5, #4, and that DAN SMOOT was identified therein as a former FBI Agent who was at one time an administrative assistant to J. EDGAR HOOVER, and who also worked, during his employment with the FBI, on Communist investigations.

Pamphlet

Mrs. MERRILL informed that the phamphlet is published in Dallas, Texas by DAN SMOOT according to its contents; that SMOOT's picture appears in this phamphlet; that it deals with various matters including Communism and segregation, and that it contains nothing subversive. She stated this phamphlet revealed that it sold at $10.00 a year or $18.00 for two years. She said she was contemplating subscribing to it and wanted to determine what information this office might have on the SMOOT REPORT or on DAN SMOOT before doing so. She was appropriately advised in the latter regard.

According to Mrs. MERRILL, she did not know who sent this publication to her and she knows no one in Westfield, Massachusetts.

The files of this office contained no reference to the DAN SMOOT REPORT; however, the files do show that on June 5, 1956 Mrs. E. C. GOULET, 11 Francis Avenue, Holyoke, Massachusetts furnished this office, among other material,

67-263689-183

2 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
1 - Boston (62-0)
LDM:etg
(5)

Gone to all headquarters 3-16-59 MLL

Ret to all sac's 3-16-59 MLL

2 APR 1 1959

a four-page phamphlet entitled "For America To All Americans of Undivided Loyalty". It was dated January 6, 1956 and distributed by "For America", Suite 335, 1001 Commonwealth Avenue, Washington, D.C. One DAN SMOOT and one DEAN CLARENCE MANION, no addresses nor further identifying data, were identified thereon as co-chairmen of "For America".

It is requested that the Dallas Division, make appropriate inquiry regarding the DAN SMOOT REPORT and DAN SMOOT, and advise the Bureau of any pertinent information developed.

VACB Unless advised to the contrary by Bureau

RS sent Dallas 3-13-59

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: March 16, 1959

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

SUBJECT: "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT"

Howard D. Smoot is a former Special Agent who EOD 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51. Shortly prior to his resignation he was censured, placed on probation and transferred because of unfounded charges he made against his SAC and because he failed to apprise the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic and he was not recommended for reinstatement.

After his resignation he went to work for H. L. Hunt's "Facts Forum," resigning in July, 1955. Since then he has been engaged privately as a commentator and as publisher of a newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report," published in Dallas. It deals with such topics as communism, desegregation, etc., and is frequently highly controversial. The newssheet has come to the attention of several field offices, and we have received inquiries concerning it from these offices. Because of the wide distribution it is receiving, it is felt that an SAC letter would be in order advising the entire field of the nature of this publication and pointing out that we must be most circumspect in answering any inquiries concerning Smoot or in any contacts with him.

RECOMMENDATION:

That attached SAC letter be sent, giving the field the background on "The Dan Smoot Report" and pointing out that we must be most circumspect in answering any inquiries on it or in any contacts with Smoot.

67-263689-184

Enclosure

MLL:cr
(2)

APR 1 1959

E. W. GLASS, B. S. IN PHARMACY

A. OWLER, B. S. IN PHARMACY

STORE NO. 1
504 W. 4TH
DIAL FE 2-5746

Glass Professional Pharmacy

"ODESSA'S ORIGINAL PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY"

STORE NO. 2
1210 N. TEXAS
DIAL FE 2-5705

Odessa, Texas

March 8, 1959

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

HOWARD D. O SMOOT

Dear Sir:

Although I realize there are other agencies to whom I should perhaps address this letter, I feel, along with many other responsible citizens of this city, that immediate action should be taken to at least determine if subversive forces are at work in this community through a citizens group whose purpose is to create, not only distrust of our government, but to bring about general dissatisfaction and direct opposition to our present government.

This group, calling themselves "Independent Conservative Voters", did not particularly arouse us in the beginning in that we felt they were certainly entitled to their political beliefs and were merely exercising their freedom of speech. The group is organized using Dan Smoot and literature supplied from many of his publications along with literature the source of which is unknown to most of us. Although the extent of their activities has been mostly local, their ambitions are national in scope. The original activities of this group were against the 16th Amendment, always continuing into almost every phase of government, quoting material of a definite nature to show that all of the citizens not of their way of thinking are merely "dupes" of subversives, communists, and an all-powerful government usurping the rights of the individual.

EX-132 REC 62-102576-
10
67-263689-185
MAR 18 1959

Although we citizens who are now seriously disturbed by the pressures and methods of this group are thoroughly in accord with their beliefs in political freedom, and free speech, we do feel that since these people are certainly not representative of our local population, and since the ideas expressed by them in the literature dispersed locally is not locally inspired nor of their original thinking, that some group

O'Connor

/16/59
El Paso (Enc)
Dallas (Enc-2)
DS/Ram

PERS. FILES

designed to discredit our government and create dissatisfaction is behind their thinking. They, being led locally by a physician who to my knowledge, received his medical education on a government program and even his advanced training in radiology and isotopes at Oak Ridge, and has used every political measure he could muster to keep from serving his tour in the armed forces and to fight the U. N., and all agencies which might include him collectively, have made many responsible citizens here conclude that their group must have a subversive origin. Certainly, they cannot be so individually selfish as to feel that the government is merely a personal threat to them.

History shows that in those instances in which the Communists have not moved in by force, they have "gotten their foot in the door" via these forces that split the population and plant general dissatisfaction and dissension. If Dan Smoot is the brain and the source of material used, and his record as an American is unimpeachable, then we feel that he is perhaps backed by, or misled by, a force of which he is not fully cognizant.

It is sincerely and earnestly requested that any information that may be available on the activities of the Smoot forces, (or if the "Independent Conservative Voters" are not limited to our particular locale) or any group backing or supporting Smoot or this group, that may have, in the opinion of the Bureau, any connection with Communistic activity, be forwarded that we may spearhead an effective counter-attack against the type of activity as being waged by this group. Certainly an investigation by the Bureau would be welcome by most of us who believe in Americanism by, and for, the people.

Very truly yours,

Emery W. Glass

Emery W. Glass
1210 N. Texas St.
Odessa, Texas

March 16, 1959

REC-7
MCT-25

62-102576-17

EX-132

HOWARD D. OSMOOT

Mr. Emery W. Glass
1210 North Texas Street
Odessa, Texas

Dear Mr. Glass:

Your letter dated March 8, 1959, has been received and the motive which prompted your communication is indeed appreciated.

While I would like to be of service, the function of the FBI as a fact-gathering agency does not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. Furthermore, information in the files of this Bureau is maintained as confidential and available for official use only in accordance with a regulation of the Department of Justice. I regret, therefore, that I am unable to furnish you the information you desire concerning the organization mentioned in your letter.

I am sure you will understand the necessity for this policy and will not infer from my inability to be of assistance that we do or do not have in our files the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
MAR 16 1959
COMM-FBI

EBI

EBI
RECEIVED

MAR 16 11 18 AM '59
FBI
READING ROOM

1 - El Paso (Enclosure) (See note, page 2.)
2 - Dallas (Enclosure) (See note, page 2.)

See note on yellow, page 3.

RDS: bam (6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Nease
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy
DeLoach

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Emery W. Glass

ATTENTION: SACs, El Paso and Dallas

Enclosed for the Dallas Office are two copies and for the El Paso Office one copy of correspondent's letter. Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning correspondent.

Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning "Independent Conservative Voters" allegedly headed by Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas.

For the information of El Paso, Smoot as Howard R. Smoot was a Special Agent of the Bureau from March 2?, 1942 to June 15, 1951, when he resigned while assigned to the Dallas Office. Shortly prior to his resignation, he had been censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges he made against his SAC and his dereliction in not advising the Bureau of certain matters. The Bureau is most circumspect in its dealings with Smoot. He now issues a weekly publication known as "The Dan Smoot Report."

The Dallas Office is instructed to furnish the Bureau any available information concerning the "Independent Conservative Voters." It is not desired that any open inquiries be made concerning this matter in order to avoid any charges that the Bureau is investigating Smoot or this new organization. Inquiry should be limited to a check of your office files and appropriate confidential sources of your office who may be in a position to furnish information concerning the officials and the aims and purposes of this organization.

This data should be furnished the Bureau under appropriate caption, with reference made to this communication.

Mr. Emery W. Glass

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent refers to the above group believed to be headed by Dan Smoot. Correspondent believes action should be taken to determine if subversive forces are at work through this group to create distrust of the Government. He requested any information the Bureau may have on the Smoot forces indicating communist activity so he can spearhead an effective counterattack against the group.

Although we know nothing of this new organization, and have not investigated it or Smoot (except for his Bureau employment) it is believed that such a reply to the correspondent will infer we approve of the organization and Smoot. In view of the circumstances surrounding Smoot's resignation from the Bureau, his activities since that time, and his sometimes antagonistic attitude toward the Bureau, it is believed the above reply will best serve the interests of the Bureau in this instance.

3/24/59
SAC LETTER NO. 59-17

(F) "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT" -- From time to time the Bureau and field offices receive inquiries concerning a newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report," published at Dallas, Texas, on a weekly basis by Howard D. (Dan) Smoot. This newssheet deals with various topics such as communism, desegregation, etc., and its articles are frequently controversial.

For the information of the field, Howard D. Smoot entered on duty as a Special Agent of the Bureau on March 23, 1942, and resigned voluntarily on June 15, 1951. After his resignation he worked until July, 1955, for "Facts Forum." Since that time he has been engaged privately as a commentator and as publisher of his newssheet.

Any inquiries concerning Smoot or his newssheet must be handled in a most circumspect manner. Inquiries as to whether or not he was an FBI employee should be answered by **merely** giving the dates of his employment and no additional comment should be made. If questioned, it should be emphasized that Smoot's opinions and comments are his own and do not in any manner represent the FBI.

263 689 - 186
67- ~~276 213 - 115~~

3 APR 10 1959

Mr. H. Lesley Phlips
Glenmoore, Chester County, Penna.

Honorable J.Edgar Hoover, Chief
of the F.B.I.
Justice Building
Washington, D.C.

20 July I 9 5 9

Dear Mr. Hoover :

Confirming my telephone conversation with Mr. Neil H. Campbell of your office of this morning.

But first I want to thank you for the great service you are doing to help keep our Nation sound, and the many articles by you as published by newspapers and magazines about your work and sound advices for us to follow and maintain are certainly worthy of great commendation to you and your entire organization.

This Dan Smoot Report, enclosed herewith, is most interesting and shows a side of the school situation that from my own observation is largely true, so it is easy for me to be in accord with this publication. But as a matter of record I would like to know if Mr. Smoot was in your employ as he he indicates on page #183 of the June 8th.1959 issue.

"Children cannot be made good by making them happy, but they can be made happy by making them good."

Very sincerely, H. L. Phlips

I am serving the 4th term as Constable, East Nantmeal Twp. Chester County, Pa.

62-263689-187
2 JUL 28 1959

THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 5, No. 23 | Monday, June 8, 1959 | Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

Looking Inside Our Schools

by Virginia Lee Hallock

Except for headlines and some changes made necessary by requirements of space, this whole Report *was written by Mrs. Hallock (840 Ree Del Court, Salem, Oregon) whose credentials are self-evident — and whose story has profound national importance.*

Propaganda of professional educationists has made public education a sacred cow — bulldozing the public into silence with insinuations that *any* criticism of public schools is evil; harassing good teachers who dare criticize the system which many of them regard as a three-ring circus.

But emotional appeals to "save our schools" (by suppressing all criticism and by voting educationists all the money they want) are wearing thin. The public is becoming aware that public education in America has evolved into a cumbersome, inefficient machine, controlled by professional educationists who are primarily concerned with public relations, budget, juggling, and personal aggrandizement — than with educating children. Throughout the nation, voters have begun to reject astronomical school budgets.

The Salem story is an example of this trend.

Salem, capital of Oregon, is a beautiful little city of something more than 40,000 people. Year after year, Salem voters have dutifully approved the school administration's ever-ascending budgets — until 1959.

On May 4, 1959, there was a school budget election in Salem. The public schools administration had submitted a budget which would have meant that property taxes would be twice as much as they were ten years before — and would increase another 50% in the next six years. The voters were bombarded with the usual arguments implying that any hesitancy to give the school board all it asked would be shameful stinginess; would betray every adult's sacred trust to give children the best education possible; Salem had the best schools in America because voters had been generous in approving school budgets; the only way for

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT, a magazine edited and published weekly by Dan Smoot, mailing address P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas, Telephone TAylor 4-8683 (Office Address 6441 Gaston Avenue). Subscription rates: $10.00 a year, $6.00 for 6 months, $3.00 for 3 months, $18.00 for two years. For first class mail $12.00 a year; by airmail (including APO and FPO) $14.00 a year. Reprints of specific issues: 1 copy for 25¢; 6 for $1.00; 50 for $5.50; 100 for $10.00—each price for bulk mailing to one person.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1959. Second class mail privileges authorized at Dallas, Texas.

ENCLOSURE 67-26389-45

Salem to maintain its leadership in education was for the system to continue its growth; this could be done only if voters continued to give the school board the bedrock necessities which it requested in its proposed budgets.

But on May 4, 1959, the largest number (over 10,000) of voters ever to go to the polls for such an election in Salem, voted almost 3 to 1 against the proposed school budget (7,083 against; 2,706 for)!

The school superintendent said:

"The only conclusion I can draw is that this group has permitted approximately 7,000 people, a large share of whom have no children in school, to determine what the educational offerings of the school ought to be."

The school administration concluded that the vote against the school budget resulted from public ignorance: intensive measures must be taken to "re-educate" the voting public so that the same budget could be submitted again — successfully.

* * * * *

Re-educating the Public

The re-election was tentatively scheduled for June 10, 1959 — and "re-education of the voting public" began.

On May 6, 1959, the school board and the budget committee met to reduce the budget proposal so that voters might accept it. Much of the budget which voters had rejected two days before was for increases in teachers' salaries, amounting to a $540-a-term across-the-board raise for all teachers.

Representatives of the organized teachers came to the May 6, 1959, budget-reducing meeting, to demand that the original budget be re-submitted without reduction. The teachers' spokesmen said the May 4 election had been "unfair," describing the 7000 people who had voted against the school budget with such terms as "stupid," "brainless," "ignoramus."

Some folks who had voted against the school budget were present. When they stood to explain their point of view, the teachers regaled them with such catcalls as, "shut up, ignoramus," and "sit down, stupid."

The school board and the budget committee, carefully steered by professional educationists in the school administration, suggested insignificant, token reductions in the proposed pay raises for teachers — offered larger reductions in certain items which they knew the public wanted and would be willing to approve in full.

This maneuver — reducing those portions of the budget which the public really did not want reduced, while keeping virtually unchanged the items that the professional educationists wanted — was clever; but it, together with the belligerent attitude of the organized teachers, backfired.

The "re-education" of the public began to work against the educationists, instead of for them.

The day after the noisy May 6 meeting, one man, in a published letter-to-the-editor said he had voted for the budget, but was now glad it had been defeated—since he had witnessed the arrogance of the teachers. Other letters chided the teachers for their behavior; and one of the local newspapers editorialized about the teachers' truculent unwillingness to accept any compromise about their own salary raises.

The school budget election in Salem had become a warm controversy. The date of the "re-election" was changed from June 10 to June 17.

* * * * *

Short-Changed Children

Why have voters of Salem rebelled against unquestioning approval of ever-increasing school budgets?

I have been on the inside of this situation, as a teacher; and I was gratified by the large and emphatic vote against the school budget. I know that charges made by school administration officials and by the organized teachers are not true: the 7000 people who voted against the school budget were not stingy old people with no children in school, nor were they self-

ish property owners thinking only of their pocketbooks.

I personally know *many* young parents who voted against the budget, because this was an effective (and safely anonymous) way of showing their loss of confidence in a school system which had *short-changed their children* educationally. I know teachers who voted against the budget, to register disapproval of the school system and of the arrogance of their co-workers in demanding excessive salary increases.

The best people of Salem are beginning to realize that, although they have poured out their tax money generously to build elaborate school buildings, and load the public payrolls with expensive administrative personnel for the schools, and to pay school teachers wages far better than what the average taxpayer himself makes — they are not getting adequate education for their children.

Why? The answer goes deeper than local conditions in Salem. What's wrong with the public schools in Salem is, generally, the same thing that is wrong with big public school systems all over America. The bigger the systems become — the more they amalgamate and gobble up the smaller, community-type public schools — the more evident the basic sickness becomes. The sickness is a distorted, if not deliberately corrupted, philosophy of education.

* * * * *

Educational Philosophy

A few weeks before the May 4 budget election in Salem, the Oregon Board of Education announced that it was going to hold a meeting to formulate and adopt a "philosophy of education" for the state of Oregon.

I compiled a list of suggestions for the State Board to consider. My suggestions included the following:

(1) That Oregon schools be dedicated to the education of children, and that political and personal implications of any adult personnel or pressure groups be subordinated to this goal.

(2) That emphasis in Oregon schools be placed on intellectual discipline rather than on social adjustment.

(3) That the fullest possible opportunity be accorded, not only to intellectually superior children, but to all students who show evidence of initiative, ambition, and intellectual curiosity.

(4) That Oregon schools resist pressures to divert school time to activities of minor educational significance (including contests not related to the curriculum, money-raising projects such as carnivals, collecting clothing for needy families, the sale of savings stamps, and other public-relations activities not related to academic education).

(5) That clear standards of actual accomplishment be used in Oregon schools to measure each student's progress and to govern promotion to higher levels.

(6) That teacher tenure be abolished. Good teachers should not fear dismissal, and indifferent teachers should not have the protection of tenure.

(7) That a study be made of the merit system of determining teachers' salaries.

(8) That measures be taken to prevent teachers from being subjected to undue indignities, pressures, regimentation and extraneous responsibilities.

(9) That a study of the state's school of education be made to determine if it is true that students who flunk out of our state university and our state college are accepted for admittance to the teachers' colleges and subsequently become the teachers of our children.

(10) That Oregon schools be encouraged to provide an atmosphere of moral affirmation without which education has no purpose.

I sent my suggestions to a newspaper in Portland and to local papers in Salem. Within hours after my "proposals for a philosophy of education" were published, telephone calls and letters started coming from all over the state. Parents and teachers, in large numbers, showed that they are intensely interested in the schools. Their enthusiastic reaction to my proposals reveal discontent with what the public schools have become — reveal a vigorous, and wholesome, desire to reorientate our schools toward the only purpose that can justify schools at all: namely, the proper education of children.

The people who responded to my suggestions were *not* concerned primarily with the burden of school taxes — but with the fact that while they have been spending huge sums on education, children are not being educated.

When the State Board of Education announced the adoption of its philosophy of education, newspapers revealed that the release was written, not by the Board of Education, but by a committee of the State Department of Education — just a canned release, which said, in part:

"The objectives of education should stem directly from the nature of man and his needs, from the nature of the school, and from our society's basic characteristics which distinguish its culture. . . . Our culture is based upon the importance of the individual within the group — it is dynamic and changing, based upon political equality and growing reliance upon the democratic spirit and process which more and more pervades all aspects of life — it is increasingly affected by the interdependence of individuals, groups and nations; and it is permeated with the ideal of an increasingly good life for all — our culture in the 20th century is confronted with many unsolved problems, arising from conditions largely created by science and technological development. . . .

"Man is a product of both his heredity and his environment, has personal worth and dignity, is neither inherently good nor bad, but individually develops standards from his culture and seeks satisfaction of his needs as a total personality, such as contentment gained from a complete and abundant life and self-respect developed as an individual."

This is a philosophy of education? These final-constructed sentences are pure gobbledegook penned in professional jargonese by the hand of a typical educationist. These meaningless words offer neither inspiration nor a workable pattern for a state policy.

* * * * *

Teacher Shortage

Professional educationists constantly talk about a "teacher shortage," insisting that this dangerous condition can be corrected only by raising teachers' salaries to "attract and keep" good teachers.

This is fatuous and dishonest propaganda, appealing to the emotions of a voting public, who have been brainwashed into believing that money is synonymous with quality — that they are not "acting in the best interests of their children" if they do not favor unlimited expenditures for whatever the professional educationists want.

There is no teacher shortage. Last year, the Salem system alone had more than 900 applications; but getting into the system is like joining an exclusive country club. The system does not evaluate teachers on the basis of how well they teach, but on their loyalty and conformity to the system.

This condition helps account for the teachers' continual and exclusive harping on salaries. Last year, when I was a teacher, every Classroom Teachers' meeting I attended was devoted to talk about higher salaries for teachers. There were good teachers who would have liked to talk about better academic standards and a wholesome teaching atmosphere, but they were afraid to open their mouths. The union-like tactics of the professional groups which control teachers are not interested in good teaching: they are interested in good salaries. Talk about anything but salaries would be taken, therefore, as complaining disloyalty. Any teacher who speaks out against the system jeopardizes her professional status. The good ones remain silent, or they leave the teaching profession. The teachers whom the professional groups encourage — and whom, therefore, the public hears from — are the ones who are interested primarily in money, and who have developed an arrogant attitude about their own worth.

Throughout the State of Oregon — throughout the nation — there are many fine, experienced teachers who have quit teaching; not because of salaries but because the system had forced them into a rut of mediocrity in their own beloved profession.

* * * * *

A Super School

I speak from experience. I taught in the

Salem system during the 1957-58 school year. All the money in the world could not induce me to repeat this experience. This was in no sense a matter of personalities, but simply a matter of principle.

When I did my practice teaching in college some years ago we used the project system which was supposed to "adjust" children. No subjects, as such, were taught. I saw this for what it was; and, when I started teaching, I actually bootlegged phonics. I was dismayed that in Salem — which is supposed to have the best schools in America — I had to revert to a system in which "adjustment" rather than education was stressed.

There were 550 children in the school where I taught; 18 teachers. Within two months, I realized that the important thing was to keep the school at the top of the totem pole. There was an air of pseudo-superiority which must, at all costs, be maintained. The principal means of holding this place of eminence was by repeatedly winning the Freedoms Foundation award.

I taught the fifth grade in which the social studies (progressive-education vernacular) embrace the study of the United States. In spite of this, my room (and the other three fifth-grades, along with all other rooms in the school) were required to make elaborate reports and projects on such unrelated countries as Yemen, Cambodia, Australia. Our children were asked to bring to school as many foreign stamps as they could (the reward for which was public approbation over the loud speaker system). It took many hours of administrative time to paste these stamps in a book, to be submitted as part of the contest entry. The book which cost so much student, teacher, and administrative time (and of course, tax money) to compile wasn't even kept at the school for permanent enlightenment of children.

I had my hands full trying to follow 26 guides, handbooks, and manuals in the teaching of eleven subjects and performing extra duties not related to the curriculum.

The various contests and projects had no relation to academic education of the children: they were public-relations activities designed to win "awards" for the school and, thus, maintain its standing as "superior."

A teacher's responsibility *should be* to indoctrinate children with high moral principles and stimulate academic accomplishments. Social adjustment is a natural outcome of these two goals, but in the Salem system social adjustment is the first consideration. This goes hand in hand with public relations which is so important in the matter of budget passing.

A policy of discipline is not set by the administration or the schools, and it was apparent to me that teachers in our school had no backing on discipline. I was fortunate in that I had a "good" room, but some teachers had discipline problems that were nightmares. There wasn't very much a teacher could do except to appeal to a child to be good. By law she is not allowed to touch him, and he knows this; he has no graded report cards so that grades could be lowered or poor citizenship could be noted; he will be passed whether he does the work or not; and, if he should be sent to the office, chances are that he would receive a pat on the head and a cookie in an effort to help him "adjust." This actually happened.

Here is the picture in the Super School where I taught: a classroom of 30 children with maturity achievements ranging from second grade to tenth grade, no grading system, automatic passing, no school discipline, and something under a thousand interruptions each day. I cannot ever remember having an uninterrupted presentation.

Besides attempting to teach eleven subjects according to the precepts of both the state and the city systems (which occasionally conflict), I was faced with the following periodic responsibilities: lunchroom duty, playground duty, providing flowers for the entrance hall, polishing the Freedoms Foundations awards, assembly programs, bulletin boards, display case, flag raising ceremony, hall monitoring, weighing and measuring children and testing

their eyes, collecting and wrapping clothing and other provisions for needy families, preparing children for innumerable contests and collecting money for school fees, milk, lunch, savings stamps, class pictures and special programs.

It was nearly two weeks at the beginning of the school year before I realized that it was my duty to clean the room (except for sweeping) or to see that the children did it. This was a new wrinkle. I had previously taught in a room that sparkled each morning when I arrived at school.

In Salem, teachers are on duty from the time they get to school in the morning until the children leave in the afternoon. An occasional "free" lunch period meant about six minutes in which to eat a lunch away from children.

Our parent conferences were slanted to encourage good public relations: everything was fine: children were passed whether they completed grade requirements or not.

What preparation is this for adult life? How can children — denied the privilege of doing their own adjusting; deprived the stimulation of competition — adapt themselves to the rigors of adulthood?

Lack of discipline and emphasis on social adjustment are creating a generation of weaklings of the very sort who will be adherents of a welfare state.

Automatic promotion leaves parents with no way of knowing how their children are doing, or what their abilities are. The long-range effect on the children is dreadful.

Last year, I was prevented from retaining in the fifth grade a child who was doing third grade work; so, he is now limping along in the sixth grade. This doesn't make sense. In adult life this individual will have to compete with others. If he does not come through with the goods (regardless of the reasons), he will be fired, or retained at his level. Why should he not now, as a child, be prepared for this reality?

Automatic promotion places many children ahead of their accomplishment level — making it necessary for the schools to employ a "reading consultant" (at $6500 a year) who is supposed to help children adjust to a grade level where they have no business being in the first place. This adds a great deal of expense to the system — and makes matters worse for good teachers. The Oregon schools are so top-heavy with expensive "special consultants" and other supervisory personnel that teachers must exert more effort to please the consultants than to teach the children. Teachers are so regimented and harassed by this system of too-many-chiefs-for-the-indians that they can't really enjoy teaching. Work without enjoyment cannot be inspired; and without inspiration, teachers cannot inspire children.

* * * * *

Who Is To Blame?

Parents are basically responsible for what has happened to the schools: they have just turned their children and their money over to educationists and then have shown little interest in what happened to either.

But it is hard for parents to get a true picture of their schools. In Salem (and elsewhere) you will even find PTA groups (composed of parents who are at least interested enough to *try* to do something) spending their time and money to promote the professional educationists' "Save Our Schools" propaganda.

Why are so many parents indifferent, and others misinformed? The newspapers are at fault.

Nowadays, the first concern of a big-school administration is to align itself with the press, particularly the local papers; and it is nearly always successful in doing this. Perhaps editors feel compelled to support school administrations, "as a public service"; but they neglect their real duty to give the public an accurate and complete picture.

Apart from one instance (where there was an open discussion of the school situation and

papers actually printed parents' criticisms, in full) I have never seen in the local papers anything about the public schools, except canned propaganda stuff put out by the school administration.

Thus, the local press has helped deceive the people into believing many administration misrepresentations, the chief ones being that Salem has the best schools in America because of their winning of contests, and participation in extravagant public-relations projects—and that the superiority of Salem schools can be maintained only by uncomplaining public approval of the astronomical, and ever-growing, budgets which the school administration submits.

The local press has given much space to the school administration's boasting about a Salem schools program of giving special treatment to children with high I. Q's. The truth is that the whole program of special classes for the brightest students is a misconception not only of the purpose of schools, but of human nature. The important thing is the intellectual curiosity of normal individuals who need guidance in doing the most with what they have. Genius will find and express itself. Remember that the late great Thomas Edison was considered a dunce in school.

From reading the local newspapers, however, you would think that this "high I.Q." program in the public schools is the greatest thing ever.

I actually believe that if the press gave the public a true picture of the public schools — including some statistics on the tax money going into salaries for administrative personnel who have little or nothing to do with educating children — the public *never would* approve a public school budget.

* * * * *

They Play For Keeps

The educationists have means other than simple propaganda to put their programs over. They have contacts other than their good-relations connections with the local newspapers.

As mentioned earlier, at the May 4, 1959, school budget election in Salem, 7,083 citizens voted *against* the school budget; 2706 voted for it.

The following week, newspapers reported that 7000 voters were being taken off the county voting rolls. Of these, 4000 were voters in the Salem school district. No one knew, of course, how many of these 4000 Salem citizens had actually voted in the May 4 election — or how they had voted; but it was certain that they wouldn't be voting in the June election when the school budget was resubmitted.

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

SO IMPORTANT

Taking these 4000 Salem voters off the rolls was legal: the law in this county says that any person who fails to vote in two consecutive primary or general elections loses the privilege of voting, unless he re-registers. These 4000 voters were validly excluded by that law. The significant thing is that the deadline for removing them from the voting rolls was in March; but,

"because of the press of preparing for the school budget election, none of the names of the ineligible voters had been removed."

Now that so many voters had gone against the school budget, they were being removed before the next budget election. Does anyone suppose they would have been removed if the school budget had carried?

* * * * *

Bigness

I have emphasized "big-school" systems. Bigness seems to be related to the basic problem of a distorted educational philosophy.

In eastern Oregon, thinly populated, many schools are small. They are under the same State Department of Education that controls big school systems; but small schools in isolated communities are not subject to the same pressures from union-like professional groups and from the stultifying regimentation of a top-heavy administration.

Salem boasts of having the best schools in America; but a small school in central Oregon (the very kind that Dr. Conant wants to liquidate and consolidate into big systems) has a much better record in every way. In the small school, juvenile delinquency is nil; and the actual percentage records of its students — in getting scholarships on merit; in college attendance; in passing college entrance examinations; in high grade levels at college — are better than Salem can boast.

Teachers in the small school are not kept so busy with trivial duties that they have no time to nurture intellectual curiosity, courtesy, and other characteristics which make for better scholarship — and better citizenship.

* * * * *

Time Will Tell

The Salem story is far from finished; but facts and figures hitherto unknown have come out, and the public has been aroused from apathy.

Time will tell whether parents will find it more expedient to go along with the professional educationists and Save Our Schools, or start thinking for themselves and save their children.

If you do not keep a permanent file of *The Dan Smoot Report,* please mail this copy to a friend who is interested in sound government.

DAN SMOOT,
P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station
Dallas 14, Texas

Please enter my subscription for (_____years) (_____months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____; please bill me for_____.

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY AND STATE

July 27, 1959

Mr. H. Lesley Philips
Glenmoore, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Philips:

I have received your letter dated July 21, 1959, with enclosure, and I am grateful for the generous remarks you made concerning my activities as Director of the FBI. Your confidence and support are indeed appreciated.

For your information, Mr. Howard D. Smoot served as a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, until he voluntarily resigned effective June 15, 1951.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: H. Lesley Philips telephonically contacted the Bureau on 7-21-59, and asked to speak to the Director. He was referred to SA Neil H. Campbell, Crime Research Section. He advised he is mailing a copy of the "Dan Smoot Report" to the Bureau for any use we might find advantageous. Dan Smoot (Howard D. Smoot) is a former Agent, EOD 3-23-42, resigned 6-15-51, shortly after he was censured and placed on probation because of unfounded charges made against his SAC and his dereliction relative to advising the Bureau about certain information. He was not recommended favorably for reinstatement.

NHC:cam
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
DeLoach
McGuire
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NEW PARTY RALLY TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO

MORRISON HOTEL — OCT. 23-24

Principal Speakers :

Dan Smoot

Publisher and Newscaster



Dan Smoot

Dan Smoot, former administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, had an outstanding career in the F.B.I. which included three and a half years investigating Communism in the industrial midwest.

Dan Smoot reaches every week a radio and television audience estimated in excess of one million persons with his clear and compelling interpretation of the burning issues of the day. Mr. Smoot will be one of the featured speakers at the New Party Rally on Saturday night October 24th in the Constitution Room of the Morrison Hotel. Dan Smoot has come to the conclusion that America needs a new political party and that will be the subject of his talk at the rally.

American patriots sometimes bemoan the fact that pro-American commentators are not available on a national network, sponsored by national companies. Dan Smoot is sponsored by a dog food manufacturer (Dr. Ross Dog Food) of Los Angeles. Mr. D. B. Lewis, Dan's sponsor, tells of the results of sponsoring Dan Smoot's interpretation of issues facing America, when he states that some people go out and buy dogs and cats, become pet owners for the first time, just so they can buy Dr. Ross Dog Food, in order that Dan's program can continue to be heard! The story is also told that increases in sales were noted after just eight weeks of sponsorship of Dan's weekly television programs.

The American people want to hear the Conservative side of the news, all we have to do is let the advertisers know about the success of Dan Smoot in selling Dog Food, and his services will soon be in demand by other advertisers. Come to the NEW PARTY RALLY and hear Dan Smoot!

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

BAUMGARDNER

THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN
October, 1959
New Orleans, La.
NEW ORLEANS OFFICE

RE DAN SMOOT

HOWARD DRUMMOND

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Dan Smoot

Editor: Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Took his BA and MA at SMU in Dallas, Texas. He joined the faculty at Harvard as Teaching Fellow in English. In 1942, he took leave of absence and joined the FBI. For three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.



Mr. Smoot

After nine and a half years with the FBI he resigned to carry on his present type of work.

It will be the policy of this paper to quote from the "Dan Smoot Report. If you would like to read the full report and subscribe to the weekly "Dan Smoot Report" rates are $10.00 a year. Write P.O. Box 1305, Dallas, Texas.

Single copies of the "Dan Smoot Report" are 25 cents each.

THE AMERICAN STATESMAN
AUGUST 21, 1959
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

11/4/59

AIRTEL AM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (157-0)

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF NATIONAL
COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC FREEDOM,
INDEPENDENT AMERICAN FORUM,
NEW PARTY RALLY,
RACIAL MATTERS

Dan Smoot

Remyairtels 9/17/59, entitled, "Independent American Forum, Racial Matters" and 10/9/59, entitled "National States Rights Party, Racial Matters".

Submitted herewith to the Bureau is original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned functions held10/23 - 24/59, at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. One copy each for information is designated for offices receiving copies of this communication inasmuch as persons mentioned therein reside in areas covered by those offices.

67-263 689-188

157-110-

3 - Bureau
1 - Birmingham
1 - Boston
1 - Charlotte
1 - Cincinnati
1 - Cleveland
1 - Dallas
1 - Denver
1 - Detroit
1 - Houston
1 - Indianapolis
1 - Kansas City

ENCLOSURE

REC-92 MCT-5

23 NOV 6 1959

continue on 1 page

Agency
Req. Rec'd
Date Forw.
How Forw.
By

REDS. FILES

CG 157-O

1 - Knoxville (Encl - 1)
1 - Louisville (Encl - 1)
1 - Memphis (Encl - 1)
1 - Mobile (Encl - 1)
1 - New Orleans (Encl - 1)
1 - Pittsburgh (Encl - 1)
1 - Salt Lake City (Encl - 1)
1 - Savannah (Encl - 1)
1 - Seattle (Encl - 1)
1 - Springfield (Encl - 1)
1 - WFO (Encl - 1)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 105-4630, NSRP)

JWT:rcj
(27)

b6
b7C
b7D

Confidential informants CG T-1 and T-2 are identified respectively as [redacted]

On October 23, 1959, there was received at this office a special delivery letter dated 10/22/59, on the letterhead of "The Independent American" newspaper, signed by KENT H. COURTNEY, Publisher, 7314 Zimpel Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. COURTNEY stated that "The Independent American" was sponsoring the Independent American Forum and New Party Rally, Morrison Hotel, Chicago 10/23 - 24/59, and enclosed a "Statement of Principles" which he stated had been sent to a number of leading fugures in "Hate Groups" and in which they were requested not to attend the two day affair. He suggested that Bureau Agents be assigned to "cover" the meetings "both for our own protection and the protection of the decent Americans" who want no part of the "Hate Fanatics". It was stated in the enclosed "Statement of Policy" that "The Independent American" a National Conservative Political Action newspaper, was the sole sponsor of the Independent American Forum and the New Party Rally and that this statement was specifically published to make clear that persons associated with or representatives of organizations and publications which are engaged in Anti-Racial or Anti-Religious activities would not be welcome. It continued that any racial or religious bigot who attempted to disrupt the meeting would be dealt with by police and Hate - Mongers would not be permitted to "crash the party." It was indicated therein that that statement was disseminated to select newspapers, the FBI, and leaders of known "Hate" organizations.

WILLIAM G. PINSLEY, Anti-Defamation League, B-Nai B-Rith, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised on 10/27/59, that he had learned that communications were in fact sent by COURTNEY to approximately 25 "Hate Group - Personalities" throughout the country informing that they were not welcome at the above functions and would not be admitted. PINSLEY, as well as, the Chicago Police Department, Security Unit and Mrs. HELEN BABIAN stated that several local persons

affiliated with "Hate" organizations such as, Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING and Mrs. LYRL CLARK VAN HYNNING of the "We the Mothers" organization and JOSEPH BEAUHARNAIS, Chicago Bombing Suspect, did attempt to attend these activities but that police officers stationed at entrances to rooms in the Morrison Hotel where the above activities were held prevented them from entering. According to Mrs. BABIAN, those Chicago people who were excluded were extremely angry at that action. She furnished a copy of a letter obtained from Mrs. ELIZABETH DILLING addressed to KENT COURTNEY by JOHN G. CROMMELIN, Rear Admiral USN (retired), Wetumpka, Alabama, dated 10/17/59. CROMMELIN acknowledged receipt of a letter from COURTNEY dated 10/13/59, addressed to "Leaders of Known Hate Organizations" and compared COURTNEY with an unidentified editor who had admitted being a Communist. It was indicated that copies of CROMMELIN's letter were designated for General GEORGE STRATEMEYER, Honorable J. BRACKEN LEE, Dean CLARENCE E. MANION, Defense Committee, Daughters of the American Revolution and also: The EFF-BEE-EYE.

In view of the delicate political situation involved, dissimination of the attached information is being left to the discretion of the Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
NOVEMBER 4 1959

NATIONAL CONVENTION OF
NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR
ECONOMIC FREEDOM,
INDEPENDENT AMERICAN FORUM,
AND NEW PARTY RALLY,
MORRISON HOTEL, Chicago
Illinois, October 23 -
24, 1959

By letter dated October 22, 1959, the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation was advised by Kent Courtney, New Orleans, Louisiana, publisher of "The Independent American" newspaper that that publication was sponsoring an Independent American Forum and New Party Rally at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, October 23 - 24, 1959.

Activities on October 23, 1959, according to the October, 1959, issue of "The Independent American" and a program distributed by these organizations as furnished by confidential informant CG T-1 who has furnished reliable information in the past, consisted of a National Convention of the National Committee for Economic Freedom from 9:00 a.m. to 12 noon, a luncheon from noon to 2 p.m., and the Independent American Forum from 2:30 p.m., to 5 p.m., followed by an Independent American Forum banquet at 7 p.m.

67-263 689-188

CG 157-0

October 24, 1959, was designated as "New Party Rally Day" and activities beginning at 9:00 a.m., included panel discussion, addresses, luncheon, a political action seminar and reports from state leaders and concluded with a "New Party Rally" beginning at 7:00 p.m.

Featured on the program of the National Committee for Economic Freedom Convention were William H. Wilbur, Convention Chairman; Willis E. Stone, National Chairman; Frank Flick, General Chairman; Arthur Conrad, Chairman of the American Heritage Foundation; Tom Anderson, Publisher of "Farm and Ranch" magazine, Nashville, Tennessee; Dan Hanson, Cattleman, Kaycee, Wyoming; Ernest E. Anthony, M. D., Fort Worth, Texas; Thomas Parker, M.D., South Carolina; J.W. Clise, Seattle, Washington; George B. Fowler, Holyoke, Massachusetts; Philip M. McKenna, Latrobe, Pennsylvania; Robert E. Nesmith, Houston, Texas; A.G. Heinsohn, Jr., Sevierville, Tennessee; Mrs. Polly Ruhtenberg, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Featured on the program of the Independent American Forum were J.C. Laney, Alabama, Local Chairman of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, L & N Railway; Robert Love, Box Manufacturer, Wichita, Kansas; William Taylor Harrison, Alabama, president of National Right to Work Committee; Wells T. Lovett, Attorney, Owensboro, Kentucky; Kent Courtney, General Chairman; Clayton Rand, Mississippi, Humorist, Master of Ceremonies; Robert Welch, Belmont, Massachusetts, Publisher of "American Opinion" and William F. Buckley, Jr., Editor of "National Review".

Featured in "New Party Rally Day" activities were J. Clifford Simpson, Mount Vernon, Ohio, Vice-Chairman of Independent Farmers of Ohio; Ethan Stangland, Albion, Indiana, President of Independent Farmers of Indiana, Incorporated, and Chairman of the National Council of Farmers for America; Ralph A. Shinaberry, Hudson, Michigan, President of the Independent Farmers of Michigan; John Donaldson, New London, Ohio, Independent Farmers of Ohio; Vincent Richmond, Marcellus, Michigan; Bryton Barron, Author of "Inside the State Department"; Revilo P. Oliver, Professor

of Classics, University of Illinois; Kent Courtney; Tom Anderson; Doctor Medford Evans, Secretary and Chairman of the Organization and Strategy Committee, States Rights Party of Louisiana; David M. Molthrop, Washington D.C., Executive Secretary, National Committee on State Sovereignty; J. Bracken Lee, former governor of Utah, National Chairman of For America and publisher of "The American Statesman"; Dan Smoot, former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent and "administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover", nationally known radio and television news analyst.

It was reported by CG T-1 and CG T-2, another agency which conducts security type investigations in the Chicago Area, that the above speakers concerned themselves with allegations that programs and objectives of the Democratic and Republican parties are identical and that this country needs a new political conservative party which will be representative of the majority of the people and restore the two party system; advocated abolishment of income tax, elimination of socialism in the government, an increased offensive against Communism in this country, abolishment of foreign aid, civil protection of United States servicemen overseas, reduction of the national debt and return of many Federal powers to the several states. At the New Party Rally, October 24, 1959, Kent Courtney stated that a new political party had been formed and that it is their intent to place candidates on the ballot in as many as 30 states if the nominating petitions can be processed in time. The rally was concluded with an announcement by Courtney that all expenses of the two day affair were paid for by subscribers to "The Independent American" newspaper, but that there will be similar New Party Rallies so that other branches may be formed in other parts of the country and he called for donations. It was estimated by CG T-2 that approximately 400 persons attended the rally.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1409928-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 14
Page 5 ~ Duplicate;
Page 9 ~ Duplicate;
Page 25 ~ Duplicate;
Page 29 ~ Duplicate;
Page 43 ~ Duplicate;
Page 48 ~ Duplicate;
Page 54 ~ Duplicate;
Page 68 ~ Duplicate;
Page 92 ~ Duplicate;
Page 99 ~ Duplicate;
Page 104 ~ Duplicate;
Page 138 ~ Duplicate;
Page 146 ~ Duplicate;
Page 148 ~ Duplicate;

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

[redacted]

[redacted] Dengin Calif

Feb. 1, 1960

F. B. I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I would like to know why Dan Smoot left the service of the F. B. I? His followers claim that he was so dedicated to America that he felt he must resign from the service so that he could put on these Dan Smoot reports.

b6
b7C

Also, I would like to know the truth about the author of this book who wrote about the "Strange Death of FDR?" with false death certificates etc?

I will certainly appreciate a straight forward answer on these two questions.

Thank you

[redacted],

letter prep
2-9-60
adh

[redacted] 67-263689-189
64

REC-135

THREE

February 9, 1960

[redacted]

Denair, California

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated February 1, 1960, regarding Mr. Dan Smoot and the author of "Strange Death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned.

This Bureau is not in a position to make an appraisal or evaluation of the author of the publication you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

FEB 9 2 25 PM '60
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 5
FEB 9 1960
COMM-FBI

adh (3)
67-263689

Shortly prior to his resignation, Smoot was censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic and he was not recommended for reinstatement.

[redacted] in the Bureau Library advised that Emanuel M. Josephson is the author of the above-mentioned book.

b6
b7C

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

25 February 1960
NavCommSta Navy #128
c/o Fleet Post Office
San Francisco, California

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Hoover,

There is currently a television commentary each Sunday here in Hawaii, which has created an increasing amount of curosity and doubt as to its primary purpose. This program carries the title of "Dan Smoot Reports" having a reportedly Dan Smoot give various factual comments, in addition to a few opinions of his own.

After viewing this telecast occasionally, it is our opinion the main objective in the speakers' mind is to tear down or degrade high government officials, some which may deserve it, however, all high level government leaders are not criminals.

It is believed the truth should not be twisted or distorted, to enable a person to put across their point of view; when people do this with true facts, they usually have ulterior motives. Some of the statements heard are not sufficient for libel action, however, they tend to direct peoples thinking into prescribed channels, levels and directions.

Our question to you is about whether or not your offices have any information concerning such person as mentioned above, that is available to the public? It is understood you have certain restrictions that make it necessary to refrain from releasing data on file and a negative reply should not be taken in a derogatory sense.

Your comments would be appreciated. Thank you.

67-263-689-190

Very respectfully,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

REC-54 62-102576-22

13 MAR 15 1960

CRIME REC.

b6
b7C

62-102576-22

March 11, 1960

62-102576-22

[redacted]

Honolulu 18, Hawaii

Dear Mr. Everett:

Your letter dated February 25, 1960, has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, it is not within the scope of this Bureau's authority to make evaluations or draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual since we are strictly a fact-gathering agency. Furnishing data of the type you desire would, in effect, constitute an approval or disapproval of the individual you named, and I am unable to answer your inquiry. Please do not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have the related data in our files.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 31
MAR 1 1 1960
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Prior correspondence had 7-18-55 with [redacted] who is apparently identical with correspondent. He was forwarded juvenile delinquency material and was advised that Director could not comment on a matter of legislative nature. (62-26225-8-1019) Correspondent made no inquiry as to Smoot's prior Bureau employment and this fact is not being mentioned.

RWE:ldg/hmm
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 3/30/60

FROM : SAC, Portland (62-2048)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
EUGENE, OREGON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

b6
b7C

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter dated March 28, 1960, addressed to [redacted] Wash. D.C. prepared by [redacted] in which he again makes reference to DAN SMOOT.

Attention is called to paragraph nine, page one, which indicates [redacted] has asked the Agent in Charge to get SMOOT off the back of Oregonians. As the Bureau knows, I have never met [redacted] and in the one telephone conversation which I had with him on March 29, 1960, he was advised he was in error in his statement to the effect DAN SMOOT had worked in the Portland FBI Division from 1942 to 1955. Although [redacted] does not definitely state he has personally talked with me, I think one might well obtain this impression. This letter is not being acknowledged as it does not appear one is required.

By way of additional background, [redacted] is believed to have resided most of his life at Eugene, Oregon. He attended the University of Oregon, and his father is a respected local realtor. [redacted] is about 45 years of age and some people in Eugene who have known him for many years sometimes refer to him as a "screwball" and others refer to him as a "plain damn fool." He is a prolific letter writer, makes long distance phone calls without hesitation and undoubtedly will continue to call and write the Portland Division and perhaps other FBI Offices or the Bureau.

b6
b7C

The Bureau will be kept advised of any pertinent information obtained concerning [redacted]

2 Bureau (enc. 1)(AM)
2 Portland

JET:lam
(4)

ENCLOSURE

67-263689-191

63

[redacted]

Eugene, Oregon
28 March 1960

[redacted]

b6
b7C

(Attention [redacted]
Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs
U. S. Department of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear [redacted]

With the nightmare of United Air Lines-United Nations behind me I don't intend to resume operations in the problem of Bishop Walsh and the other four men without throwing every possible protection around efforts here in Oregon. This protection is primarily against one member of the U. S. House of Representatives and against one former employe of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. Dan Smoot.

Mr. Smoot is the hair shirt of the State of Oregon and by virtue of his very intimate knowledge of this state (I learned last week that he worked for the Portland bureau from 1942 to 1955) he is in a position to turn everything we Oregonians do into a "communist conspiracy." He has a network of agents and stooges here in Oregon as well as around the country to block any attempt to wage psychological warfare on our enemies from the civilian world. Whether it's committing the air transport industry into psychological warfare or getting five men out of Mao's prisons he has what it takes to block us and humiliate us.

I imagine FBI is as miserable about him as the rest of us.

By not smearing FBI he has probably hurt them worse than anyone else.

You know how much up to their necks the University of Washington is in the cold war. Smoot smeared them two weeks ago and I can imagine what kind of unprintable language is going into circulation up there.

Yesterday he smeared the Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

And in the problem of Bishop Walsh and the five symbols we have been fighting for it is a major problem to keep a few moves ahead of Dan Smoot and the ARGOSY-McCarthyite crowd or we will never get the men home. They'll rot in China if Smoot enters this problem in any way, shape or form.

b6
b7C

He went into [redacted] own school district in Salem and wrecked it.

In the mean time as you know I have 10,000 public school children here in Eugene standing by with all the legal work cleared to get some help from them in the way of defining the five-man tragedy in Latin America. With his intimate knowledge of this community Dan Smoot can wreck our efforts and I have asked the Special Agent in Charge of the Portland Bureau in every possible way I know to get Smoot off the backs of us Oregonians, not officially, but in some kind of personal and friendly manner.

You will see from the enclosures that we are stirring a stump to give Army Language Schools and CIA a hand by getting Oriental languages taught in the public schools. The letter of mine has opened up the question on

62-20478

the Pacific Coast and we'll be getting help from fellers like Alan Watts (knows George Taylor) and what you might call the CIA irregulars, people like myself, private citizens, who depend on faith, wit and learning for survival. If Smoot hates CIA he'll break this up and turn it into some kind of communist conspiracy.

We're sitting on a powder keg. Two weeks ago, however, I decided Smoot or no Smoot Mao and Chou were going to get a taste of the State of Oregon in Latin America and we'll give him the same treatment in Latin America that we did in India and Southeast Asia.

Every family in Oregon is closing ranks in this problem and by this summer some of those birds in Peiping will be learning via Latin America that they made a fatal error pushing Dick Applegate around.

Class war is an appalling thing. Smoot, whose descendants may at some future time evolve to the metaphysical and psychological complexities of Piltdown men simply can't stand anyone who comes from a decent family, has a tradition, and works within it. He is waging class war on the Establishment and I am warning you of this simply because I went the same route with United Air Lines and know that guy's style.

Watch out for him.

In the mean time maybe FBI can figure how to deal with the guy in some very decent, delicate way. Very brainy coves.

I can't.

cc [redacted]

b6
b7C

Yours faithfully,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

CATHERINE MAY
4TH DISTRICT
STATE OF WASHINGTON

COUNTIES:
ADAMS GRANT
ASOTIN KITTITAS
BENTON KLICKITAT
COLUMBIA WALLA WALLA
FRANKLIN WHITMAN
GARFIELD YAKIMA

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

MEMBER OF
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

SUBCOMMITTEES:
FORESTS
FAMILY FARMS
DOMESTIC MARKETING
RESEARCH AND EXTENSION
LIVESTOCK AND FEED GRAINS

April 8, 1960

Encl 1

10-1
Encl
10-1

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

Dear Mr. Hoover: Howard D. Smoot

Enclosed herewith is a letter from mr constituent, Mr. Claude Hart, of Sunnyside, Washington, concerning television reports on Communist infiltration, which is self-explanatory.

Will you be good enough to send me a report on the questions raised in the enclosed communication, which may be forwarded to my constituent?

Many thanks and kind regards.

b6
b7C

EXP. PROC.
APR 12 1960

Sincerely,

[redacted]

67- 263 689-192
Searched 58 Numbered 58
4 APR 26 1960

REC-14

REC-14

Memo Baumgardner to Belmont
4-13-60
Let to May
4-15-60
WGS/pw.

ENCLOSURE

REC- 54 62-102576-25

EX 104

13 APR 19 1960

PERSONNEL

TRUE COPY

[redacted] b6 b7C

Sunnyside, Washington
Apr. 6, 1960 Send to Mr. Hoover

Honorable Catherine May, M. C.
House Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Madam:

Dan Smoot over TV and thru his publication is saying many things about Communist infiltration in our country which are shocking to me. My first reaction is to make an effort to determine the validity of his statements. This leads me to consult you, being on the scene so to speak.

Perhaps I should introduce myself by saying that you were so kind as to call on me at my bank: my job is Manager of the Sunnyside Branch of the Seattle-First National Bank. I am also a Lt. Col. in the U.S. Army Reserve attending training twice monthly at the Reserve Building in Yakima. My community activities include the Chamber of Commerce, the Yakima Valley Association of Chambers of Commerce, Lions Club(Dist. Gov. in 1957), and the Methodist Church.

I have attended the Armed Forces Industrial College (sometimes called National Resources Conference) which deals with Communism, and have read J. Edgar Hoover's book Masters of Deceit; and to me Communism is our No. 1 enemy in every way. Also I am pledged to fight it in every way. Consequently I'm deeply concerned when I read that the Methodist Church is involved; and if it is involved we should clean house.

People here are hesitant to act on the information we have, as there is doubt as to its authenticity, validity or truth. Our confidence in you has lead us to ask your opinion as to the correctness of such reports as those of Dan Smoot and the publication "The Defender." Some of our fine church members, including our mutual friend Mrs. Camillus Flower, feel we should act soon. We feel action should be based on fact. Perhaps you would assist us by determining for us through consultation with Mr. Hoover, etc., just how seriously we may be justified in regarding Dan Smoots reports etc regarding for example Methodist leaders either unknowingly or otherwise bolstering Communist aims.

Respectfully yours,

/s/ [redacted]

TRUE COPY

62-102576-25

b6 b7C

ENCLOSURE

REC-141

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Shaw

REC-54 62-102576-25

EX-104

April 15, 1960

Honorable Catherine May
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mrs. May:

I have received your letter dated April 8, 1960, enclosing a letter addressed to you from Mr. Claude Hart, Sunnyside, Washington.

As you may know, the FBI is strictly a fact-gathering agency and, as such, its jurisdiction and responsibilities do not extend to furnishing clearances, evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. I am precluded, therefore, from commenting on the publications as requested by your constituent.

I can advise you, however, that Howard D. (Dan) Smoot was employed in the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Since Smoot has no present connection with the FBI, the views expressed by him are his own and do not represent those of this Bureau.

I trust that the above information will be of assistance to you, and I am returning the enclosure submitted with your letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

1 - Seattle (enclosures - 2) (SEE NOTE TO SEATTLE, PAGE TWO)

WGS:pw (8)

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE TWO

MAILED 27
APR 15 1960
COMM-FBI

62-102576-25

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 15 3 44 PM '60
RECEIVED
READING ROOM

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm

TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable Catherine May

ATTENTION: SAC, SEATTLE

Enclosed for your information is one copy each of the Congresswoman's letter and the letter from her constituent.

Hart wrote the Bureau on 4-20-52 requesting information concerning an individual who was involved in a controversy pertaining to the public schools in Sunnyside, Washington. The receipt of Hart's letter was acknowledged by Bulet April 29, 1952, and he was advised of the confidential nature of our files. (65-10492-961)

Howard D. Smoot served as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Prior to his resignation he was censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC. He is the author of "Dan Smoot Report," a weekly publication which deals with highly controversial topics. Refer to SAC Letter 59-17, Section F, dated March 24, 1959. (62-107576)

"The Defender" is a monthly publication of the Defenders of the Christian Faith, the headquarters of which are in Wichita, Kansas. Bufiles disclose that this is an anti-Semitic and anti-Catholic organization which was founded by the late Gerald B. Winrod, who was one of 30 defendants indicted for sedition in 1944. This "mass sedition trial" resulted in a mistrial on the death of the judge and the indictments were subsequently dismissed. (65-4832-811)

For your information, the Bureau has had limited but cordial relations with Congresswoman May. (94-51919)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Copy of Congresswoman May's enclosure to her letter made for retention in Bufiles. See memo Baumgardner to Belmont, 4-13-60, "Catherine May, United States Congresswoman (Washington), Information Concerning, (Internal Security)," WGS:pw.

DIRECTOR, FBI 5/19/60

SAC, DALLAS (62-0-10432)

JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

62-104401-105

On 5/13/60, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, telephone EM 1-2646, advised SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., she had attended a meeting of the JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY on 5/10/60. This meeting was presided over by [redacted] who resided on Abrams Road in Dallas. This meeting consisted of the showing of three thirty-minute films on this organization which is reputed to be a secret anti-Communist organization. [redacted] advised this organization publishes a publication known as "American Opinion." [redacted] advised he had eight organizers in the State of Texas, and that former Bureau Agent DAN SMOOT was backing this organization. b6 b7C

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for their information.

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
JPH:jeg
(3)

67-263689 - 193

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : D. J. Parsons

FROM : A. H. Belmont

DATE: June 7, 1960
1 - Parsons
1 - Belmont
1 - Little

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY OF MEXICO
INTERNAL SECURITY - MEXICO

64-200-221-3036

On 6/2/60 Andree M. Gonzales, nee Mildred Blanton, also known as Miren Aranguren, was referred to San Francisco Office by confidential source, SF 24-S. (Mrs. Gonzales stated she has commitment to furnish series of articles on communist activity in Mexico to Dan Smoot, Dallas, Texas, in collaboration with Enrique Castro Delgado and Rodrique Garcia Trevino. / Smoot was a former Bureau agent and shortly before resignation was ~~censured, placed on probation and transferred~~ due to several unfounded charges against his SAC. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic, and he was not recommended for reinstatement. He now publishes "The Dan Smoot Report." (67-263689-120, 184, 188) (62-10257-13) Castro Delgado, a Spanish communist, fled to Russia after Civil War, was later expelled by Party and went to Mexico. In 1950 he published book, "I Have Lost Faith in Moscow." (40-84417-1) (100-308748-2570) In 1955 CIA advised Garcia Trevino was head of a Socialist and Trotskyist youth group in Mexico. (105-40263)

According to Gonzales, a new political party known as the Partido Socialista de Mexico will be formed in Mexico headed by former Mexican President Lazaro Cardenas. Party will be modeled after socialist parties in Cuba and Colombia, and source stated close accord exists between Cardenas and Fidel Castro in Cuba. Mrs. Gonzales expressed opinion trouble is brewing in Spain as 50 communist leaders from different countries have been in and out of Spain during past two years, but she had no specific information as to trouble. She added that one of her sources is a Leonard Cooper with the British Embassy in Mexico City and stated he gave her a copy of a document in Spanish entitled "Noticias Sobre las Organizaciones Comunistas de Camoflaje for May, 1960." Mrs. Gonzales stated she has misgivings concerning personnel in U.S. Embassy, Mexico City, but could furnish no specific data. She expressed a willingness to cooperate with the Bureau.

67-263689-194

OBSERVATIONS:

Bufiles contain no references on Mrs. Gonzales, and since she was unknown to San Francisco Office, she was not closely interrogated. It is felt she should be thoroughly interviewed for all information she might have on the communist situation in Mexico since what she has furnished is of a very sketchy and general nature. It is also felt that Legat, Mexico City, should be requested to comment on her information

Enc.

64-202-221-3036

64-200-221

REC-80

HWL:sbs (4)

13 JUN 14 1960

PERS. FILES

as well as to make checks on Mrs. Gonzales, Castro Delgado, Garcia Trevino and Leonard Cooper in order to determine their reliability. Dissemination will be made when additional information is received from the San Francisco Office and Legat, Mexico.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval a letter to the San Francisco Office with copies to Legat, Mexico City, along the lines indicated above.

Also, when details received check with Legat Madrid re Communist leaders in & out of Spain.

-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/9/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (62-0)

RE: DAN SMOOT
INFORMATION CONCERNING
MISCELLANEOUS

The Oregonian, Portland daily newspaper, on 8/9/60, Page 11, contained an article under the by-line of DOUG MC CONNELL, staff writer, the Oregonian, captioned "Smoot Says Both Parties Tied to Communist Ideal." According to the article, on Monday night, August 8, 1960, SMOOT told a crowd of more than 1,000 persons at a Public Auditorium rally in Portland that "A vote for either party this November is a vote for the Communist manifesto." SMOOT was further quoted as having stated that "Liberalism is exactly the same as Communism." He was further quoted as having gone on to state "To the communist and liberal alike anything is justified if it advances the general welfare."

SMOOT, identified as a former Bureau agent, was reported to have stated that the objectives of communism were specifically to destroy the Walter-McCarran Immigration Law, which is now being advocated in Congress and to destroy the Internal Security Law and the Smith Act, "which the Supreme Court to a large degree has succeeded

3-Bureau (RM)(AM)
1-Portland

JAB:jrb
(4)

67-263689-195
3 AUG 19 1960

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

in doing." In referring to his investigations as an FBI agent, SMOOT was quoted as having stated "Whenever I made a report on a communist in our Government, I got promoted. I assembled indisputable evidence of perjury in many cases. In the cases of three labor leaders, the EBI had enough evidence to send them to prison, but the Department of Justice sent a note back to the Bureau stating 'prosecution now is not in the national interest at this time'." SMOOT charged, according to the article, that [redacted] but the other two "and possibly more" are still operating.

b6
b7C

The article referred to "The Dallas TV speaker" as having indicated that no cases had been brought to court after passage of the Smith Act in 1940 until 1950, and that to get the people's mind off communism, "a few sacrificial lambs were sent to the slaughter, SMOOT said, under the guise of being tried as leaders of communism here under the Smith Act." He was reported as having further stated that "the next step was to get the decoys off the hook," which, according to him, the Supreme Court did by freeing STEVE NELSON in 1956 and in 1957, in effect, declaring the Smith Act unconstitutional.

The article continues, "in 1959, we experienced total moral capitulation to communism, by inviting KHRUSHCHEV here. In 1960 KHRUSHCHEV returned the compliment by humiliating EISENHOWER." To prevent all this, according to SMOOT, all that would have had to have been done was "to quarantine communism in 1945."

The article concluded by reporting that in "blasting the two major parties," SMOOT had stated "both party planks support the principles of international communism. They are running against KHRUSHCHEV and yet stand on the communist manifesto platform."

[redacted] Portland, a real estate saleswoman outspoken in her strong opposition to communism and one who periodically volunteers information to the Portland Office on security matters,

b6
b7C

some of which is pertinent and confirmed through other sources, advised on 8/9/60 that SMOOT had been misquoted by the press article concerning the alleged promotion for reporting upon communists in the Government. Rather, he had stated that whenever a report was made on a communist in the Government, he (the communist) was promoted. According to [redacted] she contacted the Oregonian reporter responsible for the article, who indicated that the unknown employee responsible for re-writing the material had introduced the error, and that a correction would be published. According to [redacted] some 2,500 persons were estimated by her to have been in attendance rather than the figure cited in the article.

b6
b7C

THORNTON

TULANE UNIVERSITY
College of Arts and Sciences
NEW ORLEANS 18

Department of History

August 19, 1960

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

A local organization, Discussions Unlimited, recently sent an announcement to its members that one "Dan Smoot, former professor of history at Harvard U., former F.B.I. executive ass't to J. Edgar Hoover" would address the group. Another group, the "Ass'n. Patriotic Women," has advertised Mr. Smoot as a "former F.B.I. Ass't to J. Edgar Hoover."

Since I have been familiar with the personnel of the Harvard History Department and I had never heard of a Harvard professor named Smoot, my suspicions were aroused and I wrote a letter of inquiry to Harvard. The Secretary to the Corporation of Harvard University answered that the statement about Mr. Smoot's connection with Harvard was not of the nature stated. Dan Smoot (then known as Howard Drummon Smoot), had been a part-time teaching fellow as a graduate student in English at Harvard until he withdrew as a student from the Harvard Graduate School on March 31, 1942, having "received a one-half course credit toward a graduate degree."

It is consequently, a bit difficult for me to believe that, if Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation soon after his departure from Harvard with "one-half course credit toward a graduate degree" in English, he became an "F.B.I. executive assistant to J. Edgar Hoover" within the immediate future. If not within the immediate future, did he ever become such an "executive assistant"? If the nature of Mr. Smoot's subsequent employment with the Federal Bureau of Investigation is classified information, this letter requires no acknowledgment. If the nature of his employment is information that can be furnished to an interested citizen, I would be very appreciative if you will send it to me.

67-263689-196

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

WRH:es

letter dup
8-26-60
adl

August 29, 1960

[redacted]

Department of History
Tulane University
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated August 19, 1960, regarding Mr. Howard Drummond Smoot, also known as Dan Smoot.

Mr. Smoot entered on duty in the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 23, 1942, as a Special Agent. Following a period of training, he performed investigative and supervisory duties. He voluntarily resigned effective June 15, 1951, for personal reasons.

AUG 29 3 41 PM '60
FBI
READING ROOM

b6
b7C

MAIL ROOM
1960
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

adh (3)
67-263689

Shortly before Smoot's resignation, he was censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges against his SAC. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic, and he was not recommended for reinstatement. He is the author of the "Dan Smoot Report" a weekly publication which deals with highly controversial topics. Numerous inquiries have been received regarding Smoot's activities since his separation. By SAC Letter dated 3-24-59, it is noted that inquiries as to his former employment in this Bureau should be handled in a most circumspect manner and should be answered by merely giving the dates of his employment and no additional comment should be made.
Bureau files contain no identifiable information or [redacted]

[redacted]

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

LDH-WSC

[redacted]
[redacted] SALINAS, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Holloch
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

October 8,

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

We firmly believe that without you, your very effic and the Un-American Activities Committee, our count have been taken over by the communists years ago. Our country would not be in such dire peril now, if it were not for our apathy.

Many Americans, once awakened, would fight communism if they knew how. We need expert guidance - and believe there should be someone in every town who could tell us how to fight effectively.

A few of us, here in Salinas, have been trying to fight, but we can only grope in the dark, with an ever-present fear that, unknowingly, we will become involved with a subversive group. We amateurs, not knowing what else to do, have been trying to awaken people, to stir them into fighting.

We have been following Mr. Dan Smoot (because of his having been an FBI man), using his reports, and using items from magazines and newspapers. This,of course, is not enough. Now, however, we are going to get some expert help from Mr. Karl Prussion (another ex-FBI man) if enough people will sign up to fight. But - it should be possible for even a few to fight, too. Isn't there some way that the patriots of every town could have a trusted person to turn to for guidance? We feel that even a few enlightened fighters are better than none in this effort to save our country.

If only you were our President or Attorney General, we would not have to worry, nor would we be in this condition.

REC-148 67-263689-197

Velma Edmonds

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

EX-138

MCT 17 62-106391-2

62-106391-2

OCT 10 1960

b6
b7C

ack 10/13/60 J.M.M./elw

ack 10/13/60 J.M.M./elw

PERS. FILES

EX-138
REC-52
62-106391-12
OCT 17

3—

October 13, 1960

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Salinas, California

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of October 8, 1960, as well as the telegram from your husband and you of October 5, and I appreciate the thoughtfulness which prompted you to write.

Your generous remarks concerning this Bureau are most encouraging. Public indifference to the menace of communism has always been of concern to me, and I am pleased to learn of your desire to become better informed on the subject. In view of this, I am enclosing some material which may be of assistance to you.

MAILED 19
OCT 13 1960
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

Director's Speech 10-3-60 before IACP
3-60 LEB Introduction & 17th Convention
One Nation's Response To Communism
Communist Illusion & Democratic Reality
Expose of Soviet Espionage
Communist Target--Youth

NOTE: Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning [redacted] Dan Smoot EOD 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51. Shortly before Smoot's resigned, he was censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges against his SAC. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic, and he

JMM:elw/mem (3) (NOTE continued next page)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 31 1960

NOTE continued: was not recommended for reinstatement. He is the author of the "Dan Smoot Report" a weekly publication which deals with highly controversal topics. Numerous inquiries have been received regarding Smoot's activities since his separation. By SAC Letter dated 3-24-59, it is noted that inquiries as to his former employment in this Bureau should be handled in a most circumspect manner and should be answered by merely giving the dates of his employment and no additional comment should be made.// Karl Prussian was active in the Communist Party and the Young Communist League from 1933 until approximately 1938 in the Detroit, Michigan, area. At one time he rose to the position of organizer and was considered as a candidate of the Lenin School in Moscow and according to his own statements he dropped out of the Communist Party in 1938 due to personal reasons. He was a security informant of the Bureau from 1949 to 1958 when he was discontinued after he disclosed his informant status to newspapermen. In view of the background of Smoot and Prussian, no comment was made relative to a person to whom a town could turn to for guidance because of the possible implication of endorsing these two individuals.

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

Riverside, California

b6
b7C

Dec 7, 1960

Dear Mr Hoover,

In recent months we have become very interested in Dan Smoot and his fight against communisam. We have a chance to discuss this subject often, as my husband and I are both in groups, service and church, and meet quite a lot of people.

Recently in the middle of a good discussion where some uninformed new comers were being informed, one member spoke up and said - "Well it's clear you did not know that Dan Smoot was kicked out of the F.B.I. and he has started his paper to get even with the government and Mr. Hoover."

Mr. Hoover, we realize that the F.B.I. cannot recommend or condem a person outright - But would it be possible for you to tell us if this is so- and we would appreciate anything else that you might feel free to add about Dan Smoot-

One short note from you would save weeks of argument with this so called "informed person". He is doing untold damage.

Thank you sincerely,

/s/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-33

67-263689-198
Searched Numbered
3 JAN 3 1961

REC-143

mml
ack
12-20-60
SAW-jfa
ltc - 12-16-60

8-Dec

REC- 58

62-102576-33

December 20, 1960

[redacted]

Riverside, California

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

Your letter postmarked December 10, 1960, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. As you can readily appreciate, I am not in a position to express an opinion concerning Mr. Smoot since it has always been my policy as Director of this Bureau to refrain from making any appraisals or evaluations of individuals, publications or organizations.

67-NOT RECORDED-3

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 31
DEC 20 1960
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-33

NOTE: Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

SAW:jka
(3)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

10 JAN 9 1961

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Livermore, Calif.

January 30, 1961

Mr. Tele
Mr. M
Mr. P
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
M
M
M Malone
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Evans
Mr. W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

MR. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Although I am sure that you and your department have a great many problems of your own, there is a matter that is causing myself and many of my fellow citizens a certain amount of anxiety and concern.

That of which I speak concerns a Mr. Dan Smoot, host of "The Dan Smoot Report", a weekly television grogram presented locally and undoubtedly nationally. He deals with many touchy problems facing the public, the government, and the United States as a whole. For example, he recently discussed the gold reserve problem, the United States and its loss of gold resources, the American "monetary backbone", to foreign interests.

67-263689-199
Searched Numbered
2 FEB

In his literature provided to the public, some freely, other at a small cost, he states in part that, "In 1942, he (Smoot) took leave of absence from Harvard to join the FBI", and, "after nine and one half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas."

In view of this governmental and institutional background, there tends to prevail an air of sincerity and respectability on his part. But nevertheless in relation to the topics he covers, the views which he quite readily expresses and the action he strongly advocates, I am concerned, and would like

REC- 60 62-102576-35

6 FEB 9 1961

EX 104

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-35

FEB 3 1961

ack 2-8-61

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Livermore, Calif.

to know if he or his organization is tainted with subversive ideas and material or is in any way unAmerican. In this I am not attempting to initiate a "witch hunt", as interest in public information and public action groups has recently provoked. Rather we all realize that the basis of our democratic American system of government is that of an informed public. Thus to remain (or become) informed, we wish to select among the information which is being presented to us with full knowledge of the source and ideas behind that information, so that we may add to our own knowledge of our country and its problems and situations.

If Mr. Smoot is "clean", and we feel he more than likely is, we can then proceed to recognize his views and to take appropriate action wherever necessary. To do this, we want to know just what he is, where he stands and for what.

Since he was once associated with your organization, we feel that our question may be most adequately answered by you than by any other source. Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated. Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

PERS.FILES

REC- 60 62-102576-35

February 8, 1961

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Livermore, California

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of January 30, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is indeed appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I am not in a position to express any opinion concerning Mr. Smoot since it has always been my policy as Director of this Bureau to refrain from making any appraisals or evaluations of individuals, publications or organizations.

I am enclosing some literature which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-35

EX 104

FEB 8 1961 COMM-FBI

FEB 9 12 31 PM '61 FBI

RECD-READING ROOM

NOT RECORDED-2

Enclosures (5) Director's speeches 10-3-60 and 10-18-60
What you can do to fight Communism
Expose of Soviet Espionage
Communist Target--Youth

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.
CJH:bew (3)

NOTE CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

Nelson
Ohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Program
Tindy

XEROX

FEB 16 1961

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE: continued

Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

[redacted]

No. 10 Medical Arts Building
2232 North Seventh St.
Grand Junction, Colorado

b6
b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callaha
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoac
Mr. Malone
Mr. McGuir
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Evans
Mr. W.C.Su
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy
Morrel

January 31, 1961

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

INTERNATIONAL

You may be interested in reception by our public to presentation of "Operation Abolition". It has had excellent response. The TV broadcast was followed by a panel of Lions members discussing the implications and with a request that comments be called and written. Over two hundred responded, all highly favorable except one. Most feel the power of the HUAC should be extended. The [redacted] commented that these insults even in J. P. court would have seen the offender in jail for contempt. [redacted] emphasized to me his feeling that much greater care should be exercised in selection of personnel to represent us on this committee, that at times some members had been chosen who were more interested in personal publicity for the next campaign than in doing a real job for Uncle Sam. Dan Woodward, head of the American Legion here believes that a policy of setting up grand juries of leading citizens in each area of investigation would be best. Everyone seems to realize the danger of the wrong people conducting the investigations as a definite hazzard. This could backfire if disguised Communist sympathizers happened to be appointed and too much authority extended. The need for good central leadership in opposing the Communist infiltration was repeatedly emphasized; to separate propaganda from truth, to fearlessly expose Communists in high office, to separate those former Communists who have seen the light and now strongly oppose Communism from those still sympathetic to the cause. [redacted] is still sympathetic.

Any nation so threatened from within as these United States should have a strong resistance program with strong leadership. People seem to desire to do the right thing but do not know just how to go about it. Appointive offices are not within their area of influence. We doctors feel the Conference on Aging was rigged against us by Cohen and that he is a

94C-1-283-136

ORIGINAL FILED IN

REC-75 67-263689-208 FEB 1961

RESPONDEN

XEROX

dangerous man with entirely too much power. This is the feeling of the State Medical Society and as Speaker of the House of Delegates this year, I am in a position to know the reaction on return of our men from Washington. If it is possible for you to indicate any advisable course of action or person to whom we might look for advise and leadership, it would be more than appreciated. Personally, I like Dan Smoot and read him each week. I doubt that we can return to Constitutional Government at this stage as Social Security and income tax have gone too far. I think we may need a new party in government very soon.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

HRB/am

PS.
Have just read your "Master of Deceipt," —
& "I was a Slave in Russia by Nobel" —
Real eye openers. —

HB

94-1-283-136

REC-75

February 8, 1961

[redacted]
Number 10 Medical Arts Building
2232 North Seventh Street
Grand Junction, Colorado

DON SMOOT

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of January 31, 1961, was received in Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. I know he will appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending him your observations on the subjects you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 9
FEB - 8 1961
COMM-FBI

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: Bufiles reflect that [redacted] was written on 11-23-60 and was furnished communist literature. He had requested the Director's opinion of the film, "Operation Abolition." He wrote again on December 6 and 7 and requested 500 copies of "An Analysis of the 17th National Convention o the Communist Party, USA" as well as 500 copies of "One Nation's Response to Communism." He also mentioned various controversial individuals and publications at which time it was explained to him that the FBI did not furnish evaluations and that our files are confidential. His current letter asks for the Director to indicate any advisable course of action or person to whom he could look for advice and leadership in

b6
b7C

Next page.

JMM:ncr
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
W. C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-1-283-136

NOTE: continued
connection with a matter dealing with the State Medical Society. As it appears his correspondence is approaching chronic proportions and our policy has already been explained to him regarding endorsements etc., it is felt the above reply is appropriate and his question is being purposely ignored.

Dan Smoot EOD 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51. Shortly before Smoot's resignation, he was censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges against his SAC. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic, and he was not recommended for reinstatement. He is the author of the "Dan Smoot Report," a weekly publication which deals with highly controversial topics.

Bufiles contain no identifiable information regarding [redacted] and [redacted] There is no derogatory information in Bufiles regarding [redacted] There also is no derogatory information regarding W. J. Cohen.

b6
b7C

TRUE COPY

Sheridan, Wyo.
Jan. 30-61

J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.

Dear Sir, Dan O'Smoot

As one American I would like to say, I think that you and your men are doing and have done a wonderful service to our country and that I for one really appreciates it very much.

One thing I would like to know if you are at liberty to tell me is what is this socalled 1313 60th St. Chicago also what they call Metro goverment. Also how true are these Dan Smoot reports.

You know you hear so many reports that this is conmy & that is commy you really don't know what to believe. I want to say I don't like them or anything they stand for.

Hear is for all the success in the world for you and your men I am sincerely

/s/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

Sheridan,
Wyo.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-34

REC-131 67-263689-201
Searched ____ Indexed ____
2 FEB 17 1961

TRUE COPY

1 - Mr. Simpson

February 7, 1961

EX-133

REC-20 62-102576-34

[redacted]

Sheridan, Wyoming

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted] DAN SMOOT

I have received your letter dated January 30, 1961, and I have noted your kind comments.

While I would like to be of assistance to you, I must advise that the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the FBI do not extend to furnishing evaluations or comments concerning the character or integrity of any individual, publication or organization. The FBI is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not issue clearances or nonclearances. I am precluded, therefore, from commenting upon the individual and organization you mentioned.

I am enclosing some literature available for general distribution by this Bureau which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 9
FEB - 7 1961
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILE 62-102576-34

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI 4 37 PM '61

67-NOT RECORDED-2

Enclosures (5)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent states that he would like to say that he thinks the Director and his men have done a wonderful service to this country. He then states he

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

RDS:pw
(3)

Tolson
Mohr
Parsons
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Malone
McGuire
Rosen
Trotter
Evans
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED

would like to know if we can tell him anything about the so-called 1313 60th Street, Chicago, also known as Metro Government. He asked as to the truth of the Dan Smoot Reports.

1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois, is the headquarters for a group of municipal government organizations, such as the International City Managers Association. There is nothing in Bufiles to indicate that these are other than legitimate organizations advocating a metropolitan form of government.

Dan Smoot is a former Special Agent who voluntarily resigned from the Bureau after being censured and placed on probation because of unfounded charges against his SAC. He now writes a newssheet which deals with various current and frequently controversial topics. We receive numerous inquiries concerning it. (62-10576)

62-10576

The following items of literature were sent to the correspondent:

1. "Communist Target - Youth."
2. "What You Can do to Fight Communism and Preserve America."
3. "One Nation's Response to Communism."
4. "America - Freedom's Champion."
5. "How to Beat Communism."

Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning the correspondent.

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
PERKINS SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
DALLAS 5, TEXAS

February 20, 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sull
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover: Howard D. Smoot

In the February 1961 issue of Christian Crusade, page 4, Mr. Dan Smoot is identified as "former assistant of J. Edgar Hoover." I am well aware that Mr. Smoot has been an agent in the Federal Bureau of Investigation in previous times, but was unaware that he held such an exalted position as assistant to you. Is this a correct description of his duties at any time? If not, will you please write to the Christian Crusade, 9 East Fourth Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma, indicating their misrepresentation?

Sincerely,

b6
b7C

DJ:dl

Professor

62-102576-37

67-263689-202

EX-114

REC. 22 62-102576-37

MAR 10 1961

XEROX
MAR 15 1961

THREE

62-102576-37

REC-22
EX-114

March 6, 1961

[redacted]
Perkins School of Theology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas 5, Texas

b6
b7C

Howard D Smoot

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of February 20, 1961, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to bring this information to my attention.

Mr. Smoot was, of course, employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. In response to your inquiry, he was at one time assigned to Bureau Headquarters along with many other Agents who are from time to time so assigned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 25
MAR 7 - 1961
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles reflect nothing derogatory on correspondent and no prior correspondence. Howard D. Smoot, Former SA, Resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

SAW:gcb
(3)

1 XEROX
MAR 15 1961

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-37

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

SAR to Honor J. S. Abercrombie

The man behind the Texas Children's Hospital, J. S. Abercrombie, will be honored by the Sons of the American Revolution Wednesday at the Shamrock Hilton Hotel.

Mr. Abercrombie will receive the gold medal

Mr. Abercromibe will receive the good citizenship gold medal, presented annually by the Paul Carrington Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, in the Emerald Room at 7 p.m.

Principal speaker will be Dan Smoot, noted author, commentator and editor of "The Dan Smoot Report." More than 10[illegible] persons are expected to attend.

Mr. Abercrombie helped organize the Texas Children's Hospital in 1954, primarily through funds supplied by his Houston Pin Oaks Horse Show.

Proceeds of the famous charity show still go entirely to the Texas Children's Hospital.

Previous winners of the award include the late Governor Ross Sterling, and philanthropists Hugh Roy Cullen and Jesse H. Jones.

THE HOUSTON PRESS
2-21-61
Houston, Texas
RE: DAN SMOOT, FORMER FBI AGENT
HOUSTON DIVISION

57-NOT RECORDED
33 MAR 10 1961

3.

'Sick of UN Sideshow,' Smoot Tells SAR Group

By ISABEL BROWN

The impeachment of Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren, an amendment to the Constitution to abolish personal income taxes, withdrawal from the United Nations, the repeal of federal welfare laws and a return to the system of federalism were advocated Wednesday night at a Sons of the American Revolution dinner.

The advocator was Dan Smoot, a former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent and the main speaker at the Paul Carrington Chapter dinner at the Shamrock Hilton.

SMOOT HELPED organize the Facts Forum radio and television programs, which were financed principally by H. L. Hunt, Dallas oilman.

The dinner honored J. S. Abercrombie, Houston oilman and one of the organizers and principal supporters of the Texas Children's Hospital.

Abercrombie was presented with the gold Good Citizenship Medal, given annually by the SAP chapter since 1944. Mrs. Abercrombie pinned the award on her husband.

Loren D. Stark, president of the Paul Carrington chapter, introduced Smoot as "one of our greatest freedom fighters" and described him as an author, editor and commentator.

"SOME SAY THAT I depress them because I am against everything," Smoot said. "But I will tell you a few things I am for.

"I'm for the impeachment of Earl Warren, which could be done if we had a Congress courageous enough to do it.

"I'm for the proposed amendment to the Constitution to do away with a personal income tax.

"I'm sick of the sideshow in the United Nations — the most effective instrument for promoting Soviet sabotage in this country.

"I WOULD LIKE to solve our UN problem by giving our seat in the UN to Communist China and simultaneously evicting the whole spider web of Soviet espionage from the shores of this country.

"And I'm against the federal government entering into the welfare business. It's unconstitutional. And it never solves the problems; it just makes them worse."

Smoot also said that he was in favor of impeaching any government official who amends the Constitution by stretching its meaning.

NOTHING SHOULD be proposed by the President or Congress that is not specifically authorized in the Constitution, he said.

Smoot also said that many respectable Americans were lead-

THE HOUSTON POST
2-23-61
Houston, Texas
RE: DAN SMOOT, FORMER FBI AGENT
HOUSTON DIVISION

3-

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont

ing America toward Socialism and Communism.

"Government officials are sensitive to criticism of Communism because New Dealism and New Frontierism are so similar to Communism that it is difficult to condemn the one without condemning the others," Smoot said.

He urged a program to educate Americans to respect and understand the Constitution.

"It does no good to tell of the evils of Communism without pointing out that respected and powerful leaders of our country are doing the real work of socializing our country, which is exactly what the Communists want," Smoot said.

"**WE MUST** ultimately get a Congress, a president and a Supreme Court which will uphold the Constitution," he said.



J. S. ABERCROMBIE, LEFT, IS HONORED
Award Presented by L. D. Stark
—Post Photo

Mr. Mohr

February 28, 1961

C. D. DeLoach

WALTER ROGERS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

On 2-23-61, Kemper saw Congressman Walter Rogers (D-Texas) in connection with the attached memorandum, Baumgardner to Belmont, dated 2-20-61.

Kemper pointed out to Congressman Rogers we had never investigated the Communications Workers of America and for his confidential information there were no indications of communist infiltration of this union.

Congressman Rogers was very appreciative and stated that his constituents are becoming almost hysterical over the communist situation and that frankly he does not know how to control them. He said that the John Birch Society have the people in his district greatly stirred up as well as former Special Agent Dan Smoot. Congressman Rogers said he thought "Smoot should be arrested for some of the statements he makes." Kemper pointed out to the Congressman that while Smoot is a former Special Agent, we, of course, cannot control his writings. Kemper further noted to the Congressman that Smoot is one of those rare instances where a former Agent had traded on his relationship with the Bureau. Rogers stated that this was indeed unfortunate but he understood our position.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

REC-149

67-263689-203
Searched ____ Numbered ____
8 MAR 23 1961

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Parsons
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Simpson

ECK:geg
(7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-371520-29

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (63-4296-19) DATE: 3/2/61

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (94-197)

SUBJECT: CRIMDEL - CRS
CURRENT DEVELOPMENT IN CRIMINAL MATTERS
CENTRAL RESEARCH SECTION

RE: DAN SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN 63-4296-19-511

On 3/1/61 [redacted] Anti-Defamation League (ADL), Houston, Texas, furnished the following information he obtained from ADL informant that date. This source of ADL held conversation on 3/1/61 with G. BAKER ROWLAND, owner of the Monarch Laundry, Houston, (father of ROBERT W. ROWLAND.) ROWLAND reportedly stated that DAN SMOOT, former FBI agent, radio commentator, and publisher of "The Dan Smoot Report", Dallas, Texas, would shortly file as a candidate for the U. S. Senate seat vacated by Vice-President LYNDON JOHNSON. This is to be a special election in Texas in which over thirty candidates have already announced. ROWLAND indicated he (ROWLAND) would serve as campaign manager for SMOOT and would assist SMOOT financially.

EXP. PROC.

b6
b7C
b7D

On 2/28/61 [redacted] reported on a conversation between the same source and G. BAKER ROWLAND held on 2/27/61 in which ROWLAND stated he and others were forming a new organization designed to rid America of communists and socialists, referring to this as a "new freedom party". ROWLAND allegedly stated he was a former member of the Ku Klux Klan; that his drive would be based on the KKK charter and

REC-66 63-4296-19-511

4 - Bureau
(1 - Crime Records Division)
1 - Dallas (info)
2 - Houston

ED:mec
(7)

EBI RECEIVED

EX-113

5 MAR 6 1961

69-263 689-304

Searched Numbered

CENTRAL RESEARCH

9 MAR 27 1961

2 DIRECTOR

XEROX

REC-150

MAR 24 1961

CC - Wick

would expose the President of the United States as a dupe, the supreme court as traitors, and the United Nations as a Russian military tool. ROWLAND commented he was proud to be sponsoring DAN SMOOT locally on radio station KXYZ, Houston, Texas, and he hopes to set up his own radio station in order to expose "the lies that are selling our country to the commies, niggers and New York Jews." This source considered ROWLAND to be a dangerous fanatic.

EVALUATION

[redacted] is a confidential sourse of this office who has furnished reliable information in the past. The information above, consisting of statements made by ROWLAND himself, have not been substantiated through other sources.

b6
b7C
b7D

OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

There has been no public announcement that SMOOT plans to enter the United States Senate race. If he should do so, it might be expected that he and/or his supporters would seek to capitalize on his former Bureau service to establish SMOOT as an anti-communist expert.

[redacted]

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

b6
b7C

April 4, 1961

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

Dear Sir: HOWARD DAN SMOOT

In biographical material about Dan Smoot of Dallas, Tex., it is stated that he served for some nine years with the F. B. I.

I believe this information to be correct but some people have questioned its accuracy.

Will appreciate very much having you advise me of the number of years that Dan Smoot served with the F.B.I.

I'm glad that our nation is blessed with dedicated men like you and with an organization that does so much to protect our freedom.

All good fortune to you and thanks for information I'm seeking.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

62-102576-38

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-102576-205
pered
1961

REC- 92
Ex. 105

62-102576-38

4 APR 12 1961

[redacted]

CORRESPONDENCE

XEROX
APR 21 1961

PERS. FILES

PERS. FILES

REC-92

62-102576-38

EX-105

April 10, 1961

[redacted]

Shreveport, Louisiana

Dear [redacted]

APR 10 5 19 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

b6
b7C

Your letter of April 4, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated. I want to thank you for your kind comments.

In response to your inquiry, Howard Dan Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951. I would like to point out in this connection that any opinions or comments Mr. Smoot might be currently making through his Dan Smoot Report, lectures, and radio programs are strictly his own and do not represent the FBI in any manner.

67-NOT RECORDED-

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general subject of communism which may be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 31
APR 11 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

4-61 LEB Introduction
Director's speech of 10-18-60
Communist Target--Youth
Expose of Soviet Espionage
17th National Convention & 3-60 LEB Intro.

NOTE: No record could be located in Bufiles identifiable with correspondent. "The Dan Smoot Report," ~~is not being quoted as~~ the complete title, is not being used.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RWE:pjh (3)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-38

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

GROVE CHURCH OF CHRIST

GAMBIER, OHIO

April 6, 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

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

Re: THE DAN SMOOT REPORT

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the job your department is doing to keep America strong.

I am planning to write my senator concerning some very important matters that have come to my attention in the past weeks. Some of the things were revealed in a publication written by Dan Smoot in the DAN SMOOT REPORT. My question is "How far can I trust the statements made by Dan Smoot in the Dan Smoot Report?"

I will be deeply indebted to you for your effort in answering this letter.

Sincerely,

Frank Dawson

Frank Dawson, Pastor

fd

APR 10 1961

REC-131

62-263689-206

REC-9

62-100576-29

EX-105

APR 19 1961

XEROX
APR 27 1961

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 4-17-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: DAN SMOOT TO ADDRESS
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION 4-18-61

The 4-16-61 edition of "The Sunday Star" contained an article concerning the activites of the 70th Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution which will open its convention with an address by Senatory Barry Goldwater on the evening of 4-17-61. The article notes that Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas, will discuss "I Will Not Sin by Silence" on Tuesday night, National Defense Night.

Dan Smoot is a former Special Agent of the FBI who entered on duty 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51. Shortly before his resignation he was censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charges against his SAC. His attitude before and after resignation was extremely antagonistic, and he was not recommended for reinstatement. He is the author of the "Dan Smoot Report," a weekly publication which deals with highly controversial topics. This Bureau has received numerous inquiries regarding the activities of Smoot since leaving the FBI. A March 7, 1961, "Los Angeles Times" article entitled "Birch Program in Los Angeles Outlined-Thousands Reportedly Belong to Chapters in Southland," reveals "In line with Welch's Blue Book instructions, the society is working to broaden the audience of such commentators as Manion, Dan Smoot and, locally, Ed Delaney." A January 30, 1961, "Smoot Report" discusses possibilities of impeaching Chief Justice Earl Warren from the Supreme Court stating, " there are ample grounds for impeachment not only of Warren but of all nine Supreme Court Justices."

RECOMMENDATION:
For information

REC-132 67-263689-202

EX-114

94-1-135-207

94-1-135-1818

1 - Mr. DeLoach

ELC:mb
(3)

1 XEROX
APR 27 1961

2 APR 20 1961

CRIME REC. FILES

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 20, 1961

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Bishop
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SUBJECT: DAN SMOOT'S SPEECH AT DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION CONGRESS (D.A.R.) (FORMER FBI AGENT)

On the evening of April 18, 1961, Dan Smoot, former Special Agent assigned to the Crime Records Division, was the speaker of the evening at the Daughters of the American Revolution's (D.A.R.) Continental Congress, being held this week at Constitution Hall in Washington, D. C. Suttler's mother-in-law, Mrs. Henry G. Goodloe, is a representative at the Congress from her chapter in Mississippi. Suttler had an opportunity last night to discuss with her Smoot's speech. Mrs. Goodloe stated Smoot spoke for 50 minutes; that his speech was interspersed with wit and subtle stabs at the Administration, "...but he was so witty..." it was difficult to pinpoint any one thing he said against various branches of the Government. Mrs. Goodloe stated he seemed to be "against everything" and one woman asked him if he was "for" anything. He answered thi by stating he was 100% for the Constitution of the United States as written by the Founding Fathers, but would like to see it interpreted properly, or words to that effect.

Mrs. Goodloe further stated that in meditating on Smoot's remarks, she felt he was "very brazen"; that he criticized the President of the United States, which she felt was improper; that he condemned the Supreme Court and stated the Chief Justice and all the Justices of the Supreme Court should be impeached. A D.A.R. representative from Vermont yesterday told Mrs. Goodloe that regardless of the standing ovation which Smoot received at the conclusion of his talk, she did not like his talk as he seemed to condemn everything in the country, but had no suggestions as to how things might be improve

REC-140 67-263689-208

Suttler asked Mrs. Goodloe if any mention was made of Mr. Hoover or the FBI by Smoot. She stated Smoot meticulously evaded making any derogatory remarks about the Director or the FBI as he was smart enough to know how the D.A.R. admires Mr. Hoover and Smoot would not dare say anything against the Director or the FBI before a body of D.A.R. representatives. She stated the only mention made of the FBI was during the course of Smoot's introduction by someone who mentioned he had formerly worked for the FBI.

Suttler is trying to obtain a transcript of Dan Smoot's complete speech as a matter of information to the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.

REC-44 94-1-135-1820

X 100

12 APR 24 1961

BMS:jcs
(4)

CRIME RESEARCH

PERS. FILES

FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 4-17-61

FROM : C. R. Davidson

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
Former Special Agent
Resigned 6-15-51 - On Probation at time of resignation

The following is a brief summary of former Special Agent Smoot's record for the Director's use.

Mr. Smoot entered on duty on 3-23-42, served in various field offices and also in a supervisory capacity in the Investigative Division and the Records and Communications Division. In 1951 while he was assigned to the Dallas Division, during the course of an inspection he submitted a memorandum to the Inspector, Mr. G. C. Gearty, setting out various criticisms of the then SAC, Mr. Hawkins. In brief, he made allegations that the SAC had mishandled an investigative matter and submitted inaccurate information to the Bureau. The Inspector conducted a detailed inquiry into those allegations and found that they were unsubstantiated except for one instance of delay on the part of the SAC and an unintentional error in supplying information. In substance they were not true. It was recommended and approved that he be censured, placed on probation and transferred to the Savannah Office.

By letter dated 6-8-51 he submitted his resignation which was accepted by Bureau letter of 6-18-51. He was not recommended favorably for reinstatement. On his cease duty performance rating SAC Hawkins rated him SATISFACTORY with a minus rating in attitude inasmuch as his attitude had been extremely antagonistic.

In June, 1951, Smoot went to work for the "Facts Forum" a group financed and backed by the Texas millionaire oil man, H. L. Hunt. He resigned from "Facts Forum" in July, 1955, and since that time has been engaged privately as a commentator and as publisher of a news sheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report." In response to a request made by SAC, Salt Lake City in October, 1957, the Bureau advised him of former SA Smoot's record while in the Bureau. He was instructed to be most circumspect in answering any inquiries concerning him or in any contacts the SAC may have with him. In March, 1959, a SAC Letter was prepared setting forth this same information in view of the many inquiries the Bureau had received concerning "The Dan Smoot Report".

REC-62 67-263689-209

By letter of 2-14-58, former SA Smoot requested a brief letter from the Director setting out the bare facts that he served as a Special Agent of the FBI and served honorably until he voluntarily resigned in June, 1951. He commented that in his radio and television work he dealt with controversial issues and individuals who disagreed with his anti-communist, antisocialist view point and attempted to discredit him by spreading rumors that he was fired from the FBI. He added that if such a letter was furnished by the Director, he would make no other use of it than to have it photostated and copies sent to anyone questioning that he

FDH:sb (2) PERMANENT BRIEF ATTACHED

(OVER)

was in the Bureau and left under honorable circumstances. By memorandum 2-19-58 it was recommended and approved that a letter be sent to him setting forth his dates of duty with the Bureau and the fact that he voluntarily resigned. This was sent on 2-20-58.

On 6-2-60 the San Francisco Office received information from a Confidential Source that [redacted] also known as [redacted] had stated she had a commitment to furnish a series of articles on communist activity in Mexico to Dan Smoot, Dallas, Texas, in collaboration with [redacted] b6 b7C

Memorandum dated 2-28-61 reflected that Mr. Kemper saw Congressman Walter Rogers, Democrat from Texas, at which time Congressman Rogers stated that his constituents were becoming almost hysterical over the communist situation and that frankly he did not know how to control them. He said that the John Birch Society have the people in his district greatly stirred up as well as former Special Agent Dan Smoot. Congressman Rogers said he thought "Smoot should be arrested for some of the statements he makes." Kemper pointed out to the Congressman that while Smoot is a former Special Agent, we, of course, cannot control his writings. Kemper further noted to the Congressman that Smoot is one of those rare instances where a former agent had traded on his relationship with the Bureau.

It is noted that since leaving the Bureau, he has apparently capitalized on his former employment with the Bureau and the newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report" of which he is commentator and publisher deals with such topics as communism, desegregation, etc, and is frequently highly controversial.

The January, 1961, Membership Directory of the Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Incorporated, reflects he is a Publisher, Radio and TV Broadcasting, and his business address is: The Dan Smoot Report, 6441 Gaston Avenue, Dallas 14, Texas. His residence is 1430 San Rafael Drive, Dallas 18, Texas.

[redacted]

[redacted] VISALIA, CALIFORNIA

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. W.C.Sullivan
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

4 April 1961

b6
b7C

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
The Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Howard Dan Smoot

You and I have exchanged letters over many years now, but I'm sure you will agree that I have never bothered you with any matters that I didn't consider should come to your attention or give you something to think about.

HOWARD DAN SMOOT

Presently, I'm quite aware, you've got all you can handle in the area of "subversion" by the Communist apparatus without having to look into the matter of this growing tendency of "do-gooders" who think they are helping to fight Communism by taking matters into their own un-skilled hands. If they continue, I'm afraid they are going to cause you some headaches and thus deprive you of the time you need for keeping pace with the Communist movements.

This John Burch Society, I'm sure, has been called to your attention. It may mean well but it worries a lot of us since it claims one thing and acts peculiarly. Especially when it comes to character assasination, it is frightening. The way they'd have the public believing, practically everyone in our Federal government is a Communist agent.

REC-132 67-26(3)689-210

On top of this appears a man by the name od Dan Smoot who, by his claims, you must know very well. He has a t[illegible] broadcast weekly from Dallas. He also mails out pamphlets to subscribers. A frined of mine got hold of two, concerning our Chief Justice, Earl Warren, which was, in my opinion, a disgraceful attack on a loyal American. This kind of smear is dangerous.

MAY 19 1961

EX-114

REC 31

MCT-19 62-102576-41

I enclose copy of a letter which I have written Mr. Smoot, hoping he will mend his ways, also a page torn from a recent issue of The Los Angeles Times regarding the John Burch Society.

APR 26 1961

19-5-1

If these groups really wanted to help you, they should keep their mouths shut, listen, gather evidence, and forward it to you for your files. Which is the proper place for it. Maybe you ought to make some kind of public statment, not naming any of them, but simply letting them know the harm they are doing by their acts.

With all of my very best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-41

2 ENCLOSURE

XEROX

MAY 18 1961

b6
b7C

[redacted] VISALIA, CALIFORNIA.

4 April 1961

Mr. Dan Smoot
Dallas 14,
Texas.

Dear Mr. Smoot:

I have on occasions listened to your t.v. broadcasts. Much of what you had to say made sense, much of it gave reasons for a more serious study of situations, much of it controversial, and much of it directly contradictory to your professed aims and purposes. As I understand it, your basic aim and purpose is to arouse the citizens to a point of action whereby they will ask for a return to our constitutional form of government, a government based upon Republican principles. This is understandable. I even agree that we have by public sufferance allowed the federal government to take on certain powers which were not allowed it under our Constitution.

However, if you uphold our form of government, surely then you must agree that in order to correct any defects, or to rectify public grievances, the people have a right to peacefully assemble, come to some orderly understanding, and address those grievances to the public office involved, or to The President if that be necessary. This is our right and our duty.

What puzzles me, and I'm sure it must be puzzling a great many other serious-minded citizens, is how you can make some of your public attacks and accusations upon parties, simply because you dig up evidence which leads you to suspect but not to prove through reliable, positive, documented evidence.

Someone mailed me your two pamphlets in which you make direct accusations and ask for the impeachment of the Chief Justice of The Supreme Court, The Hon. Earl Warren. I have carefully read all that you have to say. The evidence you produced certainly can not make Justice Warren the most popular of men, but is it based upon absolute facts or simply on your analysis of his acts in office? The late philosopher, Mr. Elbert Hubbard once said, "It is better not to know so much than to know so much that isn't so!"

I will not go back and pick out all of your statements in your case against Justice Warren, but I will give you a few things on which to ponder, and you will not be angry with me for so doing if you truly believe in justice, in our American liberties, and in our Constitution:

1 - xerox

First, in the history of our Supreme Court, it has occasionally made decisions which many individuals, many sections of our society, many of our local governments did not like and resented. Yet they were the honest opinions of able men, men of absolute loyalty to their country, Often, too, if you will look into some of the remarks of these men, you will discover that often they reluctantly handed down a decision which did not satisfy them for the simple reason that our basic laws are so set up that it allows many of the guilty to slip through loopholes which were meant to protect the innocent. I have, on a number of occasions, heard jurors say that many of our laws, in State as well as Federal courts, were so wide as to allow a clever lawyer to clear a client. They felt some of our laws should be more specific, more clearly defined, more accurate in definition. But since the laws were as they are, they could do no more than to respect and support them.

Therefore, I would like to suggest that if you wish to be fair in the matter, you should not attack Justice Warren, but call attenntio to the laws by which he is obliged to hand down his decisions. And you will find the proper place to put the blame. And this area can be corrected by proper parliamentary procedure.

It stands to reason that over the years, many of our laws have become outmoded and need to be replaced by ones more practical for the changes in our society. But to openly attack a man who is only doing his duty, no matter how much you may disapprove of what he does, is not compatible with our American way. And to ask for the impeachment of a Supreme Court Justice, especially on such evidence as you produce, is disgraceful in my opinion.

A man who publicly expresses himself, it seems to me, must be doubly careful of what he says, and must be absolutely certain of his evidence. Irresponsible reporting and opinionated conclusions are not welcome to the sane mass of Americans. And to damage a man's reputation by a smear campaign is stooping to the methods used by the Communists in their war against organized society.

I do not claim to know as much about the Communist conspiracy in America as you do, but I do happen to know a great deal about it since I came face to face with it, back in 1934, when one of its apparatus infiltrated our Screenwriters Guild in Hollywood and succeeded in gaining control of our board of directors. It was some time later that the whole thing was exposed. The FBI and the House Un-American Activities Committee brought it out into the open. Those few of us inside The Guild who openly fought from the beginning, got "blacklisted" by the Commy group who had dominated the writers group and spread their "sphere of influence" into the producers section, thus by "smear methods" and clever little tricks, keeping us out of work while having their supporters succeed. They knew if we kept strong we'd have licked them. But in spite of all the evidence we had (and still have) of this "blacklist" (which is recognized by The House Un*american Activties Committee to exist, we have not yet been able to pinpoint

to any individual or group as the instigators. We believe that still, underground somewhere, are hard-core Communists registering a sphere of influence on employment in Hollywood. And yet we do not have sufficient documentary proof, only certain evidence. We even suspect certain persons, and yet, since there is no definite proof, we do not name them or even whisper their names about. We have tried to do it the American way. It is not pleasant and it has not been easy, but we have managed to survive in spite of all they have done against us.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover is well aware of all of this. He and his men are alert and careful - but patient. The House Un-American Activities Committee is also aware and alert. This is where such a situation belongs, so that the innocent do not get hurt by being wrongly accused, simply by questionable evidence.

Unless you know the underlying facts, often direct evidence can be misleading. For instance, although I suspected many of my fellow writers, back in those days before World War II of being Communists, not a one of them ever asked me to join, and I never asked them if they were party members, but naturally I was curious. I wanted to meet Harry Bridges because he was causing some great amount of trou just then, and I practically pushed my way into getting invited to a "gathering" at someone's home in Beverly Hills. At that gatherin I was surprised to discover certain people who I would never suspec would have anything to do with Communism. But by the same token, I am sure they were surprised to find me there. And so, I can only conclude, they may have come for the same reason I did. As for thi Harry Bridges, I had a very long talk with him, about conditions in the dockworkers unions, etc. and I only poked questions which he certainly went into great lengths to answer. I could see that here was a slick operator, carefully schooled, always on the alert, and a brain - even if I did not approve of his kind of mind. And that is what the Communists have, very clever, strong-minded, dedicated followers who guide the works. And I feel the more we know how they talk, the easier they are to detect. They use certain phrases words, expressions that are drilled into them. I tell you all this because, under the circumstances, someone could have seen me at thi "gathering" and sent my name into the FBI or even spread it around that I was a party member. And how wrong they'd be. That is why we must be careful calling names simply by a certain amount of evidence.

Mr. Smoot, as a public figure, you can do a lot of good by being careful and you can do a lot of harm by being careless. I trust you are not offended by what I have had to say. This is my opinion and I am not bashful about saying what I think, but directly to the person involved, not in a smear campaign.

Cordially,

EX-114

62-102576-41

REC-31

April 14, 1961

[redacted]
Visalia, California

Howard DAN Smoot

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of April 4, with enclosures, and I appreciate the concern which prompted you to write.

The FBI, as an investigative agency of the Federal Government, does not furnish comments or evaluations with respect to any individual, publication or organization. I firmly believe, however, that it behooves every one of us to make a concerted effort to gain a broad knowledge of the objectives and operations of the communist menace. A lack of understanding is dangerous in that it is often responsible for the reprehensible and indiscriminate labeling as communists those who merely dissent or advocate unpopular or unorthodox views.

In view of your interest in the subject of your letter I am enclosing a copy of a statement I recently made which you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-41

RECD-READING ROOM
APR 14 3 36 PM '61

MAILED 31
APR 14 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosure
April 1, 1961, LEB Introduction

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning the correspondent In the past he has furnished information to the Bureau by letter which he believed to be of interest.

(continued on next page)

JWO:B:dkp (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 15 1961

Olson
Parsons
Belmont
Gallahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Mohr
Nease
Tavel
Trotter
C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Holloman
Sandy

NOTE: The John Birch Society was founded in 12/58 in Indianapolis, Indiana, by Robert H. Welch, Jr., of Belmont, Massachusetts. It is incorporated under laws of State of Massachusetts; is allegedly anti-communist; has chapters throughout the country; and has not been investigated by the Bureau. Welch and the Society in the past have been extremely critical of former President Eisenhower. (62-104401)

b6
b7C

Dan Smoot to whom [redacted] refers is Howard Dan Smoot, former Special Agent from 3-23-42 to 6-15-51 at which time he voluntarily resigned. SAC Letter 59-17F instructed all field offices to be most circumspect in handling inquiries concerning Smoot. This Letter instructed that inquiries should be answered indicating that any opinions and comments he might currently be making in connection with his Dan Smoot Report, lectures or radio programs are strictly his own and do not represent the FBI.

TRUE COPY

Tuesday, May 16, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

To whom it may concern;

I understand that Dan Smoot, a Texas T. V. commentator, and author of the Dan Smoot Report, was a member of the F. B. I. from 1942 until 1951.

Since Mr. Smoot has expressed such strong views for Americanism; against communism, pseudo liberalism, collectivism in general; he has left himself open to all sorts of charges. One of which is that he was never an F. B. I. agent, or that he was kicked out of the F. B. I. .

If it is not against your policy, I would greatly appreciate getting facts on Mr. Smoot from a source that I can trust to be objectively honest. If this is not possible, could you at least verify that he was a member of your organization. Thank you.

/s/ [redacted]
[redacted] - No. Hollywood,
California

b6
b7C

REC-144 67-263 689-211
64

REC-66 62-102576-44

MAY 31 1961

1 XEROX
JUN 9 1961

EX.-102

FBI - FILES

REC-44

FBI - FILES

REC-66 62-102576-44

May 25, 1961

[redacted]

North Hollywood, California

b6
b7C

EY 102

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
MAY 25 5 27 PM '61

Dear [redacted]

DAN Smoot

I have received your letter of May 16, and the interest prompting you to communicate is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. As you can readily understand, I am not in a position to express any opinion concerning Mr. Smoot's activities subsequent to his resignation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 5
MAY 26 1961
COMM-FBI

62-102576-44

NOTE: No information could be located in Bufiles identifiable with correspondent. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

JCF:lc
(3)

XEROX
JUN 9

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PX

May 25th, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

In January of this year, I was elected by the Sarasota County Board of Public Instruction of Sarasota County, Florida, to be the chairman of this board for a two year period. One of my main concerns is the keeping out of our school system teachers and/or influences that may tend to be communistic. Just recently some information was given to me by a person in our employ, which raises some questions in my mind as to that person's loyalty and also to the reliability of the information which was given to me. May I request some answers to my questions?

Question 1. If there is a doubt in a person's mind as to the loyalty of another person or of that other person's tendency toward communism, what procedure should be taken to check out this second person?

Question 2. One of the articles given to me was called "The Dan Smoot Report". It is published in Dallas, Texas, by Dan Smoot, who supposedly worked as an FBI Agent starting in 1942. Can you give me some loyalty details on this person and do you have any information on his publications?

Question 3. Another publication was a brochure advertising the book "Bending the Twig" written by Augustin G. Rudd. In reading comments on the book, I notice such people as the following writing these comments:

- E. Merrill Root, Professor of English, Earlham College
- Dr. J.B. Matthews, Author and Lecturer
- National Economic Council, New York
- All-American Books, America's Future, Inc., New York
- Mrs. Walter Ferguson, columnist, Tulsa Tribune
- Will ford I. King, Professor Emeritus, Economics, New York University

There are also many others who wrote comments. Can you give me any information regarding any of the above and the author. My reason for requesting this, is that at one time our school staff had checked out E. Merrill Root, and we were not too impressed by the results.

Also, I have received a copy of "A Citizens Manual for Public Schools" written by Mortimer Smith. Do you have anything on this?

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-45

67-263689-212

EX-116 XEROX REC-94 62-102576-45

JUN 15 1961

12 JUN 5 1961

I am deeply concerned about the infiltration of communistic ideas into our educational society, therefore, my personal request for the above information from you. I know that if I receive it direct from the FBI, it has not been tampered with by in betweens.

Your cooperation and guidance in these important matters will be greatly appreciated and I will look forward to your acknowledgement of receipt of this correspondence.

Respectfully requested,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Board of Public Instruction
Sarasota County, Florida

Note: Please address correspondence to my home address which is [redacted] Sarasota, Florida.

PX

b6
b7C

1 - Mr. Simpson

REC-136
EX-116
REC-94 62-102576-45

June 2, 1961

62-102576-45

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[redacted]
Sarasota, Florida

HOWARD DRUMMOND SMOOT
DAN SMOOT

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated May 25, 1961, has been received, and your interest in writing to me is appreciated.

In view of the contents of your communication, I am instructing the Special Agent in Charge of our Tampa Office to have an Agent contact you in the near future.

I am enclosing two items of literature which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 31
JUN - 2 1961
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

2 - Tampa (enclosures - 2)

ATTENTION: SAC, TAMPA

Enclosed are two copies of correspondent's communication. Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning the correspondent.

NOTE TO TAMPA, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

SEE NOTE ON YELLOW, PAGE THREE

RDS:pw (5)

Tolson
Parsons
Mohr
Belmont
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
W.C. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

b6
b7C

NOTE TO TAMPA, CONTINUED

For your information, Bufiles contain no identifiable data of a subversive nature concerning any of the individuals and publications mentioned by the correspondent, except Mrs. Walter Ferguson. In 1943 she was reported to be considered a friend and sympathizer of the Communist Party. She has not been investigated by the Bureau. (62-5-4917)

You are instructed to have an Agent promptly contact the correspondent and obtain the identity of the individual he states is of doubtful loyalty. The confidential nature of Bufiles should be carefully explained to the correspondent and it should be tactfully explained to him that it is not possible to furnish him information concerning the loyalty of an individual, including those individuals he may suspect and report to your office. Due to the confidential nature of our files, it is of course not possible to furnish him any information concerning the individuals and publications he mentioned; however, the correspondent should be advised that he should not infer that our files do or do not contain information concerning them.

The Agent may advise the correspondent that Howard D. "Dan" Smoot was employed as a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, until his resignation on June 15, 1951. Any opinions or comments Smoot may be making through his "Dan Smoot Reports" and his lectures and radio programs are strictly his own and do not represent the FBI in any manner. (62-102576)

The results of this contact with the correspondent should be promptly furnished the Bureau under appropriate caption making reference to this communication.

The following items of literature were sent to the correspondent:

1. "What You Can do to Fight Communism and Preserve America."
2. Director's Statement dated April 17, 1961, Concerning Internal Security.

[redacted]

b6
b7C

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent states that as Chairman of the Board of Public Instruction, his main concern is keeping out of the school system teachers who may be communistic. He has recently received information concerning an employee which raises questions concerning this employee's loyalty. Correspondent does not further explain and does not furnish the employee's name. He inquires as to the procedure to be taken to "check out this second person." He refers to Dan Smoot and requests information as to his loyalty and information concerning his publications. Correspondent also lists two organizations, two publications and six individuals and requests any information we may have on them.

TRUE COPY

May 26, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have been receiving the "Dan Smoot Report", which I'm sure you are familiar with. I know nothing about this man except what I read in his report.

I would appreciate knowing if he is on your list of known Communist or if he has any Communist leanings.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

/s/ [redacted]

67-263 689-213

8 JUN 19 1961

Address reply to:

[redacted]

Miami, Florida

b6
b7C

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-46

EX-1

REC-95 62-102576-46

9 JUN 9 1961

ENCLOSURE

1 to mis
nmel
ack 5
6-8-61
RWE/mis

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. FILES

ENCLOSURE

PER FILE

EX-108

REC-95 62-102576-46

June 5, 1961

[redacted]

Miami, Florida

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of May 26, 1961, with enclosure, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. In that Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed are his own, I am unable to comment regarding him.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general subject of communism which may be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JUN 5 6 25 PM '61
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

62-102576-46

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAILED 30
JUN 6 - 1961
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED-3

Enclosures (3)
4-17-61 Statement re internal security
Communist Illusion & Democratic Reality
Series from Chrsitianity Today

NOTE: No record Bufiles identifiable with correspondent. Enclosure was a small sheet containing background information on Smoot.

RWE:jms
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Lynne 4241

east hillside drive • bloomington, indiana • edison 2-7251

June 14, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I have been interested in reading one of "The Dan Smoot Reports". The one which I am looking at now, dated May 15, 1961 (Volume 7, No. 20), contains a brief resume of Smoot's background which I assume is accurate. This resume asks whether the readers believe Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom. Since I feel definitely so inclined, I would like any comment which your office would be willing to make about "The Dan Smoot Reports". I am fully aware of the fact that as an Agency of the United States Government you cannot endorse any commercial enterprise but my question is aimed at asking your Bureau for any official comment which it can make with regard to the implication that the Smoot Reports, at least from the standpoint of past background, would accord with the aims of the F.B.I..

b6
b7C

Any information which you can give me in this regard will be sincerely appreciated.

TC-140 67-263 689-214

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

SARKES TARZIAN, INC.
East Hillside Dr.
Bloomington Indiana

WDW/lmz

13 JUN 26 1961

CORRESPONDENCE SECTION

REC-140

June 22, 1961

[redacted]
Sarkes Tarzian, Inc.
East Hillside Drive
Bloomington, Indiana

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated June 14, 1961, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. In that Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau, I am unable to comment regarding any opinions expressed on his own in publications he prepares.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 25
[illegible]

NOTE: Howard D. Smoot, Former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in notapprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

DCL:meb (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

Edmond, Oklahoma
July 22, 1961

The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

Gentlemen:

Mr. Dan Smoot of P. O. Box 9538, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas writes an information phamplet available by subscription.

Of his background, Mr. Smoot states he was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation several years and was an assistant to J. Edgar Hoover for a period of time.

Would you please write me verifying these statements of Mr. Smoot. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

67-263689-215

REC-132

JUL 26 1961

July 28, 1961

[redacted]
Edmond, Oklahoma

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of July 22, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. In that Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed are his own, I am unable to make any additional comment regarding him.

Enclosed is some literature dealing with the general subject of communism which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
One Nation's Response to Communism

NOTE: No record Bufiles identifiable with correspondent.

RWE:jka
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

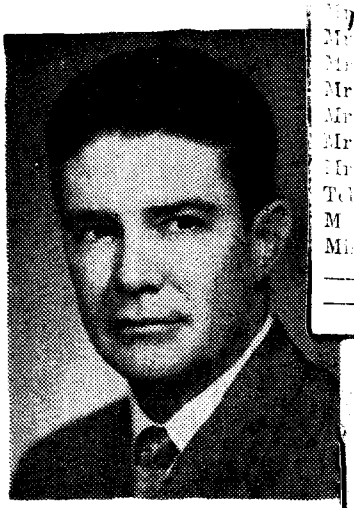
b6
b7C

FBI

PERS. FILES

FBI Training Helps Dan Smoot's Report

By FAIRFAX NISBET



DAN SMOOT ... good background.

ALMOST ANY morning residents of Forest Hills will see a slender, handsome young man taking a before-breakfast constitutional, making a mile in a steady, determined trot.

The track man in question would be Dan Smoot, former FBI agent and onetime administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, former teacher, and presenting radio and television commentator, author and publisher of The Dan Smoot Report, a magazine presenting the conservative viewpoint on the leading political issues of the day.

And this morning walk, which occurs daily when he is in town, is just about the only exercise possible for a man whose every waking hour is devoted to his work. And it's particularly appropriate for a man who has never been interested in spectator sports. In everything he does he must participate.

And possibly this was the reason that he became an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, when at the outbreak of World War II he was turned down for all branches of the armed services because of broken-down arches and red-green color-blindness.

This plus his background was an excellent training ground for his present work. Born on a farm near East Prarie, Mo. which is in the southeast corner of the state, he was on his own early, as his parents died when he was quite young. He says that as a teenager he did just about every kind of manual work that a boy or man ever did to earn a living — from chopping cotton in Arkansas to shining shoes in Denver, from mining coal in southern Illinois to riding fence on a great sprawling ranch in western Nebraska.

It was during this time he arrived in Dallas, fell in love with the city and its friendly warm people and has never changed his mind. He got a job at the Ben E. Keith Co. working 15 hours a day, 6 days a week for $40 a week because the manager, Tom Ransom, believed in giving jobs, not handouts. During the next 9 years Smoot worked for Keith he acquired a wife, a high school diploma, and B.A. and M.A. degrees from SMU in that order. His early benefactor Mr. Ransom died before he finished college which was the one sad note.

Later Smoot received a teaching fellowship at Harvard and enrolled for a doctorate but World War II and his serv-

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas
7-30-61
Jack B. Krueger, Managing Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

ice with FBI interrupted this. From 1946 to 1948 he was administrative assistant to J. Edgar Hoover. It was during those years that he became acutely concerned about the powerful, often controlling influence of foreign ideologies in American national affairs.

In 1948 he was transferred to Dallas because of illness in his family, serving as an agent of the Dallas office until 1951 when he resigned. He was with Facts Forum until 1955 when he started his own independent publishing of The Dan Smoot Report, a free enterprise effort which is not subsidized, but depends on its circulation sales only.

In addition Smoot is heard on 68 radio stations and seen on 35 TV stations, all sponsored programs. Included is WFAA-TV, Channel 8, where the program is telecast each Sunday at 1 p.m.

A controversial figure, Smoot has had listeners and viewers suggest that he jump off a Dallas skyscraper, others praise him to the skies and some lady viewers have proposed marriage.

At first Dan and his wife handled the work of research and getting out the Report themselves on their dining room table. Now they have a staff of 12 with more to be added. Every topic is carefully researched and documented and the system of filing and cataloguing used is a simple form of the one used by the FBI.

A man who doesn't mince words in expressing his views on the state of the nation in his broadcasts, Report articles or speeches, in person Smoot is always quietly courteous, never raises his voice or gets into violent arguments with those who disagree with his political views. And he is all the more effective because of this approach.

In great demand as a speaker, he recently was the chief speaker at a Fourth of July celebration put on by the local Jaycees in Houston. According to the Houston Post, police estimated that a crowd of 60,000 attended.

Smoot whose broadcasts and telecasts are aired on numerous California stations, says the greatest compliment he ever received was given him by a maid in a San Francisco Hotel. An immigrant from Czechoslovakia, she recognized him from his telecasts on an Oakland, Calif., station.

"Mr. Smoot, it is good to meet you, she said. You talk about America like I pictured it back in Warsaw, the one that made me want to come here to be part of such a great country."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

PERS. FILES

Ex-FBI Agent Will Give Two Lectures Here

Two major addresses will be given here Saturday by Dan Smoot, television commentator and former FBI agent, at the Symposium on Freedom at Hollywood High School.

Ruhl M. Samples, symposium director, said Smoot will speak at 3:30 p.m. in the school auditorium on "The Invisable Government." The subject matter will be the Council on Foreign Relations, which derives its principal support from the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, Samples said.

At 8:30 p.m. Smoot will speak in the school football stadium on "The Harsh Requirements for Freedom," outlining what the patriotic citizen can do to protect his freedoms and liberties.

After leaving the FBI, Smoot helped start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. Since 1955 he has published the Dan Smoot Report, which also is telecast nationally and is presented here at 6 p.m. Saturdays and 1:30 p.m. Sundays on KTTV (11).

LOS ANGELES TIMES
DATE 7-21-61
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
EDITOR Nick B. Williams
LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION

Dan Smoot
Info. Concerning

3-

OFFICE ADDRESS
1623 WEST 17TH STREET
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA

SACRAMENTO ADDRESS
STATE CAPITOL
ZONE 14

JOHN A. MURDY, JR.
THIRTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT
ORANGE COUNTY

COMMITTEES
AGRICULTURE
EDUCATION
LABOR
RULES
WATER RESOURCES
FINANCE

LOCAL ALLOCATIONS BOAR

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE

Senate

July 19, 1961

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

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

o Internal Security

Dear Mr. Hoover:

If at all possible would you have a member of your staff answer the following questions.

1. In what capacity did Dan Smoot serve with the FBI?

2. What is and who is behind the so-called Canadian Intelligence Service?

3. I know of one socialist group to which Robert Welch of the John Birch Society belongs. Are there others? Does JBS pose a threat to America?

67-263689-216ab

REC-146

4. There are a number of people calling themselves former agents and spies of the FBI. Is there any way to check their background? Do you know of any people claiming to be former FBI spies in Communist activities who in reality are phony?

I'm sorry to put it this way, but a number of people are asking these questions and I've had a few myself. Any information you can forward will be deeply appreciated.

b6
b7C

REC-14 100-0-34536

JUL 28 19

XEROX
AUG 8 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN

REC-14

100-0-34536

July 26, 1961

[redacted]

the Honorable John A. Murdy, Jr.
The State Senate
Sacramento 14, California

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of July 19, 1961, has been received, and the interest prompting your communication is appreciated.

Mr. Dan Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons.

I regret that I am unable to be of assistance to you regarding the other matters you mentioned since the FBI, as an investigative agency of the Federal Government does not furnish comments or evaluations concerning the character or integrity of any individual, organization or publication. I hope you will not infer in this connection either that we do or do not have data in our files concerning the subjects of your inquiry.

If you have any information concerning individuals posing as former Special Agents of the FBI, please furnish it to our office located at 422 Federal Office Building, Civic Center, San Francisco 2, California.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - San Francisco - Enclosure
NOTE ON NEXT PAGE
JCF:js (4)

XEROX
AUG 8 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 32
JUL 26 1961
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tave
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with either [redacted] who is subject of Bufile 105-15137, and he was investigated by the Bureau in 1951 in connection with his Fascist and anti-Semitic writings under the caption of [redacted] is regarded as a sensationalist and an alarmist. b6 b7C b7D

The John Birch Society was founded in 12/58 in Indianapolis, Indiana, by Robert H. Welch, Jr., of Belmont, Massachusetts. It is incorporated under laws of State of Massachusetts; is allegedly anticommunist; has chapters throughout the country; and has not been investigated by the Bureau. Welch and the Society in the past have been extremely critical of former President Eisenhower. (62-104401)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Mesa, Arizona
August 27, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washingto D.C.

Attention special agent:

Dear Sir:

I watch a program on television every week called the Dan Smoot Report and recieve his writen reports. Would you mind telling me if what he says is his history is true (I am including a summary of it) and if you would tell me since he says he was with your department what position he held? If he was with you, was he exceptionaly good? I am very interested in know this, since some of his reports I will use in school and need some verification of his background other than his say so.

Thank you
Sincerely yours
[redacted]

b6
b7C

REC-142 67-263 689-217

mme
ack 9-5-61
RVA:yg

No Encl's Rec'd
when opened in
July 8-31-6
MEH

CORRESPONDENCE
THREE

September 5, 1961

[redacted]

Mesa, Arizona

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of August 27, 1961, has been received; however, the item you mentioned that was to be included did not arrive with your letter.

In response to your inquiry, I can advise you that Mr. Smoot was employed in the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions he expresses are his own, I am unable to comment regarding him.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

b6
b7C

NOTE: Bufile 77-1985 indicates that we conducted an investigation concerning one [redacted] in response to a special inquiry from the Office for Emergency Management. This investigation was conducted in 1942, no derogatory information was developed, and the subject resided in Washington, D. C., and Missouri. The files contain no information which would indicate that the correspondent and the subject are identical other than the similarity of their names (possibly father).

RVA:cel
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

b6
b7C

San Pedro, Calif.
September 6, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Dept. of Justice
Washington 25,D.C.

Dear Sir:

Is there or is there not a position titled "administrative assistant" to J. Edgar Hoover? Mr. Dan Smoot states that he held that position and Mr. George Sokolsky states in his column of Sept. 5, 1961, Los Angeles Herald & Express that "no such position existsin the F.B.I." Thank you.

67-263 689-218
Searched ..... Numbered
1 OCT 3 1961

REC-136

[redacted]

REC-65

SEP 1961

CORRESPOND

PERS FILE

REC-136

62-102576-60

September 15, 1961

[redacted]

San Pedro, California

b6
b7C

Howard D. (Dan) Smoot

Dear [redacted]

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no such position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information of a derogatory nature identifiabl with Carter, with whom we have had limited cordial correspondence, la outgoing 3-31-61. He is a member of the John Birch Society. Howard Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He w not recommended for reinstatement.

See memo Callahan to Mohr dated 9-13-61 captioned "Use of Title 'Administrative Assistant' for Special Agents," EWW:bak.

EWW:cfn
(3)

MAILED 30
SEP 15 1961
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OCT 9 1961

OCT 2 1961

TRUE COPY

Box 231
Maryville, Tennessee
September 25, 1961

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Out of your busy days you have twice taken time to answer my inquiries. The second time was in reply to a question concerning a report in the "Interchurch News" by Louis Cassels to the effect that F. B. I. Inspector William C. Sullivan was being sent by you to make speeches over this country on the fact that Communist infiltration in our churches was negligible and that you were much worried about the people in our country who said otherwise.

On August sixteenth you sent me a copy of Inspector Sullivan's speech to the Cincinnatti Citizens Committee. From this speech we learned that Mr. Cassels had quoted a sentence from the end of the speech that, while true, when lifted out of context gave a completely different meaning than was intended.

Many of us are completely astounded that the leaders of our National Council and World Council of Churches can not see the threat of Communism but instead are doing everything to promote a One - World government which can today be nothing but a Red World government.

Your answer to my letter, plus the enclosed speech, may be the information needed to spur our church to study the policies of the N. C. C. and take action against it. Unless a church congregation does this and actually cuts off funds, we can have no effect on this august body.

Now, at the request of several friends I have been asked to submit another question to you. We all take the Dan Smoot Report and have felt that we were getting factual information from this report.

REC 67-263 689-219

mail
9-29-61
JCF

1 + C
9-29-61

Several days ago George Sokolsky lamented the fact that ex - F. B. I. agents were making a living out of their past F. B. I. experience by calling themselves former Administrative Assistants to you. He claims there is no such post in your organization.

Now we do not know whether to believe Dan Smoot or not, because he claims to have been another Administrative Assistant. If this claim is false can we believe the rest of what he tells us?

[redacted] an ex communist will speak in Maryville October 22, 23, & 24. We hope he will wake up some of our blind neighbors and friends, but what good will it do when the President of the U. S. and his closest associates all seem determined to destroy us?

Yours truly,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

REC-144

EX-124

REC-9 62-102576-64

September 29, 1961

SEP 29 3 10 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

[redacted]
Maryville, Tennessee

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted] Dan Smoot

I have received your letter of September 25, 1961, and I want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in furnishing me the benefit of your observations and comments.

In view of your concern, I wish to advise that there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation.

I am enclosing some material you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-64

MAILED 30
SEP 29 1961
COMM-FBI

b6
b7C

Enclosures (2)
The Deadly Contest
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles reflect limited cordial correspondence with [redacted] last outgoing 8-16-61. Reprint material being sent to her not being duplicated. The National Council of Churches of Christ (NCCC) includes in its membership the leading Protestant churches in the country. Various critics of the Council, without access to factual data to support their assertions, have claimed this group is communist controlled or influenced. The FBI, of

JCF:ncr (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 13 1961

OCT 9 1961

NOTE:
course, has not investigated the NCCC.

[redacted] claims to have been a member of the Communist Party prior to 1939 and in recent years has been touring the country lecturing on communism. The Denver Office has described [redacted] b6 b7C b7D

W. MARTIN, JR. B. O. GREENWADE B. O. GREENWADE, JR.

MARTIN & GREENWADE COTTON CO.
P. O. BOX 808 -- PHONE MA 2-4750
ROSWELL, NEW MEXICO

September 21, 1961

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

Dear Sir:

This is in the nature of a request for information regarding an unsolicited copy of "The Dan Smoot Report" dated August 28, 1961. I received this report with a covering letter from [redacted] of [redacted]

b6
b7C

The above report covers topics of such nature that the average person seldom has the facilities to substantiate them. Therefore, could your organization say whether or not Mr. Smoot's information is generally creditable. Some publishers seem to me to take certain liberties with facts at times.

Mr. Smoot's report also mentions that he was an employee of the FBI for over nine years. This would seem to infer that his information had been obtained after diligent investigation and strict evaluation. However, I know of no way of determining this, without asking your organization about it.

67-263 689-220

REC-145

Very truly yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

REC- 45

EX 106

65

CMM:mm

1 XEROX
OCT 12 1961

OCT 3 1961

CORRESPONDENCE FILES

PERS. FILES

REC- 45 62-102576-65

September 28, 1961

EX 106

[redacted]

Roswell, New Mexico

Dear [redacted] Don Smoot

Your letter of September 21, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, does not make evaluations nor draw conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. I am not fully acquainted with Mr. Smoot's activities since he left the FBI; however, I can assure you that he has not had access to the files of this Bureau subsequent to his employment.

Enclosed is some material on the general subject of communism you may wish to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
SEP 29 1961
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

XEROX

OCT 12 1961

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Enclosures (3)
4-17-61 Statement re Internal Security
Communist Illusion and Democratic Reality
Communist Party Line
NOTE: Neither the correspondent nor [redacted] is identifiable in Bufiles.
EFT:sh (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(continued on next page)

SEP 28 5 10 PM '61
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

b6
b7C

b6
b7C

NOTE CONTINUED:
Howard D. Smoot, Former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689) From time to time the Bureau and field offices receive inquiries concerning a newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report," published at Dallas, Texas, on a weekly basis by Howard D. (Dan) Smoot. This newssheet deals with various topics such as communism, desegregation, etc., and its articles are frequently controversial.

October 1, 1961

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Dept, Of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I will make this letter short and to the point. The problem is this. I've been a strong supporter of the Dan Smoot Reports for several years and when I let someone read the reports I receive from Smoot they some times through this question at me.

All this is very interesting but who is this Dan Smoot. How can we beleive what he pats in these reports. I know you can't come out and say you like or dislike the smoot report, but what I would like is a reference on Dan Smoot. The reason I am asking you is as you know Smoot was with the FBI for nine years, and if any one could tell me you could.

As of yet I have not read your book but am looking foreward to doing so. There is so much to read on the subject of Communism and government.

b6
b7C

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]
Van Nuys Calif,

1509

XEROX
OCT 17 1961

67-263689-221
Searched ____ Numbered ____
3 OCT 18

REC-40
EX-103

62-102576-66

22 OCT 10 1961

THREE

Oct. 10-9-61

PERS. FILES

PX

October 9, 1961

REC- 40

EX-103

[redacted]

Van Nuys, California

Dear [redacted]

OCT 9 9 58 AM '61

REC'D-READING ROOM

FBI

b6
b7C

I have received your letter of October 1. Your concern about the problem of communism is understandable, and I do appreciate your interest in my book.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I am not in a position to express any opinion regarding Mr. Smoot since it has always been my policy as Director of this Bureau to refrain from making any appraisals or evaluations of individuals, publications or organizations.

Enclosed is some literature on the subject of communism you may like to read.

67-NOT RECORDED-3

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 20
OCT 9 -1961
COMM-FBI

XEROX
OCT 17 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-61

Enclosures (4)
CP, USA, September, 1961
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
Communism: The Bitter Enemy of Religion
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information concerning correspondent. Howard D. Smoot, former Special Agent, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CJH:jpr (3)

Smoot Tells Rally 49th Callup Wrong

By JOHN DAVENPORT

Radio-TV commentator Dan Smoot assailed the mobilization of Texas' 49th Armored Division as fitting in with the Communist plan for the United States, in a speech before more than 2,500 persons here Monday night.

Smoot spoke to a cheering crowd of the newly organized National Indignation Convention at Dallas Memorial Auditorium, formed Saturday night to protest the training of Yugoslav pilots at Perrin Air Force Base.

Smoot said the Communist plan for the U.S. is to de-emphasize our nuclear deterrent capability and concentrate on limited ground wars.

He said the Russians are not worried about troops in Europe because they know how to cope with them there, "but they are afraid of any action we might take in the Far East."

Smoot detailed this country's aid for Yugoslavia and asked, "Why are you getting excited? We've been doing this sort of thing for 15 years."

He said the United States "ought to withdraw from all world organizations, including the United Nations and the World Court."

President Eisenhower won his election by promising to go to Korea and "then a year later settled the Korean War with a truce on their (the Communists) terms," he added.

"Does it make sense that we are planning to fight Communists in Viet Nam and then not fight them 90 miles away in Cuba?" he asked.

Smoot called for "the return of limited constitutional government," the repeal of the income tax, military intervention in Cuba and withdrawal of American forces in West Germany.

Among the other speakers were Maj. Harry Knickerbocker whose complaint that Yugoslav pilots are training at Perrin set off the current furor.

"The State Department says the planes the Red pilots are flying are obsolete, and then the government gives them to us in the Air National Guard to fly," he said.

"The State Department says the program is all right because it's been going on for seven years. Murder has been going on longer than that."

Convention chairman Frank McGehee announced that instead of going through with original plans to telephone President Kennedy and other national leaders from the floor of the auditorium, efforts would be made to get in touch with state congressmen.

"We have decided that to get this thing rolling, we'll have to start on a smaller scale so that the movement won't be stopped in the higher levels of Washington," he said.

A total of $3,500 was raised through donations during the meeting to pay the costs of renting the auditorium "for as long as we can."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas
10-17-61
Jack B. Krueger, Managing Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

FILE and FILE PERSONAL on Smoot

63

We Are Scared to Stand Up For Beliefs, Says Ex-FBI Man

1500 'Indignants' Yell As Dan Smoot Talks--'Era of the Great Grin'

By ARLO WAGNER
Press Staff Writer

A former FBI agent said Wednesday night Americans have been afraid to stand up for their beliefs since the Korean War.

Only in the last two years has a minority of U. S. citizens become brave enough to demand an accounting from public officials, said Dan Smoot, pamphleteer from Dallas.

Mr. Smoot aroused the most reaction thus far in the National Indignation Convention which attracted about 1500 to the Music Hall for its third nightly session.

Enthused by Mr. Smoot's reception, the Houston NIC chairman Cam Womack, announced that the meetings will continue at 8 tonight when Frank McGehee, who originated the NIC in Dallas, will speak.

Four times the audience rose to its feet, yelling and clapping for Mr. Smoot. The occasions were when he:

THE HOUSTON PRESS
10-26-61
Houston, Texas
RE: DAN SMOOT
FORMER FBI AGENT
(HOfile: 67-489-1339)
HOUSTON DIVISION

62-106364-

3-

1. Suggested that public officials who interpret the constitution to suit their needs should be impeached.

2. Advocated abrupt and complete halt to foreign aid.

3. Said Chief Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren should be impeached.

4. Stated, "Get the U. S. out of the United Nations and the UN out of the U. S."

He also said Congress should repeal the amendment that imposes the income tax.

Mr. Smoot first condemned the American citizenry before he lambasted public officials. He said:

"I was ashamed of you when Eisenhower signed the most shameful peace treaty in the history of our country after the Korean War. Not a one of you spoke up.

"Remember? You told me you were afraid.

"I am delighted to see you angry enough now not to be afraid.

"And, what kind of spineless, treasonable people do we keep up there in Washington?

"When Stalin died, nowhere in the Western world was there a statesman with enough sense and manly courage to say, 'Thank God the bloodiest butcher in history is dead.' They made speeches in the UN about what a great man he was."

He called Eisenhower's administration "the era of the great grin."

He said the cultural exchange program Mr. Eisenhower established in 1955 "was an effective spy system that distributed Communists to every sector of our country."

Despite Tito's repeated praise for Russia, America calls him "friend" and continues to give him foreign aid. Mr. Smoot said:

"Tito re-labels our goods and gives them to his people under his seal or sends it to Red China through Hong Kong.

"Tito was the leader of the neutral nations which criticized the U. S. Sept. 1, 1961, for calling upon Russia to stop nuclear tests."

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbeck
Mr. Evans
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Mr. Gandy

b6
b7C

[redacted]

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

PX

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR MR. HOOVER:

I AM WRITING TO YOU TO INQUIRE OF THE RELIABILITY OF ONE MR. DAN SMOOT, FORMER F.B.I. AGENT.

Howard D Smoot

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION SOME OF MR. SMOOT'S WEEKLY LETTERS ON NEWS ARTICLES CALLED "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT." MY QUESTION TO YOU, MR. HOOVER IS THIS: IS MR. SMOOT, IN YOUR OPINION A RELIABLE PERSON, NOT PRONED TO EXAGGERATE OR MISLEAD THE PUBLIC? I HAVE FOUND NO REASON BY READING THE SUBJECT REPORT TO THINK THAT MR. SMOOT IS TRYING TO MISLEAD THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

REC-147 67-263 689-222

Searched 26 8 NOV 20 1961

I ALMOST HESITATE TO ASK THE ABOVE QUESTION, SINCE MR. SMOOT WAS FOR NINE YEARS EMPLOYED BY THE F.B.I. (ACCORDING TO THE ABOVE MENTIONED REPORT), BUT MY MAIN INTEREST IS THAT THIS MAN CAN BE RELIED UPON TO PRESENT ACCURATE INFORMATION TO THE READERS OF "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT."

IT IS MY FEELING THAT THE AMERICAN CITIZENS HAVE IN MANY CASES BEEN DENIED THE RIGHT TO KNOW THE TRUTH ABOUT WHAT TAKES PLACE IN OUR UNITED STATES AND "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT" SEEMS TO BE VERY ENLIGHTENING ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

IT WOULD REQUIRE A GREAT DEAL OF TIME TO DO RESEARCH WORK SO AS TO DETERMINE THE ACCURACY OF THE SUBJECT REPORT AND IN SOME CASES IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE AVERAGE CITIZEN.

I WILL ACCEPT YOUR APPRAISAL OF MR. SMOOT WITHOUT QUESTION AND BASE MY EVALUATION OF "THE DAN SMOOT REPORT" UPON SAME.

RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

[redacted]

REC- 75 62-102576-1

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-73

Ack
CJ Hisb
11-8-61
nml

b6
b7C

PERS. REC. UNIT

November 8, 1961

REC-75 62-102576-73

[redacted]

Chattanooga, Tennessee

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter postmarked November 4 has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you that Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. I am not in a position to comment on his activities subsequent to that time inasmuch as it has always been my policy to refrain from making any appraisals or evaluations of individuals, publications, or organizations.

Enclosed is some literature on the subject of communism which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
NOV 9 - 1961
COMM-FBI

67-NOT RECORDED-

Enclosures (5)
What You Can Do To Fight Communism
4-1-61 LEB Introduction
10-1-61 LEB Introduction
4-17-61 Internal Security Statement
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information regarding correspondent. Our last outgoing to him was on 11-1-48. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

CJH:sh (3)

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

NOV 22 1961

TRUE COPY

b6
b7C

GLENELG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

GLENELG
MARYLAND

[redacted]

Nov. 2, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

We would like to know some background information on Dan Smoot, P. O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas.

We receive in the mail copies of his Dan Smoot Report. Some of them seem to have questionable material in them, especially vol. 7, no. 5 (Broadcast 287), Jan. 30, 1961. In this one his subject, or lead article, is "Impeaching Earl Warren--Part One."

REC-147 67-263689-223

We just want to know if he is exercising his right to freedom of speech, or is there more to his publication that schools should know about before accepting it.

b6
b7C

We would appreciate some kind of a guiding statement.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

/s/



GLENELG SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

GLENELG, MARYLAND

MAX A. SMITH, PRINCIPAL
THOMAS KAMINSKI, VICE-PRINCIPAL

Nov. 2, 1961

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

We would like to know some background information on Dan Smoot, P.O. Box 9611, Lakewood Station, Dallas 14, Texas.

We receive in the mail copies of his Dan Smoot Report. Some of them seem to have questionable material in them, especially Vol. 7, No. 5 (Broadcast 287), Jan. 30, 1961. In this one his subject, or lead article, is "Impeaching Earl Warren - Part One".

We just want to know if he is exercising his right to freedom of speech or is there more to his publication that schools should know about before accepting it.

We would appreciate some kind of a guiding statement.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

11/20/61

ACK 11/20/61

CONFIDENTIAL

PERS. REC. U

November 20, 1961

[redacted]

Glenelg Senior High School
Glenelg, Maryland

NOV 20 5 40 PM '61
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter postmarked November 15, 1961, has been received, and the interest which prompted you to write is appreciated.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since Mr. Smoot is no longer connected with this Bureau and the opinions expressed in his writings and speeches are his own, I am unable to comment along the lines you suggested.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 30
NOV
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689) Data concerning Smoot's affiliations with the FBI is being given correspondent since she receives the Dan Smoot Reports and probably she wrote the Bureau knowing that he is a former Special Agent.
DCL:lcw (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-436567) DATE: 12/1/61

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (105-1264)(P)

SUBJECT: NATIONAL INDIGNATION CONVENTION
INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY

Enclosed to the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum and ten copies of articles appearing in the Dallas and Fort Worth newspapers concerning captioned organization.

For the information of Washington Field Office, the National Indignation Convention was formed in Dallas, Texas, on October 14, 1961, at a rally attended by 300 individuals at the Dallas Auditorium. The meeting was led by FRANK B. MC GEHEE, a Dallas garage owner and self-admitted member of the JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY. The meeting was mainly in protest against Yugoslav pilots training at Perrin Air Force Base. Following the disappointing crowd at the Saturday night meeting of this convention, 1200 individuals met on Sunday, 10/15/61, and on 10/16/61, an estimated crowd of 2500 persons was present. Among the speakers were Major HARRY KNICKERBOCKER, the Air National Guard Pilot who originally made the complaint concerning the Yugoslav airmen, Major General HARRY CRUTCHER, head of the Texas Air National Guard, and DAN SMOOT, former FBI Agent. This group plans to meet in Washington, D.C., when Congress reconvenes 1/10/62.

2 - Bureau (15 Encl.)(RM)
2 - Washington Field (1 Encl.)(RM)
1 - Dallas (105-1264)
JPH:HM
(5)

ICC RM 817 RB

15 ENCLOSURE

REC-147

67-263 689 224

Searched ____ Numbered ____

EX 109

DEC 15

REC-4 100-436567-6

DEC 5 1961

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-436567-6

XEROX DEC 13 1961

AGENCY G-2, ONI, 25th AA(0-6D)
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 12-8-61
HOW FORW.
BY

DEC 19

[redacted] b6 b7C

Mesa, Arizona
December 23, 1961

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I hate to bother you since you are a very busy man, but I have two questions to ask you:

First, I am sending you a clipping of a report from Mr. Dan Smoot. On this clipping Mr. Smoot has writen a summary of his life I am interested in knowing if this summary is true, if it isn't too much trouble. I wish you could comment on his reports, but unfortunately I know you can't.

Second, I am also sending you a copy of The Insider's Newsletter. I would like to know if this weekly publication is accurate or true.

I wouldn't bother you, but I need a good foundation for some reports I have to do and I have to have good, accurate material for the foundation.

Thank you,
Sincerely yours,

b6 b7C

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

67-263 689-225

JAN 2 1

8 067

December 29, 1961

[redacted]

Mesa, Arizona.

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of December 23, 1961, with enclosures, and the interest prompting you to communicate with me is appreciated.

In response to your discussion, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily submitted his resignation. Since Mr. Smoot is no longer associated with this Bureau, his opinions and comments are strictly his own and do not represent this Bureau in any manner. You may wish to know that there is no such position in the FBI as "Administrative Assistant to the Director."

While I would like to be of assistance to you concerning your other questions, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, individual or publication. In view of this, I am sure you will understand why I am unable to comment in the manner you suggested.

I am enclosing some material on the general subject of communism you may like to read.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 30
DEC 29 1961
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

Enclosures (4)
Listed next page
NOTE: NEXT PAGE

TELETYPE UNIT

JCP:mew (3)

[redacted]

b6
b7C

The Deadly Contest
The Faith To Be Free-- Criss Award Speech, 12-7-61
10-61 LEB Introduction
The Communist Party Line

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent or the publication, "The Insider's Newsletter." Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He served as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

Dallas 14, Texas

☐ Renewal ☐ New Subscription

Please enter my subscription for (_____years) (_____months) to THE DAN SMOOT REPORT. I enclose $_____

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Add 2% Sales tax if ordered in Texas for Texas delivery)

Rates: $10 for 1 year
$ 6 for six months
$ 3 for three months
$12 first class mail
$14 for air mail
$18 for 2 years

Inquire for foreign mailing

_____
PRINT NAME

_____
STREET ADDRESS

_____
CITY, ZONE AND STATE

Published in Two Sections: This Section FOR MEN

The Insider's Newsletter

An every Monday report for busy MEN who need to know what's going on.

New York, N. Y., November 13, 1961

NEUTRALISM: THE NEW WAVE

Neutralism, the psychology of a nation that wants out of the U. S. -USSR conflict since it figures it can neither win nor exert any important influence on the outcome, is spreading to countries we've long considered as strictly on our side.

1. OAS in danger--Latin insiders report their area moving toward non-alignment as a backwash of Communism's landing in Cuba. Organization of American States had always been able to handle hemisphere disputes because the Latins accepted U. S. protection. But since Cuba, the Latins have begun to feel the hemisphere no longer has a solid wall against any outside enemy, and so they'd better not ally too closely with Washington. The Latins were naturally much impressed that one small Latin country, with Russian support, was able to thumb its nose at the Yanquis--and get away with it. The Kennedy idea that we'd attack Castro through OAS hasn't worked so far because the bigger nations--Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, in all of which anti-Yankee feeling has always been a political factor--are stalling. If this continues, the insiders agree, OAS will split, perhaps irreparably, and become ineffective as an area force.

2. Turkey worries NATO--The Atlantic Treaty Organization chiefs are watching the new Ankara government with grave concern. The Army leaders who engineered the Menderes coup and then hanged him were badly shaken when his old party won almost as many votes as their own group in the recent elections. This weakened the government's position so seriously, insiders say, there's now a genuine danger Turkey will slip toward neutralism as far as NATO commitments are concerned.

Footnote: Even Italy is worrying U. S. diplomats, who report the neutralist sentiment growing in that country with the rise of the Socialists, who insist that the Italians must loosen their NATO ties.

*

THE DEATH RAY: Naval Research Laboratory is working on a "death

COPYRIGHT © 1961 BY COWLES MAGAZINES AND BROADCASTING, INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

ray." NRL doesn't call it that (and military potential is being played down officially in favor of such peaceful uses as long-range communications and radar)--but that's just what it is, scientists are assuring the insiders. Official name of the project is MASER or Microwave Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation; it's a device that focuses light waves so intensely they could cause destruction at great distance. MASER is what Air Force Chief of Staff Lemay was hinting at the other day when he said we shouldn't count on any one strategy and weapon-system, since a radically new one might come along. What Lemay meant: It's budget time again, and the AF wants a bigger share of the military funds, particularly the space development money now concentrated in NASA. P.S. The Pentagon takes it for granted the Russians are working on the same sort of ray that NRL is.

*

THE BAD UNCOMPROMISE

U. S. diplomats are whistling in the dark with their celebrations over election of UN Secretary General U Thant as a "good compromise candidate." The Russians are the ones really pleased, UN insiders report. The Russian figuring: (1) Burma, U Thant's country, is susceptible to Soviet pressure should it be needed to keep him in line. (2) The Russians are confident that they've already infiltrated the UN mechanism sufficiently to prevent the organization from operating as an important, independent world force. The UN official in charge of personnel placement is a Russian, and Russians holding UN secretariat jobs have increased by 50 per cent since early in 1960. Note well that UN insiders agree the Russians work for UN as agents of their government. Footnote: U Thant's acceptance of a role as Asian representative, as well as Secretary General, certifies the accomplishment of a broad Soviet purpose--to reverse the Hammarskjold development of UN into an organization that's strictly international rather than national or regional.

*

WHAT NEHRU SAID PRIVATELY: The Indian Prime Minister indicated to Washington insiders that he's really much more concerned about the Communist problem than he can say publicly--his military and his borders being as weak as they are. Nehru informed his hosts that he'd seen some of the made-in-Red China maps that have just come across into India. They still showed part of India as part of China--a territory dispute which Mao Tse-tung had assured Nehru would be settled in a way India would like. Also, Nehru said, the Chinese maps showed part of Russia as being rightfully Chinese.

*

GALVAO STRIKES AGAIN: Associates of Henrique Galvao, the Portuguese revolutionary who stole the liner Santa Maria, report him about ready

THE INSIDER'S NEWSLETTER, Vol. 3, No. 46, Nov. 13, 1961. *Published weekly by Cowles Magazines and Broadcasting, Inc. at 111 Tenth Street, Des Moines 4, Iowa. Sold by subscription only. Subscriptions: U.S.A. and Canada, one year $18.00. (Extra copy price 60¢ both sections.) Second-class postage paid at Des Moines, Iowa. Printed in U.S.A. Editorial and executive offices at 488 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Postmaster: Send form 3579 to 111 Tenth Street, Des Moines 4, Iowa.*

to make another drastic move in hopes of stirring up resistance against Antonio Salazar, Portugal's ruler. Most recently Galvao has been reported in Scandinavia, but heading back toward Portugal. The insiders report that the next Galvao fracas will be inside Portugal itself, and that will bring "fireworks."

*

ANOTHER DOLLAR CRISIS COMING?

Financial insiders expect that the Federal deficit will go well over the officially predicted $7 billion--perhaps as high as $9 billion--and Western European economists expect that the reactions will soon be felt in the American economy. So far, these experts report, about all that's kept us from inflation and even caused price softness in many key lines, is the high U.S. unemployment rate. But economists also feel sure that an inflationary trend must come, if current conditions continue, especially when word of the outsized deficit becomes public. With the investor-insiders already looking for a weakening of the dollar, hot money is beginning to move into Swiss investments. Unless the deficit drift is firmly snubbed, these insiders predict, the international speculation against the dollar will soon be on big scale again. P.S. It was precisely to head this off that Kennedy last week ordered his agencies to trim their spending, even if some pet projects had to be cut to the bone.

*

NEW TAX DRIVE: Tax Foundation experts predict pressure for higher taxes will be concentrated on state legislatures in the next few years. TF reasoning: Local governments have generally reached the limit of their taxing powers, but with the cold war intensifying, the Federal government will be less inclined to take funds from and then pump them back to the states for aid projects. Hence, it'll be up to states to come up with the money. The Foundation says states with income taxes but no sales taxes will be forced to enact the latter, and vice versa. And states with both but still in need of funds will have to impose higher rates and/or broaden the base for taxes.

*

ON THE INSIDE: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is suffering a serious chronic ailment, though keeping up her busy schedule.... South Africa didn't exactly give John Luthuli complete freedom out of kindness when the Union government said he could go abroad and get his Nobel Prize. Under foreign exchange law, a big cut of the money will be taken away from him when he returns home.... Stanford marketing experts predict discount house sales will top $4 billion this year, 40 per cent over 1960.... The first Rolls Royce Silver Ghost, built in 1906, has just been driven from London to Edinburgh. It's run 400,000 miles and is still in perfect shape.... Chancellor Adenauer had indicated privately he'll deal with the East Germans on all issues short of outright recognition.

Inside Business

Facts and views to help you do better in business.

ON WALL STREET

British government securities are now attracting speculative money, as anticipation of a fiscal 1962 budget surplus, combined with the austerity program introduced this past summer, feeds investor confidence. Also, American speculators believe that the long-term trend of interest rates on British government bonds will be downward. Consequently, bond prices will rise and capital gains be realized. Added attraction: Most speculators are buying these bonds on margin--in some cases putting up only 5 per cent of the purchase price--and thereby are enjoying considerable leverage.

A number of professional traders are betting heavily that the Presidential fact-finding board report on the railroads--expected to be released before the end of January--will spark a speculative run on rail stocks. The report is expected to recommend a number of labor-cost savings, including elimination of firemen on Diesels.

Wall Street analysts are taking another close look at farm equipment companies. Reason: (1) Farmers will have more cash in their pockets than for any year in a long time, since income is up considerably and farm profits are up 10 per cent. (2) The trend toward larger farms, with marginal producers being forced out, is continuing despite all the new Administration efforts to continue family farming. This means more machine farming. (3) Farmers are expected to be included in the faster write-off provisions being considered for businessmen, since farm equipment seldom lasts as long as its stated useful life. Cautionary note: Casting about for money-saving ways, Kennedy and his advisors have lighted on the Federal farm programs, which will be cut sharply, with possible--although not inevitable --damage to farmers' income. White House political considerations are that farmer representation in Congress is dwindling and, too, Kennedy feels he owes farmers little, since their bloc backed Nixon so big last year.

Price tags on good, small companies in growth-sounding fields are so high that companies in the market for acquisitions, and Small Business Investment Companies, are having trouble finding places to put their money. What's driving prices up is competition from the stock-buying public. Managements of the small outfits figure to do better by going public than by selling out, or raising equity from an SBIC. Now that the field is being flooded with SBICs, small companies in need of capital are trying out their bargaining power--and making some pretty stiff deals. One SBIC manager claims the only companies available as prospective debtors are those with singularly unattractive prospects and indifferent management, with the better risks getting money on more attractive terms from other sources. In fact,

most SBICs formed recently still have the larger part of their funds uninvested simply because few opportunities have come along.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

Imports are making a shambles of the East Coast price structure in some goods. Example: A relatively small shipment of cable into Boston from Germany sold 25 per cent below prices quoted by domestic makers. The market was disrupted as wholesalers and distributors cut prices in order to remain competitive. With the imports now absorbed, prices will firm--but this will take time, since prices are slower in recovering than they are in falling. This kind of situation plagues many parts of the Atlantic seaboard and also the Great Lakes ports, with these sporadic raids doing severe damage to the price structure even on small shipments.

American investors with big holdings in Canadian industry are clucking over the recent Provincial takeover of British Columbia Electric Power Co. American investors don't expect a move to "nationalize" companies wholesale, but are anxious, since each province in Canada has the power to take over electric or gas utilities. Canadian gas-pipeline builders are pressuring Ottawa to reassure the American moneymen.

European chemical industry is hopping mad about the dumping of polyethylene and ethylene glycol surpluses by U.S. companies. France, in an unprecedented move, cited by name Spencer Chemical Co. of Kansas City, Mo., when it slapped a $14.14 tax per 220 pounds of polyethylene. Bonn may be asked to follow suit. Official U.S. price is 27 1/2 cents per pound, but polyethylene can currently be bought in Europe for as little as 10 cents.

LABOR NOTES

Unions, with NLRB more friendly, are readying another major attempt to organize the South. Big and largely unsuccessful drives of a decade ago were followed by only sporadic attempts, largely because the unions not only bucked industry, local politics and, to a certain extent, the race issue, but NLRB decisions invariably aided the companies. Now, however, the trend of the board's decisions on such issues as picketing and the agency shop is reversing. Insiders report NLRB will next give unions a break on interpretation of laws on measures employers may take to break up union drives.

Current speedup in processing backlog of representation election and unfair practice cases by delegation of decision-making powers from NLRB to regional directors will backfire, insiders say. The number is now going down, but the board in Washington will soon be saddled with as many as ever because of the review procedure. Regional director decisions can be--and already are being--sent on appeal to the Washington office. Attorneys specializing in labor law also say that, as a practical matter, similar cases in different areas may get entirely different consideration by regional directors, causing slowdowns and tending to increase the number of appeals.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG EXECUTIVES

Biggest current topic among U.S. businessmen is the number of openings which will occur in top positions in the next decade. For example, in 1965 alone the 100 largest corporations will have to replace seven chairmen, nine presidents, 60 vice presidents due to age limitations. In addition, "Dun's Review" says that nearly half of all vice presidents in American business are either in or nearing their 60s. Warning going out to companies: Those not making plans now to encourage young executives to stay with the firm and grooming middle management for top positions, may soon find it difficult to fill the upper echelons with men of the calibre they want.

*

THE PERIODIC EXECUTIVE EMOTIONAL CHECKUP

Latest trend among executives: the annual emotional checkup. Psychiatrists are telling companies that in order to assure key men will continue to function at peak, the executives should have a thorough going-over by a psychiatrist as regularly as they do by an M. D. Typical of the cases that come to the Silver Hills Foundation, New Canaan, Conn., where the businessman spends six days having his personality evaluated by psychiatrists and psychologists, is the rising young executive who had nearly ruined his career. "He created increasing resentment and enmity among his fellow vice presidents by telling them how to run their departments," Dr. W. B. Terhune, the medical director, comments. "They were ready to pull the rug out from under him. But when this was explained to him during his checkup he controlled the unfortunate habit and renewed his chances for promotion." Key reason given by psychiatrists for having the annual emotional checkup: Like physical ills, mental ills are most easily and least expensively treated when caught early.

*

TIPS FROM THE INSIDE: On medication and driving--with the season for colds here again, AAA warns that if you are taking antihistamines or other decongestants, you should talk to your doctor before driving. Many of these drugs slow reflexes... On bridge after coronaries--If you get excited while playing bridge--your heart beats faster and your blood pressure goes up--you should stop playing once you've had a heart attack, warns Dr. Jeremiah Stamler in the American Medical Association's "Journal"... On camping in Florida: One way to visit Florida this winter and save money at the same time is with a camping vacation in the state. Florida has enlarged camp sites, built recreational halls, improved fishing and swimming facilities at its many state parks. Cost of staying at one of the parks is $1.25 a day or $7.00 a week with camping permits obtainable from the park superintendent. For information write AAA and ask for Florida Campground Directory ... On veteran's pensions: Pensioned veterans should report any increase in

annual income from any source or an change in dependency status immediately, says the VA, since their penions are determined by both factors. Overpayments must be returned to th government, sometimes back to the first of the year.

*

NOTES OF TIE WEEK

The Good Poor Note: "I think the idvantages of self-dependent poverty for the purpose of developing moral fibre are greatly exaggerated."--U. S. Ambassador to India, J. K. Galbraith

Art-for-Money Note: With paintigs bringing ever higher prices and books being written on how to invest visely in art, James Fitton of Britain's Royal Academy has come up with the nevitable conclusion: "One would not be surprised for paintings to be given a Stock Exchange quotation and to see them as blue chip immortals."

Innocence Note: To test his idea that people will give to charity without knowing anything about the cause, Philadelphia author Seymour Lubin installed in a local store a cannister bearing the label "Wellville, U. S. A." That was the name of a novel about a hospital fund-raising drive Lubin was writing at the time. The can quickly filled with money. Lubin gave the cash to a real charity and finished the book, which is about a popular entertainer who serves as toastmaster for fund-raising functions, supposedly because he's generous, actually because he's being paid $50,000 a year by the hospital behind the fund drive.

*

KHRUSHCHEV'S BUYING SPREE: Agents from Prime Minister Khrushchev are out to buy Western technology, and not in small quantities but in complete factory size. Having had little success in the U.S.--they got only one textile plant--the Russians turned to Western Europe, whose businessmen are looking for new markets for their growing economies. Here's a rundown of Soviet purchases: Great Britain--a tire factory, several complete plastic plants, including polyethylene and drip-dry synthetic fibers; France--automatic production line for truck parts, a cement factory and two factories for manufacturing concrete panels used in rapid-method construction; West Germany --two chemical plants, a pulp and paper factory, a tubing mill for manufacturing broad-gauge oil pipelines; Italy--five plants to produce chemicals, pulp, pipelines and remote-control equipment. Insiders say that by buying whole plants, the Soviets can concentrate scientific and engineering personnel and capacities on space, military and defense items.

*

WHY YOU SHOULD NOTIFY THE INSURANCE COMPANY: A recent case

indicates the importance of not overlooking accidents on your property because they're minor or concealing them out of fear your insurance rates will go up, but of complying with the letter of liability insurance policies regarding notification to the insurance company. In this case, an accident occurred in the insured's hotel but it appeared so minor the hotel man did not notify his insurance company. About ten months after the accident, the hotel keeper received a letter from the guest's attorney which he turned over to the insurance people. The company disclaimed liability and was upheld on the ground that the insured did not give notice in time.

*

FIRST AID BY TV: France is experimenting with ambulances equipped with closed-circuit TV to help doctors give aid to accident victims miles away. The idea started on the Riviera, where the zooming rate of automobile accidents has made it impossible to send out doctors with every ambulance. Under the plan, each ambulance has its own TV transmitter and TV camera in addition to a two-way radio. At the accident scene, the camera is focused on the patient so a doctor up to 20 miles away can give the ambulance attendants instructions on what special care is needed until the patient reaches the hospital emergency room.

*

THE USEFUL OMBUDSMAN: One fellow who could add a good deal to our lives and help curb the bureaucrats, some knowledgeable Europeans suggest, is an Ombudsman. He's already working in Sweden and Denmark, will soon be at work in Norway, is being officially recommended for New Zealand, and is being considered in England. What an Ombudsman--the Swedish name for the chap--does is receive complaints citizens wish to make against government officials. He has the power to throw out some cases, and settle others in various ways--but no case ever dies right there. For the Ombudsman puts the files of all cases, with the evidence which can make buck-passing and errors apparent, right out on the press table. The fear of publicity has been found to make government people a lot more responsive to the citizen's wishes.

Send The Insider's Newsletter to:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____
zone

(If a gift subscription, write here how you want the gift card signed: _____
— and be sure to send your own name and address.)

☐ Three years (156 issues) **$36**
☐ One year (52 issues) **$18**
☐ Remittance enclosed ☐ Bill me
☐ Send Copies Airmail (Add postage)

POSTAGE CHARGES:

AIRMAIL		SURFACE MAIL	
US, Can., Mex.	$ 4.00	US, Possess.	Nothing
Lat. Amer., Eur.	$ 8.00	Canada	$1.00
Other Foreign	$13.00	Other Foreign	$1.50

Mail this order to: **The Insider's Newsletter**, 111 Tenth Street, Des Moines 4, Iowa

Dec. 28, 1961

Received

Dear Sir:

Can you give me the following information?

Did Dan Smoot leave the F B I with an honorable record?

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Concordia Teachers College
River Forest, Illinois

62-263689-226

4 JAN 15 1962

4 JAN 11 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT

ack: 1-9-62

b6
b7C

January 9, 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT

[redacted]

Concordia Teachers College
River Forest, Illinois

Dear [redacted]

Dear Smoot

Your letter dated December 28, 1961, with enclosure, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I can inform you Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 9 3 46 PM '62

MAILED 20
JAN 9 - 1962
COMM-FBI

67-NOT RECORDED-1
dcc

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Correspondent's enclosure was a stamped, self-addressed envelope utilized in reply. Howard D. Smoot, former SA, resigned following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to his dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement. (67-263689)

DCM

DCL:jlw (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 10 1962

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-83

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Richmond 29, Virginia
January 24, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am one of several people who are considering trying to get the Dan Smoot radio program sponsored over a local radio station.

We understand that Mr. Smoot was an administrative assistant of yours from 1946 to 1948. If you could supply us with any information about this man and about the work that he is doing it would be most helpful in making our decision. We would like your opinion as to whether the Dan Smoot radio program would be in the public interest.

Thank you for your help.

Yours very truly,

[redacted]

89-227
Numbered
19 1962

62-102576-83

b6
b7C

22 JAN 29 1962

REC. PROX
FEB 16 1962

MAR 1 1962 REC UNIT

EXP. PROC.
JAN 29 1962

TRUE COPY

February 8, 1962

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

Dear Sir,

I am writing you because I am deeply concerned. with some things I see and hear.

Several of my associates seem to be so-called Super Patriots. This concerns me in that I see Communistic traits in statements they make. They are constantly criticising the actions of the President and the government. They seem to have no respect for him or his title. I know it is everone's right to give their opinion, but this is to the extreme.

What I would like you to do, if possible, is inform me of the F.B.I.'s opinion of these Super Patriots and people like Dan Smoot, who writes a paper in criticism of the United Nations and other government functions. I know he is a former FBI agent according to the information in his paper.

I personally feel these Super Patroits, who are truly concerned Americans, are being urged into their actions by Communistic groups.

REC-142 67-263689-228

Please send me all the information you can so I will know where these people stand in the eyes of the FBI. I know your organization's true standing and have a great deal of respect for it. If there are any books I might read I would appreciate a list.

I would appreciate all information you can send me.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Miami, Fla.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-0-62178

FEB 25 1962

PX

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dallas 1, Texas

March 29, 1962

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

HOWARD DAN SMOOT

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I was told by a former Assistant United States Attorney, for the Northern District of Texas, that Mr. Dan Smoot left the Bureau under some sort of cloud. He indicated that Mr. Smoot was being transfered to some remote section, such as Alaska, in order to induce Mr. Smoot to resign from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Would you be in a position to confirm or deny these insinuations?

REC-132 67-263689-229
Searched ... Indexed ...
8 APR 16 1962

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

REG/o

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-92

REC-23 62-102576-92

16 APR 5 1962

XEROX
APR 13 1962
FBI - FBC UNIT

PX

April 4, 1962

REC- 23 62-102576-92

[redacted]

Dallas 1, Texas

Dear [redacted]

Your letter dated March 29, 1962, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Howard Dan Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOT RECORDED-8

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable in Bufiles.

RMW:doc

(3)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-92

REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

APR 4 11 05 AM '62

b6
b7C

MAILED 25
APR 4 1962
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 4 11 55 AM '62
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D RMW

XEROX
APR 23 1962

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Orlando, Florida

April 26, 1962

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We recently had Dan Smoot as a speaker here in Orlando. He was accepted by most of us at face value, and we had no doubt as to his published credentials. His "Dan Smoot Report" says the following in his biography " he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover." A local TV station in an editorial says that this is not true.

I would like to know directly from you if this was his job, and if not, what was his title?

Dan Smoot spoke very highly of you, and I share his respect one hundred percent.

REC-132 67-263689-230
Searched ____ Numbered ____

[redacted]

b6
b7C

EXP. PROC.
33 APR 30 1962

REC-10

62-102510

101

APR 30 11 35 AM '62

APR 30 1962

F.B.I.
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

MAY 3 1962

XEROX

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. REC. UNIT

Ack 5-2-62
JCF/RC

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC-10 62-102576 101

May 2, 1962

[redacted]

Orlando, Florida

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 26, 1962, has been received.

DAN SMOOT

In response to your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director"; however, Mr. Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. I trust this information will be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

67-NOT RECORDED

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

JCF:rc
(3)

MAILED 20
MAY 2 - 1962
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 15 1962

XEROX
MAY 8 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-101

Director, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

4/25/62

SAC, Tampa (80-150-22)

DAN SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

A news article appearing in the 4/19/62 issue of the "Cocoa Tribune," published in Cocoa, Florida, captioned "Dan Smoot to Speak in Orlando," was furnished to the Bureau separately. I thought the Bureau would be interested in knowing that SMOOT spoke at the American Legion Home in Orlando on Friday night, 4/20/62.

b6
b7C

A [redacted] Orlando, Florida, advised one of our resident agents in Orlando that he attended the aforesaid meeting and that he was in complete accord with SMOOT's statements. He added that a local radio personality, [redacted] was in the audience and that after SMOOT's talk [redacted] bitterly criticized SMOOT on the air, and in addition had some students from Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, with him on the program. He said that during SMOOT's talk [redacted] and some of the students from Rollins College turned against SMOOT and that their remarks brought forth angry comments from the listening audience.

[redacted] has a radio program on Radio Station WKIS. This is a question-and-answer type thing where people in the listening audience call in and ask questions and [redacted] and other people on his panel answer the questions.

2 Bureau
1 Tampa
JFS:KH
(3)

62-102576-103

ORIGINAL FILED IN

67-263689-231

REC-147

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: June 7, 1962

FROM : A. J. McGrath

SUBJECT: BILLIE SOL ESTES
INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF
STOLEN PROPERTY; BRIBERY

With respect to the article appearing in the "New York Herald Tribune," 6/6/62, concerning captioned matter, the following is set forth:

This article states in part that Dr. Dunn (the source of the original complaint in this matter) and Mr. Propp, his accountant, had stated that FBI Agents told them that Estes' "political influence" was a stumbling block. The article further alleged that Agents informed Dunn and Propp to dig out enough evidence to make an airtight case against Estes that "the politicians running Washington couldn't cover up or ignore."

This is a fabrication. SAC, Crosby, El Paso, was telephonically contacted last evening and advised that he (Crosby), ASAC Spencer and SA John R. Maurer were the only Agents of the El Paso Office who spoke to Dunn and Propp. Crosby stated that all Agents involved flatly deny having made any statement which in any way could be construed as that quoted in the "Herald Tribune." (He is obtaining affidavits to this effect).

REC-14 67-263 689-232

8 JUN 27 1962

The article also mentions that the Department allegedly ignored a documented report on Estes' activities it received in February, 1961. In this regard it is noted that the lengthy letter dated 3/27/61 from Dan Smoot (a former Special Agent, who presently publishes "The Dan Smoot Reporter" which deals with communism and with whom we deal most circumspectly) addressed to the SAC, El Paso, with copies to SAC, Dallas and the Bureau which states that he feels possibly Estes had violated the "National Bank Act," does list numerous companies and banks which Estes did business with and cites generally Estes' method of having local farmers execute fictitious chattel mortgages on fertilizer tanks and alleges that fraudulent notes thus obtained were discounted at banks and that bankers were cooperating in transactions. Smoot cited the information in his letter as having come from an anonymous source who feared reprisal from Estes if no violation of law was proven and further characterized it as being an incomplete compilation of facts, figures, estimates, guesses and informed opinions.

1 - Mr. Evans
1 - Mr. DeLoach

REC-15 29-28704-2013

LHB:nmc
(9)

JUN 15 1962 JUN 14

JUN 21 1962

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 29-28704-2013

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 94-3691

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

This is the communication which the El Paso Office was instructed in Bureau radiogram 3/31/61 to review and discuss with the U. S. Attorney for his opinion as to whether a violation which should be investigated by this Bureau was indicated. The U. S. Attorney was b6 b7C furnished with a copy of Smoot's letter and the enclosures thereto which contained a 14-page list of chattel mortgages in which Estes allegedly had an interest. (This apparently is the list of approximately 200 Estes' mortgages referred to in the "Herald Tribune" article). After review of this material, Assistant U. S. Attorney [redacted] El Paso, advised on 5/2/61 that it was his opinion that the allegations contained in Smoot's letter constituted hearsay and were nonspecific in nature. He felt possible violations of the Federal Reserve Act and Mail Fraud Statutes were indicated but did not feel he would be justified in requesting FBI investigation.

Because this was an indefinite opinion, the Bureau instructed the El Paso Office by airtel 5/6/61 that the complaint be rounded out and the matter be rediscussed with the U. S. Attorney for a definite statement from him as to whether it represented a matter in which he would consider prosecutive action.

Dan Smoot was contacted by our Agents 5/11/61 and would not furnish name of his informant but said he would have informant contact El Paso at a later date. This contact was not made until 7/3/61 when b6 b7C [redacted] contacted the El Paso Office, identifying himself as Smoot's [redacted] At this time [redacted] who [redacted]

The information furnished by [redacted] Assistant U. S. Attorney [redacted] that in the absence of information indicating that an officer or employee of a bank had knowledge of the apparent irregularities in the documents submitted, no violation of the Federal Reserve Act would exist. A letterhead memorandum dated 7/17/61 containing the facts of Dr. Dunn's complaint and the results of the various discussions with the U. S. Attorney's office was forwarded to the Criminal Division on 7/24/61. This letterhead memorandum pointed out that [redacted] had made available the 14-page list of chattel mortgages in which [redacted] allegedly had an interest. The list itself was not forwarded to the Department. A copy of this letterhead memorandum was also transmitted to the Department of Agriculture on 10/27/61 purusant to a request for a name

XEROX

JUN 15 1962

b6 b7C

check on Billie Sol Estes. It has since been learned that the Criminal Division of the Department analyzed the facts in this case and concurred with the opinion of the U. S. Attorney's office, El Paso, that no investigation was warranted.

On 3/6/62, [redacted] appeared at the El Paso Office and furnished new information of a specific nature regarding [redacted] (for example, the Pacific Finance Company, Los Angeles, California, was reportedly holding about $6,000,000 worth of [redacted] falsely made notes indicating a violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statutes). This information was discussed with the U. S. Attorney's office at El Paso on 3/8/62 and the opinion of that office that such matter would constitute a violation of the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statutes began the investigation which brought the [redacted] case into prominence resulting in the arrest of [redacted] and three of his associates on 3/29/62 by Bureau Agents for conspiracy to violate the Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property Statutes. The overt acts related to fraudulent notes given to the afore-mentioned Pacific Finance Company during October, 1961.

b6
b7C

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dan Smoot Speaks Here On June 14th

Dan Smoot, editor and publisher of The Dan Smoot Report, will make a public address at 8 p. m., Thursday, June 14, in the Olympic Room of the Heidelberg Hotel.

Mr. Smoot's Jackson appearance is sponsored by National Defense Council, Mississippi Society of DAR, and the public is urged to attend.

Dan Smooth, a native of Missouri, was reared in Texas and attended SMU in Dallas. He holds both BA and MA degrees from that university. In 1942 he joined the FBI. At the close of the war he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English.

After nine and a half years, Smoot resigned from the FBI to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. In 1955 he resigned and started his own independent program. The Dan Smooth Report, in order to give only one side of controversial issues . . . the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

While an FBI agent, Smoot worked for three and a half years exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial Midwest. For two and a half years following that, Smoot was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover. His experiences and knowledge of various government departments ~~hushing up and~~ covering for communist and their activities, should be known to every patriotic Mississippian.



DAN SMOOT

Tickets are available for $1.00 each and may be purchased at Patterson Drugs, Highland Village; Southwest Drugs, Mid City Mart; Brents Drugs, Woodland Hills; all Primos Restaurants; Service Drugs, Bright Shopping Center; Patterson Welch; Southwest Drugs, Terry and McDowell Roads; and The Freedom Book Store at WLBT Channel 3, Jackson. If you are unable to get tickets from the foregoing places they may be purchased at the door the night of June 14.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE CLARION-LEDGER
Jackson, Miss.

Date: 6-8-62
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Dan Smoot

Character:
or
Classification: 80-
Submitting Office: New Orleans

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT
C
O
P
Y

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

July 10, 1962

AIR MAIL

[redacted]

Indianapolis 3, Indiana

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

[redacted] sent me your letter to him, dated June 30, 1962, in which you mention a former FBI man who advised you not to take me seriously because I had "a nervous condition." The implication seems to be that I was let out of the FBI, because I was some kind of nut. There have been other rumors that I was fired from the FBI for stealing. All the rumors, including the one you heard, are false. After 9 years and three months in the FBI, I was still an Agent in good standing when I resigned voluntarily in June, 1951--under no kind of threat or pressure to do so. I resigned because I wanted to change my occupation and settle my family permanently in Dallas.

I have never before seen any possibility of tracing any of these false rumors to their source. With your help, I may be able to trace the one you heard. Could you give me the name and address of the ex-FBI man who made the remark about me? I want to ask him to explain.

Cordially,

Dan Smoot

67-263689-233
Searched
30

REC-140

DS:bjc
cc: Mr. Harry T. Everingham
J. Edgar Hoover

REC-44

JUL 27 1962

EXP. PROC.

JUL 11 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-118

CORRESPONDENCE

FD-350 (4-2-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Smoot Urges U.S. Withdraw From U.N.

By CHARLES M. HILLS
Clarion-Ledger Staff Writer

Dan Smoot, former agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and author of the famed Smoot Report, declared here that the United States needs to withdraw from the United Nations.

Speaking to an assembly of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Hotel Heidelberg, he suggested also that this nation end foreign aid, repeal the income tax and take the federal government out of competition with free enterprise.

In a sharp-tongue attack on the New Frontier, he said that "if we made our own government obey its Constitution, we would restore the freedoms that our forefathers fought to preserve."

ATTACKS WASTE

Attacking governmental waste, Mr. Smoot declared that "President Kennedy has collected and spent more tax money than presidents from Washington to Franklin Roosevelt."

Introduced to an audience of some 250 persons, and an unlimited number of listeners over the Patriotic Radio and Television Network, by Walter G. Johnson, Jr., as a "fearless patriot," Mr. Smoot urged education of the people as to the dangers of Communism and softness within government.

"We have a great mass of egghead liberals today who think that government should have the right to control all things," he said.

"When you start passing laws to force others to do the will of government in all things, you are entering into slavery," Smoot said. "There is no suggestion in our constitution that the state must promote the general welfare. Our bill of rights asks nothing of the federal government."

The occasion was the climax of Flag Day ceremonies held in the city under sponsorship of the DAR.

At an afternoon program at the Old Capitol, Dr. M. Ney Williams, prominent local physician and patriotic leader, called for a re-signing of the declarations of freedom.

He said that the "predatory monster of Communism" is threatening and this nation and its people must awaken or become an over-ripe plum.

Dr. Williams warned of the dangers of centralization of power, and declared that a fight is at hand which knows no middle ground.

Mrs. H. A. Alexander, chairman of the National Defense Council of the Mississippi Chapter of the DAR, presided at both the afternoon and evening programs. Mrs. Fentress Rhodes, state regent, and Mrs. Louise Moseley Heaton, vice president general of the national society, also took an active part in the DAR observance of Flag Day.

Flags were displayed by business houses in the downtown district of Jackson in observance of the occasion.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE CLARION-LEDGER
Jackson, Miss.

Date: 6/16/62
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Dan Smoot

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: New Orleans

67-NOT RECORDED
8 JUN 26 1962

PA

DIRECTOR, FBI 1/22/62

SAC, PHOENIX (62-0-6056)

[redacted]

Scottsdale, Arizona
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

b6
b7C

ReBulet 1/17/62 to [redacted] a copy of which was received at the Phoenix Office with a request to advise the Bureau what might have been said to give [redacted] the idea that I, as a representative of the Bureau, was giving DAN SMOOT a "clean bill of health."

Please be advised that I can say without qualification that any such interpretation put on my remarks by [redacted] was a misinterpretation. I told him exactly what I was instructed to tell him concerning the fact that DAN SMOOT was not a member of the Communist Party at the time he resigned from the FBI. I then undertook to point out to him the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the Bureau and told him, as I stated in my letter to the Bureau 12/29/61, that we could not comment regarding SMOOT's activities or dependability of the same since he has been out of the FBI and could not adopt the function of making evaluations or comments as to his character or integrity as an individual. He, himself, appears to contradict the statement he made in reply to me, which was included in my letter 12/29/61, when he acknowledged that he realized it was not a fair question to ask the FBI whether the FBI could tell him whether he could depend on what DAN SMOOT writes about our government. From this conversation, [redacted] has gone beyond what I advised him when he makes the claim that I stated I would affirm to anyone DAN SMOOT was not a pro-Communist. This promise was not made to him.

I gained from the Bureau airtel 12/21/61 a clear-cut impression in my own mind, that is, subjectively, that one of the objects of my oral advice to [redacted] was to see to it that he could not use the FBI in any way to endorse or to evaluate DAN SMOOT or his comments or writings and with this subjective conviction in mind, I carried out the Bureau's instructions.

b6
b7C

2 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Phoenix

ELB:jkp
(3)

43

62-263689-234
Searched ____ Numbered ____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-112

PX 62-0-6056

Since I have met and am personally acquainted with [redacted] although I have not had much contact with him, I am sure if the Bureau desires, I can straighten him out on this matter without any further mistaken reverberations. I shall make no attempt to contact him, however, UACB. b6 b7C

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: August 8, 1962

FROM : C. R. Davidson

SUBJECT: FORMER SA HOWARD D. SMOOT
(Inquiry of Attorney General by
Congressman James Roosevelt)

62-102576-115

Reference is made to the attached memorandum of Mr. Evans to Mr. Belmont, dated 8-7-62, recommending that the Administrative Division submit information concerning former SA Smoot's Bureau service, to be furnished by Mr. Evans' Office to the Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General. This is in connection with a letter from Congressman James Roosevelt to the Attorney General dated 7-23-62.

Former SA Smoot, who is also known as Dan Smoot, entered on duty as a Special Agent on 3-23-42, and resigned voluntarily, effective 6-15-51. Bureau records reflect that in October, 1943, while stationed in the Cleveland Division, he was assigned to the communist squad in that office. He was still assigned to that squad as of 3-31-44, and as of 3-13-45 and 3-31-46, he was reported to be handling National Defense investigations, which include communist matters. Smoot served in a supervisory capacity at the Bureau's headquarters in Washington from 11-1-46 to 11-30-48, during which period of time he did not have direct supervision of communist investigations. There is no position in the FBI entitled, "Administrative Assistant to the Director."

b7-263689-235

REC-15

From 11-30-48 until the time of his resignation, Smoot again handled investigative work in the field, including internal security matters.

There is no indication that the Director has ever made a statement that Smoot never worked on Internal Security matters for the Bureau. Smoot's personnel file indicates to the contrary.

REC-41

18 AUG

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that Mr. Evans furnish the above information to the Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General, at the same time returning Congressman Roosevelt's letter, which is attached.

1 - Mr. Evans (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. L. D. Hunzeker (Sent Direct)
JIC:mkb (4)
Enclosure

SEP 4 1962

SENT DIRECTOR

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 7, 1962

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: HOWARD D. SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT
(INQUIRY BY CONGRESSMAN ROOSEVELT)

62-103576-116

Previous memoranda have set forth information indicating the Attorney General had received a letter from Congressman James Roosevelt requesting information concerning former Special Agent Dan Smoot. The Attorney General requested the Bureau prepare a reply over his signature to Congressman Roosevelt.

Memorandum from Section Chief Morrell to Mr. DeLoach dated 7/27/62 (copy attached) set forth information in answer to Congressman Roosevelt's inquiry and attached a proposed letter over the signature of the Attorney General to Roosevelt. This proposed letter informed Roosevelt that prior to Smoot's resignation from the Bureau in 1951 he served for a period of time in a supervisory capacity. Roosevelt's letter had referred to Smoot as being an "Administrative Assistant to the Director" and the proposed letter to Roosevelt pointed out there is no such position in the FBI.

REC-13 67-263689-236

The Attorney General's Office has advised that the Attorney General has decided that the letter prepared by the Bureau for transmittal to Roosevelt should not be sent but that the Attorney General's Office should call Roosevelt concerning this matter. The Attorney General suggested that additional information be obtained from the FBI. He particularly asked concerning the type of work Smoot supervised while in the Bureau and how much time Smoot spent investigating communism. This material is to be used in the Attorney General's Office discussion with Congressman Roosevelt.

116

REC-41

18 AUG

ACTION

It is recommended this be referred to the Administrative Division for appropriate material to be furnished to the Attorney General's Office.* It is suggested that at the time this material is furnished to the Attorney General's Office they be advised of the fact that Agents handle varied types of assignments, including communism, as well as criminal-type matters. It is noted in Mr. Morrell's memorandum referred to above Smoot was assigned to the Crime Records Division from 2/15/47 until 11/20/48. While assigned to the Cleveland Office in 1944, he was assigned to the "Communist Squad" of the Cleveland Office.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Morrell
CHS:llb
(7)

* If approved this material will be furnished to Administrative Assistant James W. Symington by my office.

SEP 4 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 13, 1962

FROM : C. A. Evans

SUBJECT: FORMER SA HOWARD D. SMOOT
(Inquiry of Attorney General by
Congressman James Roosevelt)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Callahan
DeLoach
Evans
Malone
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-102376-114

Memorandum from C. R. Davidson to Mr. Callahan dated 8/8/62 set forth information concerning former SA Howard D. Smoot, also known as Dan Smoot. This memorandum recommended that this information be furnished to Administrative Assistant to the Attorney General Symington. This is to record that the following information set forth in Mr. Davidson's memorandum was furnished to Mr. Symington on 8/13/62:

Smoot entered on duty as a Special Agent on 3/23/42 and resigned voluntarily effective 6/15/51. In October, 1943, while stationed at the Cleveland Division, Smoot was assigned to communist matters in that office. He was still assigned to such matters in 1944 and March, 1945. In March of 1946 he was handling National Defense investigations which included communist matters. Smoot served in a supervisory capacity at the Bureau's Headquarters in Washington from 11/1/46 to 11/30/48, during which period of time he did not have direct supervision of communist investigations. There is no position in the FBI entitled "Administrative Assistant to the Director."

From 11/30/48 until the time of his resignation, Smoot again handled investigative work in the field, including Internal Security matters.

ACTION:

This is for record purposes. At the time the above information was furnished to Mr. Symington, the letter which had been sent by Congressman James Roosevelt to the Attorney General and the proposed letter to Honorable James Roosevelt, prepared by the Bureau for the Attorney General, were returned to Mr. Symington.

REC-1 67-263689-237

REC-41

16 AUG 24 1962

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Evans

CHS:amr
(7) SEP 11 1962

XEROX
SEP 4 1962

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT
C
O
P
Y

October 30, 1962

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

Martenson Brokerage Company
321 St. Charles Ave.
New Orleans 12, La.

Dear [redacted]

George Sokolsky said there is no such title in the FBI as "Administrative Assistant". He may be right. I have been out of the FBI since June, 1951 and, of course, have no inside sources of information in the FBI.

When I was an FBI Agent, however, Special Agents assigned to the "Bureau"--that is, to FBI Headquarters Staff in Washington, D. C.--were called the Director's "Administrative Assistants". They were also called "Bureau Supervisors".

I was transferred to FBI Headquarters Staff in Washington, D. C. as an "Administrative Assistant" in 1946. I served in that capacity until November, 1948, when (at my own request, for reasons of health) I was transferred back to the field service.

Cordially,

Dan Smoot

DS:ps
cc: J. Edgar Hoover, Director
FBI
Washington, D. C.

67-263689-238

EXP. PROC.
NOV 2 1962

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT
C
O
P
Y

December 26, 1962

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

Tucumcari, New Mexico

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

When I was transferred to FBI headquarters staff at Washington, D. C., in 1946, I--and all other Special Agents thus assigned in Washington as Supervisors--were called Administrative Assistants of the Director. Whether that was a formal designation listed in personnel records and on the FBI's appropriation requests, I do not know, and I do not know whether the designation is now used at all. But during the three-year period, 1946-1948, when I was an FBI Supervisor at the Seat of Government, every such Supervisor was called an Administrative Assistant. I recall that in those years I occasionally made a public speech, as an official representative of the FBI. The group inviting me was always told that I was an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, and I was always so introduced.

Cordially,

67-263689-239

Dan Smoot

DS:bjc
cc: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

EXP. PROC.
DEC 31 1962

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-8-62

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: FORMER SA HOWARD D. SMOOT
USE OF TITLE "ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT"

PURPOSE:

To report results of a review of the personnel file of captioned individual and references in Bureau files to determine if former SA Howard D. Smoot, better known as Dan Smoot, was ever referred to in Bureau correspondence or biographical sketches as an Administrative Assistant to the Director.

DAN SMOOT:

Former SA Howard D. Smoot entered on duty with the Bureau on March 23, 1942, and resigned on 6-15-51 while assigned to the Dallas Office. He had worked in the Portland, San Francisco, Dallas and Cleveland Offices prior to being transferred to the Bureau in October, 1946. After serving a short time in the Investigative Division, he was transferred on 2-15-47 to the Crime Records Section where he remained until transferred to Dallas for health reasons in November, 1948. On May 15, 1951, Smoot was censured, placed on probation and transferred to the Savannah Office because of his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of information in his possession concerning misconduct of others in the Dallas Office and for making unfounded charges against his SAC. Thereafter he resigned.

In June, 1951, Smoot began working for "Facts Forum," a group financed and backed by the millionaire oil man H. L. Hunt, owner and operator of the Hunt Oil Company. Smoot resigned from "Facts Forum" in July, 1955, and thereafter operated privately as a commentator and publisher of a newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report." This report was the subject of SAC Letter 59-17 (F) dated 3-24-59 which identified Smoot as a former Agent and instructed that inquiries concerning him and his paper be handled in a most circumspect manner.

A thorough review of the three-volume personnel file of Smoot (67-263689) fails to reflect any reference to him as an "Administrative Assistant" or an "Administrative Assistant to the Director." This title did not appear in any letter of appointment, transfer, censure or probation. No communication concerning speeches given by Smoot or any other official matter concerning him contained either of these titles. After Smoot left the Bureau, he was publicly described in newspaper articles as an Administrative Assistant to the Director. Files indicate he has continued to use this designation.

62-102516

Enclosure sent 11-9-62
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
GEM:lch (5)

42 EX-118

REC- 41

10 NOV 19 1962

NOV 28 1962

CORRESPONDENCE
PERS. REC. UNIT

NORTHWESTERN STATE COLLEGE OF LOUISIANA
NATCHITOCHES, LOUISIANA

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SCIENCES
ANTHROPOLOGY
ECONOMICS
GEOGRAPHY
GOVERNMENT
HISTORY
PHILOSOPHY
SOCIOLOGY

February 16, 1963

John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

b6
b7C

Dear Sir:

Every Saturday night a television program called The Dan Smoot Report is beamed out of Shreveport. They regularly give a list of Mr. Smoot's credentials to vouch for his competence. Included is the statement that he is a former Harvard Law School professor and FBI agent.

After hearing his program, it seemed doubtful in the extreme to me that he had any kind of close training in law. Accordingly, I wrote to the Dean of the Faculty at the Harvard Law School to find out what his tenure had been. My letter was answered by [redacted] He said, "According to our records we have never had a professor here named Smoot; nor have we had a student here by that name." Clearly, Mr. Smoot is flying under colors that are not his. It occurred to me that one who could so freely mangle facts might also be inaccurate when he allows himself to be described as a former FBI agent.

b6
b7C

Is it consistent with the policy of the Bureau to give information of this kind? I would like to know if Mr. Dan Smoot was indeed an agent with your branch of the Justice Department.

I teach political theory. So does Mr. Smoot, using the big scare, the innuendo and the half-truth to indict our present administration. His interpretations over the air-waves are his business. Accurate knowledge of his credentials is public business. That is why I make inquiry of you on this matter.

Sincerely

[redacted]

Instructor in Philosophy

REC-3
FEB 28 1963
MAR 6 1963
EX-102
PERS. REC. UNIT

PHONE GR 7-2191

[redacted]

PHONE GR 7-6726

Wesley Foundation
Box 117
McNeese State College
Lake Charles, La.

b6
b7C

February 13, 1963

[redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear [redacted]

b6
b7C

We note that Dan Smoot, T.V. commentator, is referred to as an ex-FBI agent. Could you give us some information concerning the circumstances connected with his disassociation with the FBI.

b6
b7C

The mention of his former association with the Bureau implies that he speaks with authority and knowledge available only to one related to some official government agency.

We appreciate your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

LD:sd

8-RMW

EX-112

REC- 13 62-1025

13 FEB 26 1963

XEROX

MAR 5 1963

PERS. REC. UNIT

TRUE COPY

209 Berkshire House
Univ. of Mass.
Amherst Mass.
October 19, 1963

Gentlemen:

I have just read a copy of The Dan Smoot Report. Mr. Smoot was Assistant (Administrative) to J. Edgar Hoover.

In this Report, he states that our Assistant Secretary of Defense, Mr. Adam Yarmolinsky's parents are communist fronters, and Yarmolinsky is a Marxist & a member of several Red fronts. Is this true?

b6
b7C

Mr. Smoot cites as his proof: Military Cold War Education & Speech Review Policies; Hearings before the Special Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee 1962 Part. IV pp 1491 - 2

If possible I would like a copy of the hearings & any other information you have on Mr. Yarmolinsky. Thankyou.

Yours truly

[redacted]

EX-114

REC- 55

4 OCT 29 1963

NOV 5 1963 PERS. REC. UNIT

PERS. REC. UNIT

b6
b7C

REC-55

October 23, 1963

[redacted]

University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts

OCT 23 5 40 PM '63
RECD-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. Lucas:

Your letter of October 19th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry concerning [redacted] the FBI, being an investigative agency of the Federal Government, neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In addition, information contained in the files of this Bureau must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Also, this Bureau does not have copies of the hearings by the Special Preparedness Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee for dissemination.

Of possible interest to you is the fact that Mr. Dan Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent during the period March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. We have never had the position of Administrative Assistant to the Director. The personal ventures of Mr. Smoot and his opinions and comments are strictly his own, and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 20
OCT 24 1963
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
RMW:ple
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RMW

XEROX
NOV 5 1963

COPY FROM
THE DAN SMOOT REPORT

November 7, 1963

[redacted]
University of Massachusetts
Amherst, Massachusetts

Dear [redacted]

When I was transferred to FBI headquarters staff at Washington, D. C., in 1946, I--and all other Special Agents thus assigned in Washington as Supervisors--were called Administrative Assistants of the Director. Whether that was a formal designation listed in personnel records and on the FBI's appropriation requests, I do not know; and I do not know whether the designation is now used at all. But during the three-year period, 1946-1948, when I was an FBI Supervisor at the Seat of Government, every such Supervisor was called an Administrative Assistant. I recall that in those years I occasionally made a public speech, as an official representative of the FBI. The group inviting me was always told that I was an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover, and I always so introduced.

Cordially,

Dan Smoot

DS:nr

cc: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

67-263689-240

EXP. PROC.

REC-139

November 21, 1963

Mr. Dan Smoot
Post Office Box 9538
Dallas 14, Texas

Dear Mr. Smoot:

I have received the copy of your letter of November 7, 1963, to [redacted] University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts.

b6
b7C

In connection with inquiries from individuals with respect to your former employment with the FBI, you may be interested in knowing the FBI has informed these correspondents that this Bureau has never had the position of "Administrative Assistant to the Director." Also, it was pointed out that your official title while with the FBI was "Special Agent."

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 11
NOV 21 1963
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. Morrell (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memo dated 11-20-63 captioned "Former Agent Howard D. Smoot, AKA Dan Smoot."

JMM:bsp
(6)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Metairie, Louisi

November 13, 196

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Recently two men who were formerly F. B. I. agents have directly or indirectly become known to me. The one is a Mr. Stuart E. Scheer, a candidate for Sheriff of Jefferson Parish in Louisiana, and the other a Mr. Dan Smoot who is editor of a small bulletin-type newspaper. These seem like honest, sincere men; I would like to believe what they say and write but my problem is that I really know nothing about them other than what they say about themselves. I would appreciate any comments which you would care to make regarding their character, the general type of work they did with the F. B. I., and their reason for leaving such a fine organization.

I have read with great interest your book, MASTERS OF DECEIT, and only regret that there are not more men in our government who have grasped this understanding of Communism which you so vividly expressed in your book.

Thank you.

67-NOT RECORDED-10

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

EXP. PROC.
31 NOV 18 1963
32

XEROX
NOV 27 1963

6 NOV 18 1963

ack 11/20/63
DTP!

REC-137

67-479 302-115
Searched

CORRESPONDENCE

REC-131 1/10

b6
b7C

November 20, 1963

PERS. REC. UNIT

[redacted]

Metairie, Louisiana

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of November 13th and I want to thank you for your kind remarks about my book, "Masters of Deceit." It is hoped that our future endeavors will continue to merit your support and approval.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI being an investigative agency of the Federal Government neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual. In response to your inquiries, Mr. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March, 1942, until June, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. Mr. Scheer was employed as a Special Agent from December, 1951, until January, 1952, when he voluntarily resigned. Their personal ventures and their opinions and comments are strictly their own and the FBI is not in a position to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

DAN SMOOT

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOV 20 4 32 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 11
NOV 20 1963
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Former SA Stuart Edgar Scheer entered on duty 12-10-51 and voluntarily resigned 1-3-62. Bufiles reflect his candidacy for the position of Sheriff of Jefferson Parish.

DTP:sls

1 XEROX
NOV 27 1963

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11-20-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FORMER AGENT HOWARD D. SMOOT
AKA DAN SMOOT

BACKGROUND:

Former Agent Dan Smoot has sent the Director a copy of his letter of November 7, 1963, to an individual at the University of Massachusetts. In his letter, Smoot is apparently justifying his use of the title "Administrative Assistant" and claims that he and all other Agents assigned to the Seat of Government as Supervisors in 1946 used this title. However, he pointed out that he did not know whether or not a formal designation appeared in personnel records to document this designation. He claims that when he was a Supervisor at the Seat of Government, 1946-1948, every Supervisor was referred to as an "Administrative Assistant," and that when he handled speech requests he was identified as an official representative of the FBI who was an "Administrative Assistant" to J. Edgar Hoover.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Former SA Howard D. Smoot entered on duty with the Bureau on March 23, 1942, and resigned on 6-15-51 while assigned to the Dallas Office. He had worked in the Portland, San Francisco, Dallas and Cleveland Offices prior to being transferred to the Bureau in October, 1946. After serving a short time in the Investigative Division, he was transferred on 2-15-47 to the Crime Records Section where he remained until transferred to Dallas for health reasons in November, 1948. On May 15, 1951, Smoot was censured, placed on probation and transferred to the Savannah Office because of his failure to inform the Bureau earlier of information in his possession concerning misconduct of others in the Dallas Office and for making unfounded charges against his SAC. Thereafter he resigned.

In June, 1951, Smoot began working for "Facts Forum," a group financed and backed by the millionaire oil man H. L. Hunt, owner and operator of the Hunt Oil Company. Smoot resigned from "Facts Forum" in July, 1955, and thereafter operated privately as a commentator and publisher of a newssheet entitled "The Dan Smoot Report." This report was the subject of SAC Letter 59-17 (F) dated 3-24-59 which identified Smoot as a former Agent and instructed that inquiries concerning him and his paper be handled in a most circumspect manner.

67-263689-241

A thorough review of the three-volume personnel file of Smoot (67-263689) fails to reflect any reference to him as an "Administrative Assistant" or an "Administrative Assistant to the Director." This title did not appear in any letter of appointment, transfer,

Enclosure Rec'd 11-21-63

1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Morrell - Enclosure

JMM:bsp (5)

NOV 26 1963

CRIME RESEARCH

PERS. REC. UNIT

THRU

censure or probation. No communication concerning speeches given by Smoot or any other official matter concerning him contained either of these titles. After Smoot left the Bureau, he was publicly described in newspaper articles as an Administrative Assistant to the Director. Files indicate he has continued to use this designation.

Administrative Division files clearly reveal the Bureau never had an official position classification for Special Agents of either "Administrative Assistant" or "Administrative Assistant to the Director." However, there were times in the late 1930's when Agent Supervisors were referred to as "Administrative Assistants" in outgoing correspondence in connection with speeches. An SAC Letter dated 7-9-47 advised that there was no such title for Agents as "Administrative Assistant to the Director" or "Administrative Assistant." A subsequent SAC Letter 56-27 (A), dated 5-15-56, indicated that the title "Administrative Assistant to the Director" had not been used since the outset of World War II, but that former Agents who have served on the Headquarters Staff as Supervisors, of which there are several hundred, have on occasions and properly, used this title.

All references in Bureau files prior to September, 1951, (Smoot resigned 6-15-51) were reviewed. No communication using either of the above titles regarding Smoot was located. Speech Room records only go back as far as 1952. The biographical sketch of Smoot sent out in connection with his speeches has been destroyed along with other records more than 10 years old. It also was not possible to locate any outgoing communications relative to speech matters handled by Smoot, which would not have gone into his personnel file, without knowing the name of the organization before which he appeared. Where possible, abstracts were also reviewed with negative results.

In the past when receiving inquiries about Smoot's former position with the FBI, it has been pointed out that Smoot served as a Special Agent and he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. The correspondents, when appropriate, are also informed that the FBI never had the position of "Administrative Assistant to the Director."

OBSERVATIONS:

Smoot obviously recognizes the fact he never had the title of "Administrative Assistant" or "Administrative Assistant to the Director" and has couched the terminology of his correspondence to individuals questioning his use of this title in such a way as not to contradict actual Bureau usage of this designation. While he does not so state in his current communication or in previous ones on the same subject, copies of which he has also sent the Director, it is possible he might have retained personal copies of correspondence and biographical sketches on speech matters when he was assigned to the Seat of Government. It is possible some of these items might have referred to him as an administrative assistant. However, it is felt Smoot should be informed once and for all that his title while assigned to the Seat of Government from 10-31-46 to 11-30-48 was as a Special Agent and we never had the official position classification for Special Agents of either "Administrative Assistant" or "Administrative Assistant to the Director." Also, when handling future inquiries from individuals relative to Smoot's former position we can state that Smoot has been advised by the Director that he never had the title of Administrative Assistant.

RECOMMENDATION:

The attached letter to former Agent Smoot be approved and sent.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 11-27-63

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AM (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS

RE: DAN SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

Mr. HUGH H. CLEGG, former Assistant Director, FBI, Oxford, Mississippi, telephonically advised 11-27-63 that he had received a telephonic inquiry from the above former Agent and desired to pass the information on to the Bureau.

According to Mr. CLEGG, former SA SMOOT had been using certain brochures which identify him as a former Special Agent of the Bureau and as an Administrative Assistant to the Director. Persons inquiring of the Bureau as to SMOOT's connection with the FBI had apparently received letters from the Director indicating that there was no such position in the Bureau as Administrative Assistant to the Director. Mr. SMOOT desired to get some sort of confirmation from Mr. CLEGG to the effect that such a designation had at one time been made with regard to persons in a supervisory position in Washington. According to Mr. SMOOT, former Assistant to the Director LOU NICHOLS had at one time advised SMOOT that Supervisory Agents could be referred to as Administrative Assistants to the Director. Mr. SMOOT advised he would probably contact Mr. NICHOLS regarding this since this matter had been of some embarrassment to him.

Mr. CLEGG stated he made no comment with regard to the matter but thought that the Bureau should know of the efforts being made by SMOOT to obtain some type of statement on the matter from former Bureau officials.

Airtel
Teletype 3 BUREAU
A. M. 1 MEMPHIS
A. M. KWD:BN
Spec. Del. (4)
Reg. Mail
Registered

REC-13 67-263689-242

Searched _____ Numbered _____

5 DEC 3 1963

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

11-27-63

AIRTEL AM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS

RE: DAN SMOOT
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT

Mr. HUGH H. CLEGG, former Assistant Director, FBI, Oxford, Mississippi, telephonically advised 11-27-63 that he had received a telephonic inquiry from the above former Agent and desired to pass the information on to the Bureau.

According to Mr. CLEGG, former SA SMOOT had been using certain brochures which identify him as a former Special Agent of the Bureau and as an Administrative Assistant to the Director. Persons inquiring of the Bureau as to SMOOT's connection with the FBI had apparently received letters from the Director indicating that there was no such position in the Bureau as Administrative Assistant to the Director. Mr. SMOOT desired to get some sort of confirmation from Mr. CLEGG to the effect that such a designation had at one time been made with regard to persons in a supervisory position in Washington. According to Mr. SMOOT, former Assistant to the Director LOU NICHOLS had at one time advised SMOOT that Supervisory Agents could be referred to as Administrative Assistants to the Director. Mr. SMOOT advised he would probably contact Mr. NICHOLS regarding this since this matter had been of some embarrassment to him.

Mr. CLEGG stated he made no comment with regard to the matter but thought that the Bureau should know of the efforts being made by SMOOT to obtain some type of statement on the matter from former Bureau officials.

3 BUREAU
1 MEMPHIS
KWD:BN
(4)

DE LOACH SHOULD ALERT NICHOLS

H.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-4-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FORMER AGENT HOWARD D. SMOOT
AKA DAN SMOOT

M. A. Jones
Morrell

BACKGROUND:

By letter of November 27th former Agent Dan Smoot has acknowledged the Director's letter to Smoot of November 21st. He has enclosed a copy of a clipping from "The Louisville Times" of 10-19-62 which relates to former FBI Agents in the Louisville area who defended the FBI and the Director against the malicious charges of former Agent [redacted] and these former Agents, [redacted] were referred to in the clipping as former "administrative assistants to Mr. Hoover." Smoot states it never occurred to him to wonder whether "administrative assistant" was an official title or merely an informal expression by Bureau personnel. He claims he did not know that "administrative assistant" never did exist as a title until he received the Director's letter of November 21, 1963. Henceforth, he states he will omit "administrative assistant" from his biographical sketches. He also stated he hoped that the Bureau would take these facts (other former Agents such as [redacted] and [redacted] who are referred to as "administrative assistants" and his not knowing that our "administrative assistant" was not an official title) would be taken into account by the Bureau in answering inquiries about him regarding his previous employment with the FBI.

b6
b7C

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

By memorandum of 11-20-63, captioned as above, a resume of information in Bufiles regarding Smoot's use of the title "administrative assistant" and the fact that this was never an official title in the Bureau was set forth. It was recommended and approved that Smoot be informed, as it was done in the Director's letter to him of 11-21-63, that we have been answering inquiries from individuals regarding Smoot's employment with the FBI to the effect that the Bureau never had the position of "administrative assistant to the Director." It was also pointed out to Smoot in this communication that his official title while with the FBI was "Special Agent."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information and no acknowledgment be given to Smoot's letter of 11-27-63.

67-263689-243

PEC 182

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Morrell
JMM:bsp (5)

TRUE COPY

May 15, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I just finished reading your article "God or Chaos," which is very revealing.

Recently a paper entitled "The Dan Smoot Report" came to my attention. My daughters who are college graduates think he is a "radical." Please let me know your opinion of his reports. They are published weekly and I see he used to work for the FBI.

Thank you. Enclosed is a stamped envelope for your convenience in replying.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

Freeport, Ill.

b6
b7C

ITC ufg
5-20-64

Jdel

Ocl 5-20-64
OCL: ufg

REC 37 62-102576-173

8 MAY 22 1964

EX-108

PERS. REC. UNIT

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC 37 62-102576-193

May 20, 1964

[redacted]

Freeport, Illinois

In Formant

Dear [redacted] Dan Smoot

b6
b7C
b7D

Your letter dated May 15th and enclosure have been received, and I want to thank you for your comment regarding "God or Chaos?" Enclosed are other publications on the general subject of communism I hope you find of interest.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. Since his writings at the present time are personal ventures of his own, I am unable to comment regarding them.

MAILED 20
MAY 20 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (6)
Stamped envelope forwarded by correspondent (too small to utilize)
"Keys to Freedom"
Deadly Duel
LEB Intro 4-1-61
Communism" The Bitter Enemy of Religion
The Communist Menace: Red Goals and Christian Ideals

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:ufy (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED
4 JUN 2 1964

XEROX
JUN 2 1964

MAY 20 3 37 PM '64

PERS. REC. UNIT

62-102576-176

June 8, 1964

[redacted]

Milan, Missouri

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of June 2nd, with enclosure, has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, Dan Smoot was employed as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures and his opinions and comments are strictly his own and this Bureau is unable to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Enclosed is some literature I trust will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
JUN 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)
Let's Fight Communism Sanely!
4-1-61 LEB Introduction
4-17-62 Internal Security statement
Faith in Freedom
Faith in God--Our Answer to Communism

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

Howard Drummond

DTP:mc
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JUN MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JUN 2 12 01 PM '64

b6
b7C

TRUE COPY

South Carolinians for Constitutional Government
P.O. Box 8313, Station A
Greenville, South Carolina 29604
-June 10, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover,

We are terribly sorry that you are unable to speak to Greenville on Communism.

I am asking another favor of you. Will it be possible for you to write us a letter of recommendation for Dan Smoot? Our organization is trying to get his Report on television. A Minister has spread the word that Mr. Smoot is merely "an informed." I talked with him and he said he had this information on best authority. After showing him the enclosed information, he said he was mistaken. But harm had been done.

If we could have a letter of recommendation from you concerning Dan Smoot, it would help us to get Dan Smoot on TV & also reinforce information we get from him. We want only your recommendation of Dan Smoot, the man, & not necessarily a recommendation of Dan Smoot Report. If it is not "ethical" for you to give us this letter, we will understand. We need it & it will be used very carefully.

SUBJECT

I am sending this letter to you by [redacted] a Member of our organization, who will be in Washington 18th & 19th. Senator Thurmond has arranged some appointments for her.

b6
b7C

Kindest regards to you.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

REC-111

94-59882-2

18 JUN 24 1964

ENCLOSURE

67-NOT RECORDED
JUL 2 1964

XEROX
JUL 2

PERS. REC. UNIT

b6
b7C

PX

TRUE COPY

[redacted]

Sebastopol, Calif.
June 17, 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Sirs:

How come the F. B. I. lets Dan Smooth shoot of his face every week, with ideas I consider revolutionary?

In 1942 I sent a telegram to the President asking that [redacted] be stopped from writing a column for the duration, the duration of [redacted] I have not seen a column of his to this day.

Seems to me what ever measure was applied to [redacted] could be used on Dan Smoot,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

"Grower of Fine Glads"
Sebastopol, California

REC- 22 62-102576-178

12 JUN 25 1964

XEROX
JUL 6 1964

67-NOT RECORDED
1 JUL 8 1964

FBI - SAC REC. UNIT

September 14, 1964
Seattle, Wn.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

What is the truth regarding Dan Smoot's resignation from the F. B. I.? We have heard that he was fired; then we read that he resigned; then we hear, Oh, he probably resigned under duress.

The facts, please.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Seattle 7, Wn.

66
7-263689-244
Searched
REC-144
SEP 24 1964

SEP 23 1964

ack 9-22-64
none
S+W/sls

2 18 10 3 PM '64

CORRESPONDENCE

PERS. REC. UNIT

REC-144

September 22, 1964

[redacted]

Seattle 7, Washington

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of September 14th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, at which time he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Based on information furnished, correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Howard Dan Smoot EOD 3-23-42 and resigned 6-15-51, following censure, probation and transfer due to several unfounded charges made by him against his SAC, and due to dereliction in not apprising the Bureau of certain matters. He was not recommended for reinstatement.

SAW:sls
(3)

PERS. REC. UNIT

SEP 23 3 42 PM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM

F B I

b6
b7C

MAILED 25
SEP 1964
COMM-FBI

SEP 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
SEP 25 4 08 PM '64

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

b6
b7C

Riverside Church Evangelical United Brethren

[redacted]

WHEELING AVENUE AT NEELY
Telephone AT 8-4257
Muncie, Indiana

September 21, 1964

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Dan Smoot of Dallas, Texas, distributes much material by mail and radio which raises questions in my mind about him. This is particularly true about his references to the National Council of Churches.

Mr. Smoot states that he worked for the FBI from 1942 -1951. If the information is available, I should like to know what he did and the circumstances of his separation from the FBI.

I realize that some information of the Bureau is not available. What I have seen from Mr. Smoot seems to me to be the result of very shoddy investigation. This does not seem to be in keeping with the Bureau. I am wondering frankly if Mr. Smoot worked as an investigator and if his separation resulted from something other than a desire on his part to do something he considered more important or more lucrative.

Thank you for your information.

Yours truly,

[redacted]

REC-141

67-263 689-245

SEP 29

9.25.64

b6
b7C

CORRESPONDENCE

THREE

September 25, 1964

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Riverside Church Evangelical
United Brethren
Wheeling Avenue at Neely
Muncie, Indiana

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of September 21st has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Smoot was employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 4
SEP 25 1964
COMM-FBI

SEP 25 1 50 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

NOTE: Dan Smoot is well known to the Bureau and Bufiles contain no information identifiable with the correspondent.

WAM:kcf (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Kokomo, Indiana 46901
September 29, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Would it be possible for you or some-one in the FBI to vouch for the integrity of character of Dan Smoot?

I have read that for seven years he was in the employ of the FBI. As you know he is the author of the Dan Smoot Report and by many of liberal leanings he is declared a radical of the right. One scarcely knows what to believe these days. I feel that the FBI could establish on good authority that he either is, or is not, a reliable, conscientious person.

CORRESPONDENCE

THOMAS

This would help me in sorting out the truth. So many good people are smeared these days for political advantage that the truth is difficult to determine.

I'm hoping you will be able to give me a character reference. To be a person on whose writing I could depend?

Thanking you in advance for any help you can be I am

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Oct 7 1 33 PM '64
Oct 2 11 12 AM '64 RECD-CALLAHAN
FBI
RECD-CORR. & TOURS
FBI

b6
b7C

TRUE COPY

[redacted]
Kokomo, Indiana 46901
September 29, 1964

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, F.B.I.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

Would it be possible for you or someone in the FBI to vouch for the integrity of character of Dan Smoot?

I have read that for seven years he was in the employ of the FBI. As you know he is the author of the Dan Smoot Report and by many of liberal leanings he is declared a radical of the right. One scarcely knows what to belive these days. I feel that if I could establish on good authority that he either is, or is not, a reliable, conscientious person this would help me in sorting out the truth. So many good people are smeared these days for political advantage that the truth is difficult to determine.

I'm hoping you will be able to give me a character reference. Is he a person on whose writing I could depend?

Thanking you in advance for any help you can be I am

Sincerely yours, 67-263689-246

[redacted]

REC-143

OCT 8 1964

1-TC 10-5-64
ems
ack 10-6-64
CSJ: ems

[redacted]
Kokomo, Indiana 46901

b6
b7C

REC-143

October 6, 1964

REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I
OCT 6 2 25 PM '64

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Kokomo, Indiana 46901

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of September 29th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Dan Smoot was a Special Agent of the FBI from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily submitted his resignation. His actions since that time are personal ventures, and I am not in a position to comment on them in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:ems
(3)

MAILED 5
OCT 6 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 19 1964 139

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

July 26, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Would you or one of your staff be kind enough to give me some general information about a man named Dan Smoot.

There has been considerable disagreement between members of my family about him. I'm the one who disagrees but I would like very much to know if I'm correct in taking the position I have in the argument.

I understand he was at one time employed by the Bureau. To read about him, one would think him "perfect" and I've never been impressed with an impressor.

I would would like to know however, if I'm correct in my thinking about him and that is, "is he really just a plain old case of "sour grapes?"

Thank you,

[redacted]

El Sabrante, Cal.

b6
b7C

MCT-8

REC-139 62-102577-207

4 AUG 3 1965

EX-101

PERS. REC. UNIT

PX

62-102576-207

August 2, 1965

REC-139 62-102576-207

EX-101

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-102576-207

[redacted]

El Sabrante, California

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of July 26th.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

XEROX
AUG 16 1965

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 7
AUG - 2 1965
COMM-FBI

NOTE: There is no record of correspondent in Bufiles.

JRP:djg
(3)

FBI - READING ROOM
AUG 7 12 23 PM '65

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RECORDED
AUG 17 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b6
b7C

FL (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Former FBI Man Gives Talk At Galion

Speaker Says Red Agents Roam U.S.

GALION —If we want to preserve our liberty, the United States must be strong and must be heard, it was asserted by Clarence F. Purdy, well-known Bucyrus attorney and former FBI agent, when he spoke in Galion Wednesday night. His subject was "Communism in the United States."

The speaker said that Russian agents are roaming the United States as they please. He quoted a report by Dan Smoot, former FBI agent, that showed while there are fewer than 25,000 Communists in this country, they are getting help from millions of non-Communists and fellow travelers through "front" organizations which are groups that look respectable and have a respectable name. The Communists penetrate these organizations, he pointed out. This is the case in our schools, our textbooks, and our teachers, he indicated.

COMMUNISTS in the United States and other countries and their activities are dominated by the Moscow leaders, the speaker said. The Communists are dedicated people and give Communism their full time. When they have controversy, they go back to Moscow for orders, and an agent is sent back to see that these orders are fulfilled, Purdy added.

Regarding the Supreme Court, the attorney said that 49 proven Communists were released by this highest court in the land.

To show that Russia cannot be expected to respect any treaty, the speaker noted that out of 53 agreements the Communists have broken 50.

REFERRING to Americans for Democratic Action, the speaker said this organization took a strong stand for the abolition of congressional investigations of Communism. He charged the ADA is an extreme-left organization.

Purdy also called attention to the fact that Lee Oswald surrendered his United States Citizenship to Russia, and when he was refused citizenship by that country, the State Department paid his expenses to return to the United States when he could have been a spy.

Dan Smoot

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

2 THE MANSFIELD NEWS JOURNAL

Date: 10/29/64
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor: ---
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Cleveland

☐ Being Investigated

PRESS SEC. UNIT

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

$15,000 BOND AT STAKE IN LIBEL ACTION

Smoot Wants to Drop Women Voters Suit

The U. S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati has been asked to answer a unique question: Can a plaintiff in a libel suit be permitted to withdraw his suit before it goes to trial?

The plaintiff, Dan Smoot, a pamphleteer and TV commentator from Dallas, says yes.

U. S. District Judge Noel P. Fox off Grand Rapids, Mich., says no.

ONE FACTOR which makes the case more than ordinarily interesting is that Smoot, who filed the suit, had to put up a $15,000 bond which he would forfeit if he loses his action for certain specific reasons.

Smoot filed in March a $1 million libel suit against the League of Women Voters of Traverse City, Mich. The basis of his suit is a report published by the League about the regular viewing over a Traverse City TV station of Smoot's taped program.

SMOOT ALSO bases his case on a letter to the editor of the Traverse City newspaper. The letter, written by a League member, warned against extremists on television and in the newspapers. The letter did not mention Smoot's name.

Smoot now is asking for dismissal of his case because he did not "have a reasonable opportunity to engage other counsel and prepare the case for trial." Smoot's first attorney, Larry Davidow of Detroit, is accused by Judge Fox of "delinquently" and aimlessly presenting Smoot's case."

Fox says he gave plenty of notice to both sides that wanted to try the case before the presidential election because the libel suit "would inhibit the League of Women Voters from doing that for which they were organized."

ONE REASON the case has been moving slowly may be a defense tactic which is rarely used. The League's attorney, Harold S. Sawyer, filed a motion asking that Smoot post a bond to pay for the costs of the defense.

The judge agreed that a bond should be posted and set it at $15,000. The money is to be turned over to the League if at the end of the trial it appears that Smoot's law suit was instituted maliciously and is without probable cause.

An example of the slowness of the case is the failure of Davidow to present an itemized list of special damages that Smoot claims. Fox, on May 18, ordered Davidow to give him the list but as yet no list has been presented to the court.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

78

Cincinnati Enquirer
Cincinnati, Ohio

Cincinnati Post & Times Star
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Citizen Journal
Columbus, Ohio

Columbus Dispatch
Columbus, Ohio

Dayton Daily News
Dayton, Ohio

Journal Herald
Dayton, Ohio

Date: 11/11/64
Edition: Seven-Star Final
Author: James Horner
Editor: Dick Thornburg
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Cincinnati

☐ Being Investigated

PERS. REC. UNIT

IN AN EFFORT to have the case heard before the election, Judge Fox set the trial date for Oct. 14. But on Sept. 25 Davidow protested that he was going to take his first vacation in six years and that he was sailing for Europe Oct. 14. Davidow promised that if the judge set the trial date after the first of aJnuary, "We shall be ready without any delay of any kind." Judge Fox refused to delay the case any longer.

Two weeks later the judge heard that Davidow "has been in bad health for an extended period" and that his doctor had ordered complete rest for him.

SMOOT'S NEW attorney, John F. Langs asked on Oct. 5 for the dismissal of the case because he did not have enough time to prepare for the trial. Judge Fox replied that in all the times Davidow was before the court, "at no time did he evidence any observable symptoms of ill health."

Again the judge ordered that the case be heard and that the trial start Oct. 14. But Langs has since appealed to the U. S. Court of Appeals here to order Judge Fox to dismiss the case.

IN HIS ANSWER to the U. S. Court of Appeals this week Judge Fox said the case should go to trial because "it is as much a question of clearing the names and reputations of the defendants as it is of clearing the name and reputation of the plaintiff."

The judge says the aimless manner in which the case has been handled, the timing of Davidow's vacation without proper notice and the recent change of attorneys are "indications of a definite plan of harrassment and punishment in an effort to effectively silence the voice of criticism."

The Court of Appeals is expected to announce its decision within a month.

IF THE CASE does come to trial it has every indication of being a cause celebre. Already the defense has prepared a list of prominent persons who will testify in behalf of the League.

Among those who have agreed to testify for the defense are John J. McCloy, a member of the Warren Commission; Martin P. Durkin, U. S. Secretary of Labor in the Eisenhower Administration; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and James J. Wadsworth, former U. S. ambassador to the UN.

Sawyer says his defense will be "proving that some of the positive documented issues of fact that Mr. Smoot has made in his television and radio broadcasts are based on half-truths and innuendoes and are sometimes worse, and we are prepared to do this."

SAWYER HAS indicated that part of his defense will be based on the landmark New York Times case which was decided by the U. S. Supreme Court last March.

In that case involving Montgomery, Ala., officials, the Supreme Court said the First Amendment is "a profound national commitment to the principle that debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust and wide-open, and that it may well include vehement, caustic and sometimes unpleasantly sharp attacks on government and public officials."

The court said that for anyone to be guilty of libel, it must be proved that the criticism was deliberately or maliciously false.

Sawyer is expected to argue that the Times decision be expanded to include not only criticism aimed at public officials but also public commentators.

Smoot Ex-FBI Man

Dan Smoot is a former FBI agent who has joined that right wing group which warns of Communist subversion in the U. S.

Smoot has bachelor's and master's degrees in English from Southern Methodist University. He taught English at Harvard University for a year. When war broke out he joined the FBI and spent nine years as a agent. He left the FBI in 1951.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/5/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (63-4296-12)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (94-188)

SUBJECT: CRIMDEL

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 4/27/66.

Item 1. DAN SMOOT WILLED $1 MILLION

This was the caption of an article in the Dallas Times Herald, Tuesday, 5/3/66, as follows:

"Dallas-based television commentator Dan Smoot has been bequeathed $1 million by millionaire Dallas Bedford Lewis of Los Angeles.

"Mr. Lewis, 62, president of a dog and cat food manufacturing company, died April 25 and his $5.5-million will was filed for probate Monday.

"He also left $1 million to the John Birch Society and another $1 million to Pepperdine College in Los Angeles, provided that it honor Mr. Smoot with an honorary doctor's degree, Associated Press reported.

"An additional $1.5 million was earmarked in the will to found an organization to be called 'Defenders of Liberty.'

"'This organization shall be the counterpart of the American Civil Liberties Union, except that it shall be exclusively devoted to the defense of American citizens who believe and stand for the Constitution of our United States in its enitrety, as it stood up to and including the year 1950,' Mr. Lewis explained in his will.

XEROX MAY 18 1966

REC-145 67-263 689-247

MAY 7 1966

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas
VED:jah
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

63-4296-12

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

"Most of the remainder of the estate was left to Mr. Lewis' family.

"Mr. Smoot is a former FBI agent and Harvard professor and founder of the old Facts Forum.

"He joined the FBI in 1942."

b6
b7C

Item 2. [redacted], an attorney in the Republic Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information on 5/4/66:

[redacted] related that [redacted], who is a multi-millionaire oilman in Dallas, Texas, contacted a person whom [redacted] did not identify about four weeks ago and told this person that he would like to become more active in the National Democratic Party. [redacted] wanted to know what he could do to become more acceptable to the White House. According t[redacted] information was relayed to White House Assistant [redacted] and in turn [redacted] passed this information along to the President. According to [redacted] the President replied that (1) the present administration did not need [redacted] help, (2) [redacted] was too much of a controversial figure and (3) the White House would prefer not to establish any relationship with him. As the Bureau is aware [redacted] has in the past sponsored Facts Forum, radio program, as well as the radio program known as Life Line.

b6
b7C

0-20 (Rev. 1-26-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UPI-49
(BIRCH)
LOS ANGELES--THE WIDOW OF DALLAS BEDFORD LEWIS, WHO OWNED DR. ROSS DOG FOOD CO., HAS FILED SUIT AGAINST THE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY AND RADIO COMMENTATOR DAN SMOOT.
MRS. YOLANDA LEWIS CLAIMED IN A SUPER COURT SUIT FILED FRIDAY THAT THE SOCIETY AND SMOOT INFLUENCED HER HUSBAND IN PREPARATION OF HIS WILL. LEWIS DIED APRIL 26 AT 62.
LEWIS LEFT $1 MILLION EACH TO THE SOCIETY, SMOOT AND PEPPERDINE COLLEGE. THE COLLEGE, LOCATED HERE, REFUSED THE GIFT BECAUSE OF A CONDITION REQUIRING IT TO CONFER AN HONORARY DEGREE ON SMOOT.
11/26--TD1125AES

file in personnel
file of Dan Smoot

67-263689-248
Searched Numbered
DEC 1 1966

REC-133

3-PSLF

3 DEC 1966

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

TRUE COPY

To whom it may concern;

Sirs,

I was listening to a program on my F.M. radio yesterday and heard something that first made me angry, and then because I am inquisitive and suspicious (like all Americans) I started wondering if this was a nut talking or an American. In order to put my mind at ease I decided to write and ask you.

The man's name is Dan Snoot and he was talking about a flyer in the service that "our country was going to try to railroad into a court-martial" and many years (25 to 30 years) in jail." You were suppose to ask for #612 with 25¢ and receive complete information so that you can distribute it among your friends.

Could you please tell me why this man left the F.B.I. and is he buttering us up for Comunisum. Truthfully my older children and I (I have six sons at home) are getting pretty damn sick and tired of these juvenile and adult delinquients raking our country over the coals and at the same time, still stay and live off the fat of the land.

Thank you

/s/ [redacted]

Huntington Beach, Calif. 92646

b6
b7C

REC-132 67-263689-249

Searched ____ Numbered ____

JUN 9 1967

THREE

ITC
acp
6/6/67
ack: 6/7/67

To whom it may concern;

Sirs, I was listening to a program on my F.M. radio yesterday and heard something that first made me angry, and then because I am inquisitive and suspicious (like all Americans) I started wondering if this was a nut talking or an American. In order to put my mind at ease I decided to write and ask you.

The man's name is Dan Snoot and he was talking about a flyer in the service that "our County was going to try to railroad into a court-martial" and many years (25 to 30 years) in jail". You were suppose to ask for #612 with 25¢ and receive complete information so that you can distribute it among your friends.

Could you please tell me why this man left the F.B.I. and is he buttering us up for Comunisum. Truthfully my older children and I (I have six sons at home) are getting pretty damn sick and tired of these juvinile and adult delinquients raking our country over the coals and at the same time, still stay and live off the fat of the land.

Thank You

[redacted]

Huntington Beach, Calif. 92646

RESPONDENCE

b6
b7C

ITC
acp
6/6/67
ack: 6/7/67

REC-132

June 8, 1967

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Huntington Beach, California 92646

Dear [redacted]

I have received your letter of June 3rd.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by the FBI from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and I am sure you will understand why it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

b6
b7C

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 5
JUN 8 1967
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent, nor does telephone directory. Correspondent is being addressed "Mr" since the given name [redacted] is used by both men and women.

BGH:[redacted]
(3)

REC-D MICK
EBI

REC-D MICK
EBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

EBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

EBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC- 71

100-50869-1598

EX-116

April 5, 1968

Service Record to Mr Moore, Senator Fannin's Office re Letter from his const, Trent, 180-11521 WBH 6-24-69

[redacted]

Atwood, Kansas 67730

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of April 1st, with enclosure, has been received.

In response to your inquiry, Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed by the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

With respect to the subject on which he wrote, information in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I hope you will not infer either that we do or do not have material in our files relating to the National Council of Churches.

I am herewith returning the item you made available.

MAILED 12
APR 5 1968
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent. Enclosure is January 1st issue of "The Dan Smoot Report" which charges the National Council of Churches as being atheistic, socialistic, and in violation of Federal income tax laws. No reference was made to the Director or the FBI except for brief biographical note concerning his past employment with the Bureau.

WMG:mer (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

APR 16 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

XEROX

TRUE COPY

Freedom Club
First Congregational Church
540 So. Commonwealth
Los Angeles 5, California

Date: 7-10-69

To: J Edgar Hoover
FBI-Justice Dept
Washington, D. C.

We wish to order the following: 200 copies of your Message from the Director in the June 69 issue of FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin if they are available.

Please submit your bill in duplicate, if possible. (part of form - answered previously)

Thank you.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Freedom Club Associates

Would you add to your mailing list for the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin [redacted] L. A. 90039. He is retired L. A. County Coronor or was chief toxicologist (don't remember) & was mentioned in regard to one of your articles in a recent bulletin. He's been reading our copies & I know would like his own. Thank you.

REC 29 94-3-1-39702

EX-111 JUL 1969

ENCLOSURE

AUG 6 1969

XEROX
JUL 22 1969

PERS. REC. UNIT

EX-111

July 17, 1969

REC 29 62-1-39702

AUG 6 1969

[redacted]

Freedom Club Associates
First Congregational Church
540 South Commonwealth
Los Angeles, California 90005

[redacted]

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

In reply to your letter of July 10th, with enclosure, I am forwarding to you, under separate cover, 200 copies of my message which appeared in the June, 1969, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Although I would like to comply with your other request, the Bulletin is published primarily for those actively engaged in law enforcement and is distributed free of charge. While we wish we could make the Bulletin available to all who express an interest in it, the current demand for this publication and our budgetary limitations preclude sending this magazine to [redacted]

MAILED 22
JUL 17 1969
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

1 - [redacted] Room 4724 (Sent Direct)
USC Material: 200 copies of 6/69 Law Enforcement Bulletin Introd

b6
b7C

NOTE: We have had much cordial correspondence with [redacted] in the past as well as with other members of Freedom Club Associates. We have furnished this group reprints in volume. [redacted] has been previously advised that there is no charge for any of our material. The above reply with regard to furnishing the Bulletin t[redacted] who is not identifiable in Bufiles, is believed appropriate since [redacted]

EFT:eaw (5)

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOT RECORDED
6 AUG 5 1969
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AUG 14 1969

[redacted]

b6
b7C

NOTE CONTINUED: who was the pastor of the First Congregational Church and closely associated with this group, is on the Special Correspondents List. Last outgoing to [redacted] was dated 9/5/68 in reply to her request for excerpts from the Director's appropriations testimony. (62-100838). Correspondent's enclosure is a Church Bulletin announcing that Dan Smoot, a former Special Agent of the FBI, was to be the speaker at a Freedom Club meeting. This bulletin had previously been received by the Bureau.

Drew University
Madison, New Jersey 07940
March 23, 1971

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Personnel Division
Pennsylvania Avenue 19 NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As means of introduction, I am a Drew University student doing a research paper on fluoridation of community water supplies. My research has required cooperation from several Congressmen, the AMA, the ADA, the U.S. Public Health Service, and many other organizations. I am now asking the FBI for its cooperation.

I read ~~in the~~ Dan Smoot Report (volume 10, number 49, December 7, 1964, Dallas, Texas) that Daniel Smoot was in the employ of the FBI. According to this report, he was an agent from 1942 to 1951, serving 3½ years on communist investigations, 2 years on FBI headquarters staff, and 4 years on general FBI cases in various places. He resigned from the FBI in 1951.

REC-124 67-263689-257

I would appreciate very much your confirming this data and informing me as to his status with the FBI while employed and presently.

1 APR 2 1971

If all of the above stated proves to be valid, then I believe that it is very unfortunate that the U.S. Government hires such narrow-minded people who oppose so strongly the fluoridation of public water supplies. I have done extensive research and have so far concluded that fluoridation is probably one of this century's greatest public health achievments.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Very sincerely yours,

[redacted]

MAR 29 1971

b6
b7C

CORRESPONDENCE

FBI - REC. UNIT

March 26, 1971

b6
b7C

[redacted]

Drew University
Madison, New Jersey 07940

Dear Mr. Menczer:

In reply to your letter of March 23rd, the only information I can furnish you is that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 21
MAR 26 1971
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper b6
Mr. Conrad b7C
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Haverhill, Mass 01830
Dec. 20, 1971

Dear Mr. Hoover,

as a very Concerned American, believing in a Constitutional republic that is being attacked on all sides by the Communist menace I write personally to you for some facts. Could you send me some information on the following subjects?

1). Under what Conditions did Mr. Dan Smoot, Author of "The Invisible Government", resign from your bureau?

2.) Do you have any information that would lead you to believe that the Council of Foreign Relations is Communist dominated?

3.) Is it true that Walter Whitman Rostow was refused a security Clearonce during the Kennedy - Johnson adminstration and the executive branch waered (?) this Clearance and gave him the specific job of heading the Team that prepared the Pentagon Papers?

4.) Do you have any information to indicate that Mr. Nord Davis Jr, publisher of the Bulletin "Pardon Me, But." has ever been involved in any subversive Activities?

5 Has the John Birch Society ever been investigated by your bureau and, if so, what were the results?

6 What possible reason was given to you for not allowing your bureau to investigate president Kennedy's assassination? Even an uninformed individual like myself Can see their is something very wrong with the Warren Commission report-

ack: mnl 13-29-72 gcw: arw

copy:eg

CERTIFIED
No 966007
MAIL

File 8 JCW

Sir, I am truly and deeply Concerned about the road my Country is being driven down and I fear for what may happen if you are forced to retire.

any information will be appreciated.

Yours Truly

[redacted]

b6
b7C

X-104

January 3, 1972

62-0-79608

[redacted] rd D. Smoot

Haverhill, Massachusetts 01830

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

In reply to your letter received on December 23rd, the only information I can furnish you regarding Mr. Howard D. Smoot is that he was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951, when he voluntarily resigned.

For your information, at the request of President Johnson, the FBI conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results of our inquiries to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. The Commission published its findings and included FBI data in its report. Perhaps a copy of this will be available in your local library.

With respect to your other inquiries, this Bureau is strictly an investigative agency of the Federal Government and, as such, neither makes evaluations nor draws conclusions as to the character or integrity of any organization, publication or individual.

b6
b7C

MAILED 7
JAN 3 - 1972
FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: No record [redacted] Bufiles.

JCW:amw (3)

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
1972

NOT RECORDED
8 JAN 14 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

51

Return to Rec'd Copy

[redacted]

b6
b7C

ATTORNEY AT LAW

January 21, 1974

The National Headquarters of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation
The Capital
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I have just finished reading a book furnished to me by a John Bircher friend of mine entitled "The Business End of Government" by Dan Smoot. The book is copywrited in 1973 by Western Islands Publishers of Belmont, Mass. 02178.

The only biography of the author I can find is on the back cover of the book in which he states he is a former FBI agent and a member of the FBI headquarters in Washington.

In his book, Mr. Smoot seems to be an authority on nearly every subject. There are chapters devoted to railroading the public, trustbusting, unions and labor, farming and framing the taxpayers, federal form pollution and something called is the goose in the oven? The author writes as an authority on all subjects and seems to be free from any requirement to document statements which he makes. I would be most interested in the educational background of this author, and, if in fact, he was ever in the FBI.

May I impose upon you to jot down on the bottom of this page if in fact this man has ever served in the FBI.

I would like to impose upon you further that if you are familiar with any public reference to this man's qualifications, I would be most obligated to you if you could furnish me a reference to such a publication.

[redacted] tting down the answers to the qu stions on the ish to conserve time and energy.

62-102576-2

14 JAN 28 1974

FA/dl

Encl/ [redacted]

cc/ [redacted]

b6
b7C

CORRESPONDENCE

612 . 670.1754

62-102576-232

January 28, 1974

[redacted]

Mora, Minnesota 55051

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

With respect to the request in your letter of January 21st, the only information I can furnish you is that Mr. Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, until June 15, 1951. His personal ventures as well as his opinions and comments since he left this Bureau are strictly his own, and it is not possible for me to comment on these in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

dicate no record of correspondent.

rkk:nlm (3)

Assoc. Dir. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 23
JAN 28 1974
FBI

Feb. 3, 1976

DJC 12

Dear Sirs:

Howard D Smoot

after talking with the Local F.B.I. office at Green Bay, he suggested I write to you about my question

This is: in regard to the Book: "None Dare Call It Conspiracy", by Gary Allen.

The question is: Has this book any Basis in fact?

EX-110 REC-42 62-102576-233

Since Mr. Allen mentions that the contents of his book has to a large extent been obtained from U.S. Intelligence agencies, and claims that his Co-Worker is one: Dan Smoot, former aide

5 FEB 20

ACD 2/13/76 DJC fm

CORRESPONDENCE

(2)

to J. Edgar Hoover, I have presumed that the F.B.I. is somehow involved or at least in a position to know whether Allen's book has any validity.

This is one of the most devastating books I have ever read and if it is true, how have these things been allowed to continue?

If it is false, why hasn't Nelson Rockefeller prosecuted Mr. Allen??

Can you help me make some sense out of all of this?

Sincerely,

b6
b7C

DENMARK, WIS.
54208

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C.

20535

Pers. Rec. Unit

February 17, 1976

REC-42

62-102576 233

EX-111

[redacted]

Denmark, Wisconsin 54208

Howard D. Smoot

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

In reply to your letter of February 3rd, I am unable to furnish any information relative to your inquiry since it is contrary to my policy to comment on any material not prepared by personnel of this Bureau. Further, as an investigative agency of the Federal Government, the FBI does not evaluate or draw conclusions about any publication or individual.

For your information, Howard D. Smoot was employed with the FBI as a Special Agent from March 23, 1942, to June 15, 1951, when he resigned. Mr. Smoot's personal ventures, as well as opinions and comments since he left this Bureau, are strictly his own and it is not possible for me to comment further.

MAILED 2
FEB 18 1976
FBI

Sincerely yours,
C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Bufiles reflect prior correspondence concerning the book, "None Dare Call It Conspiracy," by Gary Allen, and former Special Agent Howard D. Smoot. This reply is based on past responses concerning the book and Smoot.

DJC:jlw (3)

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Legal Coun. ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

7 MAR 15 1976

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO : 1975 O - 594-120

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 3-1-73)

Date 11/15/76

To: [X] Director

Att.: PERSONNEL SECTION FILE Howard Drummond

Title DAN SMOOT
PAST EMPLOYEE

- [ ] SAC
- [ ] ASAC
- [ ] Supv.
- [ ] Agent
- [ ] SE
- [ ] SC
- [ ] CC
- [ ] Steno
- [ ] Clerk

RE:

[ ] Rotor #:

ACTION DESIRED

- [ ] Acknowledge
- [ ] Assign ___ Reassign ___
- [ ] Bring file
- [ ] Call me
- [ ] Correct
- [ ] Deadline
- [ ] Deadline passed
- [ ] Delinquent
- [ ] Discontinue
- [ ] Expedite
- [ ] File
- [ ] For information
- [ ] Handle
- [ ] Initial & return
- [ ] Leads need attention
- [ ] Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.
- [ ] Open Case
- [ ] Prepare lead cards
- [ ] Prepare tickler
- [ ] Return assignment card
- [ ] Return file
- [ ] Search and return
- [ ] See me
- [ ] Serial # ___ [ ] Post [ ] Recharge [ ] Return
- [ ] Send to
- [ ] Submit new charge out
- [ ] Submit report by
- [ ] Type

Attached is a letter received at the Chicago Office requesting same be forwarded to DAN SMOOT. Chicago indices reflects DAN SMOOT was an FBI Agent from 3/23/42 - 6/15/51 and resigned voluntarily. The whereabouts of SMOOT are unknown to Chicago.

1 - Bureau
1 - Chicago
See reverse side.
WFB/pmd
(2)

WILLIAM F. BEANE
Special Agent in Charge
Office Chicago

GPO: 1973 526-720

4 NOV 30 1976

31

[redacted] b6 b7C

La Grange, Illinois 60525
November I3, I976

Federal Bureau of Investigation
2I9 South Dearborn
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:
Would you please forward this letter to Dan Smoot who was an agent of yours as I only know of his address in Dallas, Texas from years ago. Then , which was in in I962 or I963 it was:

The Dan Smoot Report, Inc.
P.O. Box 9538
Dallas, Texas 752I4

I was told to send this enclosed letter to you and it would reach him.

Thank you! b6 b7C

Sincerely,

[redacted]

67-263689-252
Searched Numbered
4 NOV 30 1976

P.S. I am just beginning to type again and need alot of practice. Please forgive my errors. Hurt my hands and arms from heavy lifting and exercising but this is better then my handwriting today.

Letter Prep'd 11-29-76 gab

3-

November 29, 1976

[redacted]

La Grange, Illinois 60525

b6
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter directed to our Chicago Office and received in this Bureau November 17, 1976, regarding Mr. Dan Smoot, who was formerly employed in the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This is to advise you that our records do not indicate a current address for Mr. Smoot.

The letter to him which you enclosed is being returned to you. I regret that I am unable to assist you in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 6
NOV 29 1976
FBI

NOT RECORDED

Enclosure

1 - SAC, Chicago (PERSONAL ATTENTION)
For your information.

Howard D. Smoot was employed as a Special Agent from 3-23-42 to 6-15-51, when he voluntarily resigned for personal reasons after being censured, placed on probation and transferred due to several unfounded charged made by him against his SAC, and due to derelictions in not appraising the Bureau of certain matters. He has attempted to use his prior service in the Bureau to enhance his endeavors since he resigned. There are several file references on the correspondent; none of which are relevant to this matter.

AGT:gab (4) 67-263689

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgnt.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

35

GPO : 1976 O - 207-526